



**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
ABSTRACTS
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**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS--

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ABSTRACTS

31644 \$03
 AUTHORS: SHAH, SALEEM A.
 TITLE: CRIME AND MENTAL ILLNESS: SOME PROBLEMS IN DEFINING AND
 LABELING DEVIANT BEHAVIOR.
 SOURCE: MENTAL HYGIENE.
 SOURCEID: 53(1):21-33, 1969.

THE DEFINITION AND LABELING OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AS MENTAL ILLNESS OR AS CRIME IS DISCUSSED. THE GENERAL RULE IN MEDICINE IS TO SUSPECT ILLNESS WHEN IN DOUBT. UNDER LAW, AN INDIVIDUAL IS ASSUMED INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY, AND THE LEGAL CRITERIA FOR AN ACCUSED'S MENTAL CONDITION IN RELATION TO HIS ABILITY TO STAND TRIAL (ALTHOUGH NOT IN RELATION TO THE ALLEGED CRIME) ARE EXPLICIT. IN PERFORMING COURT ORDERED MENTAL EXAMINATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES, THE MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS MUST UNDERSTAND THE PRECISE LEGAL QUESTIONS AND CRITERIA INVOLVED. NORMALITY SHOULD BE PRESUMED AND SINCE THE BURDEN OF PROOF OF INSANITY IS ON THE PETITIONERS, THERE MUST BE A PREPONDERANCE OF CLEAR AND UNEXCEPTIONABLE EVIDENCE. SINCE LABELS APPLIED TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR TEND TO DETERMINE THE WAY IN WHICH THE DEVIANT WILL BE HANDLED, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN IN USING CONCEPTS AND ATTENTION PAID TO VARIETIES OF TREATMENT MODELS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT MENTAL HEALTH TERMS NOT BE USED TO DECIDE ISSUES THAT BASICALLY REQUIRE SOCIAL AND MORAL JUDGMENTS. (23 REFERENCES)

31718 \$03
 AUTHORS: BARABASZ, ARREED F.
 TITLE: TIME CONSTRICTION IN DELINQUENT AND NON DELINQUENT GIRLS.
 SOURCE: ADOLESCENCE.
 SOURCEID: 3(12):435-440, 1969.

INTELLIGENCE-MATCHED DELINQUENT GIRLS AND NONDELINQUENT GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 17 WERE ASKED TO TELL STORIES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS. CHI-SQUARE AND T-TEST RESULTS INDICATED SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES EXIST BETWEEN DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE PLOT LENGTH OF THEIR STORIES. OMEGA SQUARE RESULTS INDICATED A FAIRLY HIGH DEGREE OF STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. THESE FINDINGS SEEM TO INDICATE A SIGNIFICANT RELATEDNESS BETWEEN TIME CONSTRICTION AND ASOCIAL BEHAVIOR. FURTHER RESEARCH IN THE AREA OF TIME ORIENTATION ASSESSMENT COULD LEAD TO A MORE REFINED INSTRUMENT. SUCH AN INSTRUMENT, ESPECIALLY IF IT IS REASONABLY EASY TO ADMINISTER AND SCORE, MIGHT ADD A NEW DIMENSION IN THE PREDICTION OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. (7 REFERENCES)(AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31761 \$03
 AUTHORS: KELDGORD, ROBERT E.
 TITLE: BRAIN DAMAGE AND DELINQUENCY, A QUESTION AND A CHALLENGE.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND
 CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION.
 SOURCEID: 6(1):3-9, 1969.

THIS ARTICLE CONSISTS OF OBSERVATIONS BY A PROFESSIONAL CRIMINOLOGIST, WHO HAPPENS TO BE THE PARENT OF A NEUROLOGICALLY IMPAIRED CHILD, AND WHO, IN THE COURSE OF SOME SIXTEEN YEARS IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINOLOGY, HAS ENCOUNTERED WITHIN THE CONFINES OF OUR JUVENILE HALLS AND TRAINING SCHOOLS NUMEROUS YOUNGSTERS WHO HAVE MANIFESTED THE BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS OF THE MINIMALLY BRAIN DAMAGED. THE ARTICLE CONSISTS MAINLY OF SPECULATION, CONJECTURE, SOME SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS, AND PROFESSIONAL "GUESTIMATION". 15 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

31762 \$03
 AUTHORS: ATKINS, ROBERT J.
 TITLE: ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF A COMPUTER AS A JUDICIAL
 DECISION AID.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND
 CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION.
 SOURCEID: 6(1):10-12, 1969.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WORKERS ARE CURRENTLY ATTEMPTING TO DEVELOP A COMPUTER PROGRAM WHICH WOULD ENABLE A COMPUTER TO ACT AS A DECISION AID IN THE PROBATION PROCESS AT DIFFERENT DECISION POINTS. IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE ATTITUDE OF AN ENTIRE PROBATION DEPARTMENT TOWARD SUCH A PROJECT, TOGETHER WITH THE SOURCE OF THESE ATTITUDES, AND THE INFLUENCE OF FACTORS SUCH AS AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE, THE RESEARCHER SENT OUT AN ANONYMOUS QUESTIONNAIRE TO ALL DEPUTY AND SUPERVISING PROBATION OFFICERS IN ORANGE COUNTY (CALIFORNIA) PROBATION DEPARTMENT. TO MEASURE THE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE COMPUTER USE, A SPECIAL ATTITUDE SCALE WAS DEVELOPED AND THROUGH PRIOR TESTING IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE SCALE WAS 85% CONSISTENT IN ITS MEASUREMENTS. OF THE 179 QUESTIONNAIRES SENT, 177 WERE RETURNED, FIVE OF WHICH WERE UNUSABLE. THE RESULTS REVEALED THAT THE INTRODUCTION OF A COMPUTER INTO PROBATION WORK WILL MEET WITH ACCEPTANCE WHEN IT IS OFFICIALLY PROPOSED; FURTHERMORE, IT APPEARED THAT RESISTANCE WILL COME FROM SMALL GROUPS NOT MARKED BY BEING OF ANY PARTICULAR AGE GROUP, SEX, EXPERIENCE GROUP, OR EDUCATIONAL GROUP. 1 REFERENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31766 \$03
 AUTHORS: GARCIA RAMIREZ, SERGIO
 TITLE: THE STATE OF MEXICO PENITENTIARY CENTER: MEANING, ORGANIZATION, AND OPERATION AND PROJECTIONS.
 SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
 SOURCEID: 7(1):5-13, 1969.

THE STATE OF MEXICO PENITENTIARY CENTER, WHICH OPENED IN 1967, REPRESENTS A NEW AND MODERN SYSTEM OF TREATMENT FOR DELINQUENTS AND IS PRESENTLY WITHOUT EQUAL IN THE COUNTRY'S FEDERAL AND STATE PENITENTIARIES. THE CENTER FOLLOWS A PROGRESSIVE TECHNICAL SYSTEM. IT IS PROGRESSIVE BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING STAGES: STUDY AND DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT -- WHICH IN TURN IS SUBDIVIDED INTO, PRERELEASE AND SEMIRELEASE PHASES, AND REINTEGRATION INTO THE COMMUNITY. IT IS TECHNICAL BECAUSE IT IS BASED UPON THE INDIVIDUAL STUDY OF EACH INMATE. PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES AS WELL AS MEDICAL CARE AND AN EXTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH INMATE. TEACHING AND RESEARCH ARE ALSO IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF THE INSTITUTION. COURSES ARE INTENDED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE PREPARATION FOR PRISON GUARDS AND, SINCE NO PROGRAM WAS IN EFFECT FOR THIS AREA, THE CENTER WAS OBLIGED TO ESTABLISH ITS OWN TRAINING PROGRAM. ALTHOUGH THE CENTER IS FERTILE GROUND FOR DELINQUENCY RESEARCH, NO RESULTS ARE AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME. (14 REFERENCES)

31768 \$03
 AUTHORS: SHOHAM, SHLOMO.
 TITLE: ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND CRIME IN ISRAEL.
 SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
 SOURCEID: 7(1):14-19, 1969.

RESEARCH FINDINGS IN THE SLUMS OF TEL AVIV SUGGEST THAT CONFLICT SITUATIONS IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF YOUTH AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE INTERNALIZATION OF SUCH NORMS AS THE SANCTITY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE AVOIDANCE OF VIOLENCE TO SETTLE DISPUTES IS RELATED TO DELINQUENCY. PARENTAL SUCCESS IN TRANSMITTING THOSE NORMS IS A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT MEMBERS OF THE SAME GANG. A STUDY OF DEVIANCE IN THE ISRAELI KIBBUTZIM REVEALED THAT RATES OF DEVIANCE ARE MUCH LOWER IN THE KIBBUTZIM OF HOMOGENEOUSLY LOW ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAN IN THOSE THAT HOUSED BOTH AFFLUENT AND POOR MEMBERS. APPARENTLY THE INDIVIDUAL'S SUBJECTIVE DEFINITION OF RELATIVE ECONOMIC SUFFICIENCY AND DEPRIVATION ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN OBJECTIVELY MEASURED POVERTY OR AFFLUENCE. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT CRIMES OF UPPER INCOME DELINQUENTS WERE RELATED TO SATISFACTION OF IMMEDIATE NEEDS OR CHAOTIC NONPURPOSIVE VIOLENCE, WHILE THOSE OF LOWER INCOME DELINQUENTS WERE LARGELY LUCRATIVE OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE AS AN INCIDENTAL BY-PRODUCT. THE CULTURAL LAG OR CULTURAL GAP BETWEEN VARIOUS ETHNIC GROUPS WAS MORE IMPORTANT IN DEVIANCE THAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. FIRST GENERATION IMMIGRANTS WITH WIDE CULTURAL DIFFERENCES HAD FEW AREAS OF NORMATIVE FRICTION. THE SECOND

GENERATION ENCOUNTERED THE GREATEST CONFLICT AND HAD THE HIGHEST DELINQUENCY RATES; THE THIRD GENERATION, RELATIVELY WELL ABSORBED INTO THE COMMUNITY, TENDED TO BE OVER-CONFORMING.

31774 \$03
AUTHORS: ROBERTS, ALBERT R.
TITLE: REFLECTIONS ON GAMBLING AND ORGANIZED CRIME.
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
SOURCEID: 7(1):26-31, 1969.

GAMBLING IS ONE OF THE MAJOR FORMS OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN AMERICA. IT IS THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME FOR ORGANIZED CRIMINAL SYNDICATES. THE ACTIVITIES THAT FLOURISH AS A RESULT OF THE SYNDICATES' GAMBLING PROFITS ARE POLICE CORRUPTION, NARCOTICS, LOAN SHARKING, INFILTRATION OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS AND LABOR RACKETEERING. THERE IS NO CLEAR-CUT SOLUTION TO CURBING THIS PROBLEM, BUT LEGALIZATION OF GAMBLING THROUGH THE ISSUANCE OF LICENSES BASED ON STANDARDS OF HIGH INTEGRITY, AND PUBLIC SUPPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MAY BE AN EXCELLENT FIRST STEP TOWARD REDUCING THE EXTENT OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN AMERICA TODAY. 18 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

31777 \$03
AUTHORS: MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION.
TITLE: REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION FOR THE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1964-1966.
SOURCEID: BOSTON, MASS. COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION, 1969. 18 P.

A REPORT IS MADE ON THE PROBATION SERVICE FOR A 3 YEAR PERIOD AND COVERS THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: EXECUTIVE CONTROL, STATISTICS, INTERSTATE PROBLEMS, POPULATION, ADULT DRUNKENNESS, JUVENILE COURT CASES, MONEY COLLECTIONS, AND COSTS. THERE IS A GREAT NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PROBATION PERSONNEL AT BOTH DISTRICT AND SUPERIOR COURT LEVELS. IN ADDITION TO TRAINING FACILITIES FOR THOSE ALREADY IN SERVICE. AN ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING OPERATION IS PROPOSED FOR RECORD KEEPING AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE AS WELL AS ADDITIONAL CLERICAL SUPPORT UNTIL THE EDP SYSTEM IS INSTALLED. IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED THAT THERE BE CERTAIN COMBINED OPERATIONS PARTICIPATED IN AND CONTROLLED BY INDEPENDENT ASPECTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S CORRECTIONAL ENTITIES.

31779 \$03
AUTHORS: HARLOW, ELEANOR.
TITLE: PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.
SOURCE: INFORMATION REVIEW ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 1(6):1-43, 1969.

FROM A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ARE MADE AND THE BASIC OUTLINES OF A STRATEGY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ARE SKETCHED. THE FIRST STEP IN DEVISING A PREVENTION STRATEGY IS TO DEFINE ACCEPTABLE LEVELS OF CRIME - ACCEPTABLE IN TERMS OF BALANCE OF SOCIAL GOALS WHICH MUST BE MAINTAINED TO PREVENT WIDESPREAD DISSATISFACTION. THE COST OF CRIME IS FREQUENTLY DISCUSSED; THE COST OF NO CRIME AND THE COSTS OF REDUCING CRIME SHOULD BE AS SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED. SECOND, BOTH THE ACCEPTABLE LEVEL OF CRIME AND THE KINDS OF CRIME WHICH ARE TO BE CONSIDERED MOST SERIOUS MUST BE DETERMINED LOCALLY SINCE THESE WILL VARY FOR DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. DESPITE CONTINUED EMPHASIS IN CRIME PREVENTION THEORY AND PRACTICE ON COMMUNITY ACTION, SOCIAL REFORM, AND REHABILITATING THE ENVIRONMENT RATHER THAN THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER, IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT THE AREAS IN WHICH PREVENTIVE EFFORTS WILL BE MOST EFFECTIVE ARE CORRECTIONS (PREVENTING RECIDIVISM) AND THE DIVERTING OF OFFENDERS OUT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. 113 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31782 \$03
AUTHORS: NORRIS, ROBERT O.

TITLE: HISTORICAL PROSPECTUS OF SOCIETAL REACTION TO DEVIANCE.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND
CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION.
SOURCEID: 6(11):15-21, 1969.

THE EVOLUTION OF CURRENT TRENDS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, PARTICULARLY PROBATION, IS TRACED THROUGH A BRIEF REVIEW OF SOME OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EARLY APPROACHES TO HANDLING SOCIAL DEVIANTS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA. IN PRE-TUDOR ENGLAND, AS TRIBE CENTERED SOCIETY GAVE WAY TO A KING CENTERED STATE, THE EMPHASIS ON STRICT RETRIBUTION FOR DEVIANCE SHIFTED TO ONE OF COMPENSATION AND RETRIBUTION AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL RATHER THAN THE TRIBE OR FAMILY. UNDER THE TUDORS AND INTO THE 17TH CENTURY IN ENGLAND AND IN COLONIAL AMERICA, DETERRENCE INCREASED IN IMPORTANCE AND DURING THE 18TH CENTURY, THE USE OF IMPRISONMENT FOR OFFENSES INCREASED; PRISONS WERE MADE AS UNPLEASANT AS POSSIBLE. IN THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES, THE DUAL GOAL FOR PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AND REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS DEVELOPED AND THE USE OF PAROLE WAS EXPANDED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THESE TWO GOALS ARE NOT IN OPPOSITION, BUT MUST BE BALANCED BY INDIVIDUAL CASE WORKERS AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES OR EXTERNAL PRESSURES AND INTERNAL ROLE CONFLICTS WILL LEAD TO SOME CONFUSION AND AMBIGUITY IN THE MINDS OF THE STAFF AND INCONSISTENCY IN DEALING WITH OFFENDERS. 42
REFERENCES.

31784 \$03
AUTHORS: KUEHN, WILLIAM C.
TITLE: THE CONCEPT OF SELF-HELP GROUPS AMONG CRIMINALS.
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
SOURCEID: 7(11):20-25, 1969.

SELF-HELP GROUPS AMONG CRIMINALS GIVE SUFFICIENT PROMISE OF SUCCESS IN REHABILITATION AND REDUCTION OF RECIDIVISM TO WARRANT STUDY, ENCOURAGEMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SUCH GROUPS WITHIN PRISONS AND AFTER RELEASE. THE ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SELF DEVELOPMENT GROUP (SDG) ORIGINATING IN THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT CONCORD ARE DESCRIBED TO ILLUSTRATE THIS CONCLUSION. OPERATING WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL OR OFFICIAL GUIDANCE THIS GROUP AND OTHERS OF ITS KIND AVOID THE GENERAL INMATE ATTITUDES OF DISTRUST OF PRISON STAFF, AUTHORITY FIGURES, AND PROFESSIONAL AID. PURELY VOLUNTARY, ITS ONLY REQUIREMENT FOR MEMBERSHIP IS A DESIRE TO STAY OUT OF PRISON AND A WILLINGNESS TO HELP OTHERS DO THE SAME. EACH MEMBER IS EXPECTED TO CONSCIENTIOUSLY APPLY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SDG TO HIS DAILY LIFE AND MAKE A MEANINGFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE GROUP IN ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN THE MEETINGS. A MEMBER MAY BE DROPPED IF THE GROUP FEELS THAT HE IS NOT SINCERELY WORKING FOR HIS OWN REHABILITATION. DISCUSSIONS AT GROUP MEETINGS CENTER ABOUT A SUBJECT DECIDED UPON BY THE LEADER OF EACH MEETING AND VARY FROM SERVICES AVAILABLE AFTER RELEASE TO FAITH THAT ONE'S LIFE CAN BE REDIRECTED BY BELIEF IN GOD. COMPARISON OF THE SDG MEMBERS WITH THE GENERAL PRISON POPULATION REVEALS THAT THEY ARE YOUNGER AND WERE FIRST ARRESTED AT AN EARLIER AGE AND GENERALLY REPRESENT A GROUP THAT IS LEAST LIKELY TO BE REACHED BY THE MORE TRADITIONAL TYPES OF REHABILITATIVE THERAPY AND MOST LIKELY TO BE RECIDIVISTS. 12
REFERENCES

31785 \$03
AUTHORS: LEMBO, JAMES JOSEPH.
TITLE: RESEARCH NOTES: THE RELATIONSHIP OF INSTITUTIONAL DISCIPLINARY INFRACTIONS AND THE INMATE'S PERSONAL CONTACT WITH THE OUTSIDE COMMUNITY.
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
SOURCEID: 7(11):50-54, 1969.

THIS STUDY COMPARES THE DISCIPLINARY INFRACTIONS OF ADULT MALE INMATES IN THE WEST UNIT OF APALACHEE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE, CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLORIDA, WHO RECEIVED PERSONAL CONTACT FROM THE OUTSIDE COMMUNITY TO THOSE INMATES WHO DID NOT RECEIVE SUCH CONTACTS. IT ENDEAVORED TO EMPIRICALLY EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VISITING AND DISCIPLINARY INFRACTIONS. A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 100

INMATES WAS SELECTED AND THE HYPOTHESIS EXAMINED BY SEPARATING THE INMATES INTO TWO CATEGORIES: THOSE WHO RECEIVED NO VISITS AND THOSE WHO RECEIVED SOME VISITS IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THEIR INCARCERATION. OTHER VARIABLES WERE EXAMINED SUCH AS AGE, RACE, LENGTH OF SENTENCE, AND MARITAL STATUS. THE STUDY SHOWED NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISCIPLINARY INFRACTIONS COMMITTED AND THE INMATES' CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNITY. HOWEVER, THE STUDY REALIZES THAT HUMAN BEHAVIOR AS REFLECTED IN THE RECORDED DISCIPLINARY INFRACTIONS OF THE INMATES IS A MULTIFACTOR CAUSATION PROCESS; THEREFORE THE VARIABLES AFFECTING BEHAVIOR AND INTERACTION SUCH AS AGE, MARITAL STATUS, AND THE NATURE OF THE VISIT RECEIVED WERE INDEED REFLECTED IN THE WHOLE. REALIZING THE FACT THAT MOTIVATION AND INCENTIVE FOR CONFORMITY ARE SO DIVERSIFIED, THE PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP, ALTHOUGH NOT SCIENTIFICALLY SIGNIFICANT, IS STILL OF GREAT IMPORT. THE CASE HISTORIES INDICATED THAT VISITS DO SERVE AN IMPORTANT FUNCTION IN ASSISTING THE INMATE TO ADJUST AND REFLECTED THE POSSIBILITY THAT OLDER MARRIED MEN SERVING A LONGER SENTENCE TENDED TO ADHERE MORE CLOSELY TO INSTITUTIONAL REGULATIONS.

3 REFERENCES.

31790 \$03
 AUTHORS: KOGI, SADATAKA.
 TRITITLE: /A CRIMINOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF THE "YAKUZA", A UNIQUE TYPE OF JAPANESE GANGSTER./
 TITLE: ETUDE CRIMINOLOGIQUE ET PSYCHIATRIQUE SUR LES "YAKUZA", GANGSTER DE FORME UNIQUEMENT JAPONAISE.
 SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA.
 SOURCEID: 35(1):34-42, 1969.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO UNDERSTAND THE BIOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY OF THE YAKUZA (A TYPE OF JAPANESE GANG), 100 CASES OF CONDEMNED YAKUZA CRIMINALS WERE INTERVIEWED AT THE PRISON OF FUCHU. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YAKUZA WERE: (1) IN THE CRIMINAL LIFE CURVE OF PROF. S. YOSCHIMASU, THEY WERE PRECOCIOUS (COMMITTING CRIMES BEFORE AGE 25), PROGRESSIVE (PREDISPOSED TO CRIMES) IN MANY AREAS. (2) THE MAJORITY WERE VIOLENT CRIMINALS. (3) THEIR PATHOLOGICAL HISTORIES CONTAINED INFANTILE ENCEPHALITIS, CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM OR PHILOPON (PHENYL-ISOPROPYL-METHYLAMINE) POISONING. THE OYABUN (PATRONS) HAD MORE DEFINITE CHARACTERISTICS THAN THE KOBUN (SUBALTERNS) WHICH WERE (1) A MORE ACTIVE PERSONALITY, (2) A HIGHER NATIVE INTELLIGENCE, AND (3) COMMITTED SPECIFIC CRIMES LIKE GAMES OF CHANCE. HAVING MORE ASSOCIATION WITH DRUGS, ETC. 13 REFERENCES.

31794 \$03
 AUTHORS: KOGI, SADATAKA; ISHIKAWA, YOSHIHIRO.
 TITLE: CRIMINOLOGIC & INFRACTIOLOGIC STUDY OF RECIDIVIST INMATES -- HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN SOCIETY AND PRISON ENVIRONMENT -- (1).
 SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA.
 SOURCEID: 35(1):1-16, 1969.

AN INVESTIGATION WAS CARRIED OUT AT FUCHU PRISON IN TOKYO, JAPAN, OF 100 INMATES WHO INFRACTED INSTITUTIONAL REGULATIONS AT LEAST ONCE, AND OF 45 FIRST GRADE INMATES WHO DID NOT VIOLATE THE REGULATIONS. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DISCOVER THE ACTUAL STATE OF INFRACTIONS OF INSTITUTIONAL REGULATIONS AMONG RECIDIVIST INMATES, USING THE CONTROL GROUP OF NON-INFRACTOR RECIDIVISTS, TO DISCOVER THE BACKGROUND FACTORS OF THE INFRACTIONS, AND TO ANALYZE THESE FACTORS FROM THE PSYCHIATRIC POINT OF VIEW IN HOPES OF OBTAINING BETTER TREATMENT AND PROGNOSIS OF INFRACTIONS. 52 REFERENCES.

31797 \$03
 AUTHORS: LENTZ, WILLIAM P.
 TITLE: POLICE ATTITUDES TOWARD DELINQUENCY CONTROL.
 SOURCE: LAW AND ORDER.
 SOURCEID: 17(6):42-44, 1969.

A SURVEY IN WISCONSIN OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC'S ATTITUDE TOWARD DELINQUENCY CONTROL REVEALED THAT A GREAT DEAL OF AMBIVALENCE EXISTS.

IN ORDER TO COMPARE THE VIEWS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND THOSE OF JUVENILE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, THE SAME SCHEDULE USED IN STUDYING THE PUBLIC'S ATTITUDE WAS USED IN INTERVIEWING A SAMPLE OF POLICE OFFICERS. COMPARISONS WERE THEN TESTED STATISTICALLY TO DETERMINE IF THERE WERE ANY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES. THE STUDY ILLUSTRATED THAT POLICE WERE LIKELY TO REFLECT A MORE ENLIGHTENED ATTITUDE TOWARD DELINQUENCY CONTROL AND WERE NOT AS CONFUSED AS PERSONS WHO WERE IN PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS. DESPITE THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THIS STUDY, THE AUTHOR FEELS THAT, BECAUSE OF ITS CONFUSION AND AMBIVALENCE TOWARD DELINQUENTS, THE GENERAL PUBLIC CAN BE A FORMIDABLE BARRIER TO EFFECTIVE DELINQUENCY CONTROL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31798 \$03
 AUTHORS: RICCARDI, ANTHONY.
 TITLE: TELL IT LIKE IT IS.
 SOURCE: LAW AND ORDER.
 SOURCEID: 17161:108-109, 1969.

MOST YOUNGSTERS WHO BECOME INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL OR DELINQUENT ACTS ARE UNAWARE HOW ONE ESCAPE CAN EFFECT THEIR ENTIRE LIVES. WHEN APPREHENDED THEY OFTEN CLAIM TO BE IGNORANT OF THE LAW. IN 1968, A PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED BY A LANSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA POLICE OFFICER TO PRESENT THE COLD, HARD FACTS TO JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. CLASSES WERE CONDUCTED ON TWO SUCCESSIVE DAYS BY A POLICE OFFICER, WITH THE TEACHER SERVING AS AN OBSERVER. THE FIRST DAY'S PRESENTATION WAS DIRECTED TOWARD MAKING THE YOUNGSTERS AWARE OF THE JUVENILE OFFICER IN RELATION TO JUVENILE COURT, THE LAW AND HOW VIOLATIONS CAN AFFECT THEIR FUTURE LIFE. DRUGS WERE ALSO DISCUSSED DURING THIS FIRST DAY SESSION. ON THE SECOND DAY VARIOUS WEAPONS SUCH AS KNIVES AND GUNS WERE DISCUSSED AS WELL AS THE TYPES OF WOUNDS INFLICTED BY BOTH AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE HUMAN BODY. THROUGHOUT THE PROGRAM, STUDENTS WERE ENCOURAGED TO ASK QUESTIONS. THE PROGRAM HAS MET WITH GREAT SUCCESS AND HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO INCLUDE FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADE STUDENTS.

31803 \$03
 AUTHORS: WASHINGTON DEPT. OF INSTITUTIONS, DIV. OF ADULT CORRECTIONS.
 TITLE: WASHINGTON STATE ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
 SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPT. OF INSTITUTIONS, RESEARCH REPORT.
 SOURCEID: 1111:5-7, 1968.

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE 1967 FISCAL YEAR ARE GIVEN IN TABULAR FORM. THE STATE PENITENTIARY HOUSES ALL MALE INMATES WHO FOR ANY REASON DO NOT QUALIFY FOR TREATMENT PROGRAMS AT THE CORRECTIONS CENTER OR THE REFORMATORY AND ALL FEMALE OFFENDERS WHO HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. THE STATE REFORMATORY HOUSES MALE INMATES WHO ARE GENERALLY YOUNGER, ARE GENERALLY SERVING SHORTER TERMS, ARE CONSIDERED TO BE LESS CRIMINALLY SOPHISTICATED THAN THOSE HOUSED AT THE PENITENTIARY. THE WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER IS THE RECEPTION CENTER FOR DIAGNOSTIC STUDY AND PROCESSING OF ALL NEWLY COMMITTED ADULT MALE FELONS; AND IT IS A TREATMENT CENTER FOR YOUNG, CRIMINALLY UNSOPHISTICATED INMATES. THERE IS A SUMMER CAMP PROGRAM WHICH IS DESIGNED FOR REHABILITATION PURPOSES. A SUMMARY OF THE PERSONNEL POSITIONS WHICH WERE AUTHORIZED AND FILLED IS GIVEN. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31805 \$03
 AUTHORS: D'ALFONSO, JOHN.
 TITLE: THE CRIME GAME.
 SOURCEID: SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, VIEWPOINT BOOKS, 1969. 269 P.
 \$1.00.

THIS BOOK ATTEMPTS TO INFORM THE AMERICAN PUBLIC OF CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING A LOSING BATTLE TO PROTECT OURSELVES FROM THE LAWLESS ELEMENT AND TO AROUSE THE PUBLIC AGAINST APPEASEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL. EIGHT MAJOR CRIMES ARE USED TO ILLUSTRATE THIS POINT

OF VIEW. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, GUNS AND GUN LEGISLATION, THE PRESS AND THE COURTS ARE DISCUSSED. THE POINT IS MADE THAT SWIFT APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS AS WELL AS CERTAIN PUNISHMENT ARE THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT WEAPONS IN FIGHTING CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

31806 \$03
AUTHORS: MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT; RUBEN, SOL; FUCHSBERG, JACOB D;
JUCEAM, ROBERT E.
TITLE: BRIEF OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
AMICUS CURIAE. COURT OF APPEALS, NO. 6462, WAYNE CIRCUIT
COURT, NO. 107-252.
SOURCEID: MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT, 1969. 19 P.

THE LEGAL ISSUES RAISED IN THIS APPEAL AND ANY DECISION THE COURT RENDERS ARE OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE AT A TIME OF CONCERN OVER ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE INDEPENDENT STATUS OF THE JUDICIARY. THE ISSUE OF PROBATION SERVICE IS AT THE HEART OF ALL SENTENCING AND TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS. FOR THESE REASONS, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY SOUGHT AND OBTAINED LEAVE TO PARTICIPATE AMICUS CURIAE IN THIS CASE IN THE TRIAL COURT. IT FILED ITS BRIEF ALSO IN THE COURT OF APPEALS. IN ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL LAUNCHED PROJECT MISDEMEANANT WHEREBY LAY CITIZENS AND PROFESSIONAL VOLUNTEERS ASSISTED IN PROBATION PROGRAMMING AND SUPERVISION FOR MISDEMEANANTS. OF MAJOR INTEREST WAS THE RESULTING BROADENED USE OF PROBATION AND OTHER DISPOSITIONS NOT INVOLVING COMMITMENT. 27 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31807 \$03
AUTHORS: NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF JUVENILE CORRECTION.
TITLE: BIENNIAL REPORT OF NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF JUVENILE
CORRECTION, JULY 1, 1966 TO JUNE 30, 1968.
SOURCEID: RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF JUVENILE CORRECTION,
1969. 124 P.

THIS BOARD OPERATES EIGHT INSTITUTIONS WITH A PROGRAM THAT SEEKS TO RE-SOCIALIZE AND PREPARE DELINQUENT CHILDREN TO COPE WITH COMMUNITY LIVING. A NEW TRAINING SCHOOL WAS BUILT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF AGGRESSIVE AND SERIOUSLY DISTURBED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WHO COULD NOT BE EFFECTIVELY TREATED IN THE OPEN INSTITUTIONS. ONE UNIT OF THE NEW SCHOOL IS USED FOR MILDLY MENTALLY RETARDED DELINQUENTS. THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM HAS BEEN GREATLY IMPROVED WITH VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FOR STUDENTS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS. A CAMPING PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED AS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE TREATMENT EFFORT. THE PROGRAM, BUDGET, PERSONNEL, AND CLASSIFICATION OF EACH INSTITUTION IS INCLUDED.

31808 \$03
AUTHORS: PRICE, HUGO B.
TITLE: A PROPOSAL FOR HANDLING OF PETTY MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES.
SOURCE: CONNECTICUT BAR JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 42:55-73, 1968.

ARRESTS FOR PETTY CRIMES HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE LIVES OF OFFENDERS WHICH IS GROSSLY OUT OF PROPORTION TO THE ACTUAL HARM CAUSED BY THE VIOLATION. COURTS MUST SPEND TIME ON MORE SERIOUS MATTERS AND ALLOW MINOR OFFENSES TO BE DISPOSED OF AS HARMLESSLY AS POSSIBLE. A WELL ADMINISTERED MISDEMEANOR PROGRAM COULD REDUCE THE VOLUME OF UNIMPORTANT BUSINESS FOR THE POLICE AND THE COURTS; BENEFIT THE OFFENDERS BY SAVING TIME, MONEY AND ARREST RECORDS; AND IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLICE AND GHETTO RESIDENTS BY RESPONDING REALISTICALLY TO THE PROBLEMS WHICH BRING ON PETTY OFFENSES. THE PROPOSED MISDEMEANOR SYSTEM PRESENTS CERTAIN STATUTORY, PROCEDURAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS, BUT THEY DO NOT APPEAR TO BE INSURMOUNTABLE. 19 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31809 \$03
AUTHORS: SHLOMO, SHOHAM; RAHAV, GIORA; MENAKER, MICHAL.
TITLE: INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH IN ISRAEL: EVALUATION

OF TREATMENT AND FOLLOW-UP. PART I.
SOURCE: EXCERPTA CRIMINOLOGICA.
SOURCEID: 8161365-374, 1968.

PRIMARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN ISRAEL ARE REPORTED. THE STUDY WAS PLANNED TO BE CARRIED OUT IN 3 STAGES. THE FIRST STAGE DEALS WITH THE MARGINAL ANALYSIS OF THE RESEARCH POPULATION; IT STUDIES THE SUCCESS AND FAILURE RATES AS CORRELATED WITH VARIOUS DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS OF THE OFFENDERS; THEIR SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND, FAMILY RELATIONS AND THE KIND OF OFFENSE. THE SECOND STAGE DEALS WITH THE INSTITUTIONAL ROUTINE AND METHODS OF TREATMENT, AND STAGE THREE DEALS WITH THE AFTERCARE AND THE STIGMATIZING PRESSURES WHICH HANDICAP THE OFFENDER IN HIS READJUSTMENT TO LIFE OUTSIDE THE INSTITUTION. THIS REPORT IS CONCERNED WITH THE FINDINGS OF THE GROUP'S FIRST STAGE OF THE PROJECT. THROUGHOUT THE STUDY, 3 GROUPS HAVE BEEN COMPARED: JEWISH DELINQUENT BOYS, JEWISH DELINQUENT GIRLS AND ARAB BOYS. 39 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

31810 \$03
AUTHORS: PARK, JAMES W.L.
TITLE: POWER TO THE PEOPLE: SOCIAL REVOLUTION AND THE PRISON.
(UNPUBLISHED PAPER).

EXPERIENCES AT SAN QUENTIN PRISON ARE EXAMINED IN THE LIGHT OF NEW TYPE REBELLIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS AS WELL AS IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS SUPPORTING THE PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN A PRISON DISTURBANCE. SAN QUENTIN WITH ITS PROXIMITY TO MAJOR CENTERS OF SOCIAL FERMENT WAS THE FIRST INSTITUTION TO FEEL THE IMPACT OF A NEW TYPE OF INSURRECTION INVOLVING A COALITION OF PRISONERS AND INDIVIDUALS FROM SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES. THE BASIC DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND NEW REBELLIONS IS THAT INMATE LEADERS AND OUTSIDE SUPPORTERS FEEL THAT REBELLION IS ONLY ONE TACTICAL EVENT IN A LARGER STRATEGY OF SOCIAL REVOLUTION. PRISON ADMINISTRATORS MUST BE AWARE OF THE BELIEFS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF OUTSIDE SUPPORTERS. SOCIAL TURMOIL WILL HAVE AN INCREASINGLY DIRECT BEARING ON THE OPERATION OF PRISONS; CONCEPTS STARTED IN ACADEMIC CIRCLES WILL AFFECT INSTITUTIONS IN WEEKS INSTEAD OF YEARS. FUTURE COALITIONS MAY FORCE PRISONS TO OPERATE UNDER A STATE OF SIEGE FOR EXTENDED PERIODS OF TIME. ADMINISTRATORS NEAR URBAN AND ACADEMIC CENTERS SHOULD REVIEW THEIR DISTURBANCE CONTROL PLANS WITH PARTICIPATION OF OUTSIDE DEMONSTRATORS IN MIND. ADVANCE PLANNING WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES REGARDING CROWD CONTROL AND CLOSING OF ACCESS ROADS WOULD BE PRUDENT.

31811 \$03
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY PROBATION DEPT.
TITLE: SPECIAL SUPERVISION UNIT PROGRAM, 1967-68.
SOURCEID: SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., SANTA BARBARA COUNTY PROBATION
DEPT., 1968. 9 P.

THIS REPORT IS AN ACCOUNTING OF THE PROBATION PROGRAMS OF THE SPECIAL SUPERVISION UNIT WHICH STARTED IN THE SANTA BARBARA PROBATION DEPARTMENT IN AUGUST, 1966. THE PROGRAM IS REVIEWED AND COMPARISONS MADE BETWEEN 1966-1967 AND 1967-1968 FISCAL YEARS AND PROJECTIONS ARE MADE FOR THE 1968-1969 FISCAL YEAR.

31814 \$03
AUTHORS: WISCONSIN DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, DIV. OF
CORRECTIONS.
TITLE: WISCONSIN HOME FOR WOMEN, JANUARY 1968 TO JUNE 1969.
SOURCEID: LANSING, WISC. DEPT. HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, 1969. 26
P.

A SUMMARY OF 18 MONTHS ACTIVITIES AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR WOMEN, COVERING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1968 TO JUNE 1969, IS PRESENTED. A CONSIDERABLE DROP IN INMATE POPULATION WAS EXPERIENCED PROBABLY DUE IN PART TO THE RELEASE OF JUVENILES UNDER THE GAULT DECISION. MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES ARE COVERED WITH

PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

31816 \$03
AUTHORS: MILES, ARTHUR P.
TITLE: PROBLEMS OF THEORY BUILDING IN PROBATION AND PAROLE.
SOURCEID: MADISON, WISC., UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL
WORK, 1967, 16 P.

PRESENTLY THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF DISSATISFACTION WITH PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY AS THE BASIS FOR PRACTICE IN PROBATION AND PAROLE. IN ACTUAL PRACTICE, THE THEORY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE IS NOT AS PROFOUNDLY PSYCHOANALYTIC AS OTHER FORMS OF SOCIAL CASEWORK. THE RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH STUDIES OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE TECHNIQUES WITH DELINQUENTS, THE LACK OF ENTHUSIASTIC ACCOMMODATION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS TO THE THEORY, AND THE INCREASED CONCERN OF OUR TOTAL SOCIETY WITH THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ARE ALL INDICATIVE OF THIS. HENCE, THE TIME IS RIPE FOR APPLICATION OF A GENUINELY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY TO THE PRACTICE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. THIS CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO DEVELOP FROM WITHIN CASEWORK OR FROM PRACTITIONERS IN THE FIELD. IT WILL PROBABLY COME FROM THE COLLABORATION OF SOCIOLOGISTS AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS. THE SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY WITH THE BEST PROSPECT FOR SUCCESS WOULD APPEAR TO BE DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION. 39 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

31818 \$03
AUTHORS: WALKER, DANIEL.
TITLE: TODAY'S NEED FOR THOUGHTFUL SOLUTIONS RATHER THAN EMOTION.
(UNPUBLISHED PAPER).
SOURCEID: INDIANA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, 1969, 6 P.

THE DISMAL CONTRAST BETWEEN THE RAPID PACE OF TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE AND THE SLOW PACE OF SOCIAL CHANGE IS THE SUBJECT OF A PAPER PRESENTED TO THE INDIANA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. AS THE UNREST IN OUR SOCIETY, PARTICULARLY IN THE YOUNGER GENERATION AND AMONG THE BLACK PEOPLE WILL NOT GO AWAY ON ITS OWN ACCORD, SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED WHICH MIGHT HELP AMERICA ACHIEVE PROGRESS TOWARD THE GOALS OF PEACE, PLENTY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE. A REORGANIZATION OF THE CRIMINAL COURT SYSTEM TO INSURE EARLY TRIALS AND SPEEDY JUSTICE AND A HIGHER QUALITY, BETTER TRAINED POLICE FORCE ARE AMONG THE REVISIONS NEEDED. DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR DEALING WITH AMERICA'S SOCIAL AND URBAN CRISES AT THE END OF THE VIETNAM WAR SHOULD BE GIVEN HIGH PRIORITY IN OUR DOMESTIC PROGRAMS.

31819 \$03
AUTHORS: OREGON STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.
TITLE: BIENNIAL REPORT 1966-1968.
SOURCEID: SALEM, OREGON STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, 1969. 21 P.

THIS REPORT COVERING THE YEARS 1966-1968 OUTLINES THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OREGON STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION WHICH OPENED IN 1959. DURING THIS PERIOD IT RECEIVED 779 NEW COMMITMENTS; RELEASED 730, 396 ON PAROLE AND 334 BY DISCHARGE. A SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES IS INCLUDED AS WELL AS SUMMARIES OF PROGRAMS, PHYSICAL PLANT FACILITIES, SAFETY AND SANITATION, GENERAL SERVICES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

31820 \$03
AUTHORS: PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE, YOUTH DIVISION.
TITLE: 1968 ANNUAL REPORT.
SOURCEID: PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, BUREAU OF POLICE, 1968, 23 P.

THE YOUTH DIVISION OF THE PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE HAS A STAFF OF 1 INSPECTOR, 2 SERGEANTS, 2 DETECTIVES, 10 POLICE OFFICERS AND 1 POLICEMAN. IT IS ATTACHED TO THE DETECTIVE BUREAU AND HAS THE SAME OBJECTIVE AS THE ENTIRE POLICE BUREAU. MEMBERS WEAR CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND USE UNMARKED CARS. SUMMARIES OF 5 SELECTED INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUTH DIVISION ARE INCLUDED. IN ALL, THIS GROUP INVESTIGATED AND ASSISTED DISTRICT PERSONNEL IN THE

INVESTIGATION OF 2,311 CASES DURING 1968.

31821 \$03
AUTHORS: TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY JUVENILE DEPT.
TITLE: 1968 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHILD CARING UNITS OF THE COUNTY
OF DALLAS, TEXAS.
SOURCEID: DALLAS, TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY JUVENILE DEPT., 1968, 90 P.

THIS IS THE REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR JUVENILE AGENCIES OF DALLAS COUNTY FOR 1968. TWO TRENDS ARE INDICATED FROM THE REFERRALS RECEIVED: THE FIRST IS A DEFINITE INCREASE IN DRUG ABUSE AND IN PARTICULAR, THE USE OF MARIJUANA, AND THE SECOND IS THE REFERRAL RATE OF CASES WITH FAMILY RELATED SOCIAL PROBLEMS HAS CONTINUED TO INCREASE. NUMEROUS STATISTICS ARE INCLUDED FOR EACH ACTIVITY.

31822 \$03
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA BOARD OF CORRECTIONS.
TITLE: DETENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR EL DORADO COUNTY.
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA BOARD OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 17 P.

A STUDY OF EXISTING AND FUTURE NEEDS FOR ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR EL DORADO COUNTY IS PRESENTED. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE 3 ADDITIONAL JAILS, DEVELOPMENT OF TREATMENT AND REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS FOR PRISONERS, ENLISTMENT OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND CITIZEN SUPPORT, AND BETTER TRAINING OF PERSONNEL.

31824 \$03
AUTHORS: RUGOVIN, CHARLES H.
TITLE: SPEECH BEFORE THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. (UNPUBLISHED PAPER).
SOURCEID: BOSTON, NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1969, 7 P.

IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN RELATION TO THIS NATION'S ATTEMPT TO IMPROVE ITS SYSTEM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

31825 \$03
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: SHOPLIFTING.
SOURCEID: PARMA, OHIO, PARMA CITY SCHOOLS, 1968, 12 P.

THERE ARE MANY COMPLEX FACETS TO THE PROBLEM OF SHOPLIFTING. IT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK TO INTRODUCE SOME OF THE PROBLEMS AND TO SUGGEST A FEW AVENUES OF AID TO THOSE PEOPLE WHO HAVE NEED OF GUIDANCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

31826 \$03
AUTHORS: CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION.
TITLE: CORRECTIONAL PROCESS.
SOURCE: CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION.
SOURCEID: 1014):1-9, 1969.

NEWS ITEMS, NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO PERSONS IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS ARE PRESENTED IN A BULLETIN FROM THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL. IN SEVERAL OF THE PROVINCES THERE SEEMS TO BE INTEREST IN THE MATTER OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIME. THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY INTENDS TO PROVIDE COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIME. QUEBEC PROVINCIAL POLICE ARE AUTHORIZED TO RELEASE PERSONS ARRESTED FOR MINOR OFFENSES, IN ORDER TO AVOID JAILING PEOPLE UNNECESSARILY. IN ONTARIO, THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ONTARIO ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION REVEALED THAT ACCORDING TO THEIR FACTS AND A COMPILATION OF 900 CASE HISTORIES, AT LEAST 65% OF THE OFFENDERS UNDER PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS LAWS WILL RESPOND TO THE RIGHT KIND OF PROGRAM. THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE ANNOUNCED THAT A COMMITTEE WOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO

INVESTIGATE THE USE OF DRUGS IN CANADA.

31827 \$03
AUTHORS: AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, CHILD WELFARE DEPT.
TITLE: CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ANNUAL
 REPORT, 1968.
SOURCEID: SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, DEPT. OF CHILD
 WELFARE, 1968, 73 P.

GENERAL PROGRESS IN ALL ACTIVITIES OF THE CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1968 IS PRESENTED IN ITS ANNUAL REPORT TO PARLIAMENT. THE DEPARTMENT WORKS WITHIN THE CHILD WELFARE ACT, THE MAINTENANCE ACT, THE ADOPTION ACT, TO PROVIDE CASEWORK SERVICE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EACH ACT. REPORTS ARE GIVEN FOR ALL PHASES OF CHILD WELFARE INCLUDING: JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, SCHOOL TRUANTS, THE INTELLECTUALLY HANDICAPPED, AND FOSTER HOME CARE.

31828 \$03
AUTHORS: JAMES, HOWARD.
TITLE: CHILDREN IN TROUBLE: A NATIONAL SCANDAL. PART 1 - WE
 DIDN'T GIVE HIM ANY HELP.
SOURCE: CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
SOURCEID: P. 13-14, MARCH 31, 1969.

CONSCIENTIOUS JUVENILE AUTHORITIES ADMIT THEY OFTEN FAIL TO MEET THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE CHILDREN THEY SEE. FOR THE LESS THAN CONSCIENTIOUS, NEGLECT AND EVEN BRUTALITY ARE THE CASE. THIS ARTICLE CITES CASE HISTORIES THAT INDICATE THE MANY WAYS IN WHICH A YOUNGSTER BECOMES DELINQUENT. LIKE ADULTS, MANY CHILDREN ARE LOCKED UP TO AWAIT THEIR COURT APPEARANCES. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITUATION IS THAT MANY DID NOT NEED TO BE DETAINED IN A SECURE FACILITY IN THE FIRST PLACE. SOME HAVE NO FAMILY, OR A FAMILY SO INADEQUATE THEY CANNOT BE RETURNED HOME. THERE IS A VERY FINE LINE, OFTEN BLURRED, BETWEEN THE NEGLECTED CHILD AND THE ONE ACCUSED OF BEING DELINQUENT. THIS IS ALSO TRUE OF THOSE CLASSIFIED AS MENTALLY RETARDED OR CONSIDERED TO BE EMOTIONALLY UNSTABLE.

31830 \$03
AUTHORS: JAMES, HOWARD.
TITLE: CHILDREN IN TROUBLE: A NATIONAL SCANDAL. PART 3 - DO
 CHILDREN GET THEIR DAY IN COURT?
SOURCE: CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
SOURCEID: P. 9-10, APRIL 14, 1969.

FREQUENTLY JUVENILE COURT JUDGES MUST ACT AS SUBSTITUTE PARENTS FOR YOUNGSTERS WHOSE OWN PARENTS HAVE FAILED THEM. TOO OFTEN THESE JUDGES ARE NO BETTER EQUIPPED TO HELP THEM THAN WERE THE DELINQUENT PARENTS. THIS ARTICLE STUDIES THE SHORTCOMINGS OF JUVENILE COURTS AND SUGGESTS WAYS TO IMPROVE THEM. THESE SUGGESTIONS INCLUDE: FOLLOW THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT'S GAULT DECISION; ESTABLISH A STRONG COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM; ELIMINATE JAILS AS PLACES OF DETENTION; VISIT ALL JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS; DEMAND ALTERNATIVES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TO REFORM SCHOOLS; AND DEMAND ADEQUATE HELP. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31831 \$03
AUTHORS: JAMES, HOWARD.
TITLE: CHILDREN IN TROUBLE: A NATIONAL SCANDAL. PART 6 -
 BULLDOZE THEM TO THE GROUND.
SOURCE: CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
SOURCEID: P. 9-10, MAY 5, 1969.

LEADERS IN THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD GENERALLY AGREE THAT LARGE INSTITUTIONS DAMAGE CHILDREN, CAUSE CRIME AND SHOULD BE ABANDONED. SINCE THE PUBLIC IS NOT READY TO CHANGE THE CONCEPT OF THE TRADITIONAL REFORM SCHOOL, SOME ADMINISTRATORS RESORT TO STOPGAP SOLUTIONS. THESE SOLUTIONS INCLUDE MAKING REFORM SCHOOLS

COEDUCATIONAL TO CUT DOWN ON HOMOSEXUALITY, ALLOWING CHILDREN TO STAY IN THE COMMUNITY, AND OFFERING FREQUENT FIELD TRIPS TO SPORTING AND CULTURAL EVENTS. SCATTERED ACROSS THE COUNTY ARE EXAMPLES OF REFORM SCHOOLS DESPERATELY TRYING TO OVERCOME THE BIG INSTITUTION SYNDROME. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31832 \$03
AUTHORS: JAMES, HOWARD.
TITLE: CHILDREN IN TROUBLE: A NATIONAL SCANDAL. PART 7 - PEOPLE HERE CARE ABOUT YOU.
SOURCE: CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
SOURCEID: P. 9-10, MAY 12, 1969.

THIS ARTICLE DEALS WITH SOME APPROACHES TO THE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL PROBLEM WHICH SHOW POSITIVE RESULTS: SMALL INSTITUTIONS, INDIVIDUALIZED HELP, GENUINE CARING, AND THE RECOGNITION THAT DELINQUENTS CAN BE HELPED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31834 \$03
AUTHORS: WARREN, MARGUERITE Q.
TITLE: THE CASE FOR DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS.
SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPT. INSTITUTIONS, RESEARCH REPORT.
SOURCEID: 2(2):18-23, 1969.

THE SERIES OF STUDIES IN DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS, JOINTLY SPONSORED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, HAS BEEN MODERATELY SUCCESSFUL IN REVEALING MANY OF THE COMPLEXITIES WHICH INTERACT IN THE CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT PROCESS. A START HAS BEEN MADE IN SORTING OUT THE DIFFERENTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUCCESS OR LACK OF IT BY OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS, WORKER CHARACTERISTICS, TREATMENT ATMOSPHERES AND TREATMENT METHODS. SOME USABLE PROGRAMMING INFORMATION HAS BEEN FOUND AND SOME GENERAL PROGRAM DIRECTION HAS RECEIVED SUPPORT. THIS PROGRAM ATTEMPTS TO INSERT A GREATER DEGREE OF RATIONALITY IN THE EFFORTS TO CHANGE OFFENDERS INTO NONOFFENDERS. 12 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31835 \$03
AUTHORS: SAFFELL, JOHN W.
TITLE: PLASTIC SURGERY: IS IT ONE OF THE ANSWERS IN REHABILITATION?
SOURCE: MOTIVE, OHIO DEPT. OF MENTAL HYGIENE AND CORRECTION.
SOURCEID: MAY, JUNE, 6-9, 1969.

A NEW PROGRAM HAS BEEN INTRODUCED AT LEBANON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION THAT INVOLVES PLASTIC SURGERY PERFORMED ON DISFIGURED ADULT MALE OFFENDERS. IT IS NOT THE FIRST EFFORT OF ITS KIND BUT PART OF A NATIONWIDE RESEARCH PROJECT TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLASTIC SURGERY BY COMPARING THE REHABILITATIVE SUCCESS OF DISFIGURED OFFENDERS WHO RECEIVE PLASTIC SURGERY AGAINST THOSE WHO DO NOT. IT IS FELT THAT IT CAN AID REHABILITATION, INCREASE JOB SUCCESS, AND IMPROVE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT. MOST OF THE CORRECTIVE SURGERY AT LEBANON CENTERS AROUND CORRECTION OF PROTRUDING OR DEFORMED EARS, HARE-LIP, AN EXTREMELY RECEDING CHIN, SCARRED COMPLEXION CAUSED BY ACNE, BURN OR CUT SCARS, DEFORMED NOSES, TATTOOS, NOTCHED EYELIDS, OR DISFIGUREMENTS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. THE RESULTS WILL BE CAREFULLY WATCHED.

31856 \$03
AUTHORS: KIRSCHNER, LEE.
TITLE: DELIVERY OF SERVICE THROUGH A GRASS ROOTS COMMUNITY AGENCY.
SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPT. INSTITUTIONS, RESEARCH REPORT.
SOURCEID: 2(2):132-133, 1969.

THE OPEN DOOR CLINIC, AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, WAS ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY FIRST AID AND CRISIS COUNSELING ON A 24 HOUR BASIS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY. IT HAS BEEN IN OPERATION FOR

NEARLY 2 YEARS WITH PROFESSIONALS AS WELL AS INDIGENOUS PERSONS SERVING THOSE WHO COME IN PERSON OR CALL THE CLINIC. THE FLYING SQUAD, WHICH OPERATES FROM THE CLINIC, IS A TEAM COMPOSED OF INDIGENOUS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE SPECIALLY TRAINED IN FIRST AID AND CRISIS INTERVENTION WHO RESPOND TO TRAUMATIC SITUATIONS IN THE FIELD AS DIRECTED BY THE TELEPHONE WORKERS. THESE SQUADS MASTER EFFECTIVE USE OF COMMUNITY AND AGENCY RESOURCES AND BRING THEIR KNOWLEDGE TO THE PARTICULAR PROBLEM. THE CLINIC HAS HELPED ITS CLIENTELE ARTICULATE ITS NEEDS. IT HAS PROVIDED THE FLYING SQUAD SERVICES ALONG WITH VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, FAMILY COUNSELING, DETOXIFICATION, AND LEGAL CONSULTATION. 5 REFERENCES.

31860 \$03
 AUTHORS: BALLARD, KELLEY B., JR.
 TITLE: ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS IN PREDICTION STUDIES OF PAROLEES.
 SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPT. INSTITUTIONS, RESEARCH REPORT.
 SOURCEID: 2(2):143-145, 1969.

BOTH INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AS WELL AS THE SIMILARITIES MUST BE STUDIED TO PREDICT PAROLE OUTCOMES. THIS REPORT SUGGESTS THAT PREDICTIVE ACCURACY CAN BE IMPROVED IF THE SAMPLE IS FIRST EMPIRICALLY SUBDIVIDED BY AN ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS, OR BY A COMBINATION OF ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS AND MULTIPLE REGRESSION. FIRST SUBGROUPS ARE DEFINED BY AN ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS, THEN A SEPARATE REGRESSION EQUATION PROVIDES THE PREDICTION METHOD. AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO STUDY EMPIRICALLY THE PREDICTIVE EFFICIENCY ACHIEVED WHEN 3 DIFFERENT APPROACHES WERE TAKEN. THESE 3 APPROACHES WERE DEFINED AS THE SINGLE STEP METHOD, ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS METHOD, AND THE RECIDIVISM METHOD. A SAMPLE OF 1,422 MEN RELEASED TO THE CALIFORNIA PAROLE AND SUPERVISORY STAFF WERE USED FOR COMPARING PREDICTION METHODS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT A MORE EFFICIENT PREDICTION IS OBTAINED BY EITHER OF THE CLASSIFICATION METHODS DERIVED BY ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS THAN BY THE BASE EXPECTANCY SCORES ALONE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31861 \$03
 AUTHORS: THOMPSON, JAMES O.
 TITLE: IT'S MURDER.
 SOURCE: WASHINGTON DEPT. INSTITUTIONS, RESEARCH REPORT.
 SOURCEID: 2(2):146-147, 1969.

AVAILABLE RECORDS BETWEEN 1904 AND 1963, REVEAL THAT 738 PERSONS HAVE BEEN CONVICTED FOR HOMICIDE, ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE, OR AS AN ACCOMPLICE TO HOMICIDE IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. THERE WERE 327 FIRST DEGREE AND 411 SECOND DEGREE CONVICTIONS. TWELVE WOMEN ARE INCLUDED IN THE FIRST DEGREE AND 22 WOMEN INCLUDED IN THE SECOND DEGREE CONVICTIONS. THIS DATA SUGGESTS THAT RECIDIVISM AMONG PAROLED PERSONS CONVICTED OF HOMICIDE IS LOWER THAN FOR MOST OTHER CRIMES; THAT MORE THAN 50% OF THE DEATHS INVOLVE FAMILY MEMBERS OR FRIENDS; THAT HOME IS THE ONE MOST LIKELY PLACE FOR HOMICIDE; THAT HOMICIDE IS VERY SELDOM A REPEATED CRIME; AND THAT PERSONS COMMITTING HOMICIDE ARE BETTER RISKS IN REGARD TO ANY OTHER CRIME. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31863 \$03
 AUTHORS: BREED, ALLEN F.
 TITLE: A CONTINUUM OF CONCERN. UNITED FRONT AGAINST DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: YOUTH SERVICE NEWS.
 SOURCEID: 20(2):4-5, 26, 1969.

IN CONSIDERING THE MATTER OF HOW WE MIGHT ACHIEVE GREATER UNITY OF PURPOSE AND CONSISTENCY IN JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, IT WOULD BE WELL TO BEAR IN MIND THAT THE JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT THE NATION OFFERS PERHAPS THE ULTIMATE MODEL OF A DISJOINTED, MULTIFACETED, AND MULTILEVELED FRAGMENTATION OF A GOVERNMENTAL PROCESS. THE SITUATION IS DISCUSSED IN REFERENCE TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE POLICE FORCES, TREATMENT OF JUVENILES AND THE DEPRIVED MINORITIES. PERHAPS THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY FOR DEFINING COMMON PURPOSE FOR BETTER DESIGNING PROGRAMS TO ACHIEVE THAT PURPOSE

IS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE PLANS FOR THE JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS THAT ARE CALLED FOR BY BOTH THE FEDERAL SAFE STREETS BILL AND THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31864 \$03
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: A CREATIVE PARTNERSHIP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME.
SOURCE: YOUTH SERVICE NEWS.
SOURCEID: 20(2):6-7, 30, 1969.

BECAUSE OF THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, CONGRESS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT JOINED STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS IN AN ALL-OUT FIGHT AGAINST CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. WITH THE ENACTMENT OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SET ABOUT TO HELP STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST CRIME. SUPPORT FOR THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF PROGRAMS IS PROVIDED: (1) PREPARATION AND ADOPTION OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANS BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS; (2) GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT; AND (3) ENCOURAGEMENT FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTED TOWARD THE IMPROVEMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW METHODS FOR THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF CRIME, AND THE DETECTION AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS. THE STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER TO IMPLEMENT NEW YORK STATE'S CRIME CONTROL PROGRAM ARE PRESENTED.

31865 \$03
AUTHORS: PETERS, JOHN M.
TITLE: HOW AN INMATE'S EXPECTANCIES AFFECT HIS PERFORMANCE.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
SOURCEID: 31(3):18-20, 1969.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH AN INMATE FEELS THAT HE HAS CONTROL OVER HIS ENVIRONMENT IS AN IMPORTANT DETERMINANT OF HIS BEHAVIOR. RESEARCH HAS FOUND SUCH FEELINGS TO BE RELATED TO INMATES' ABILITY TO LEARN CERTAIN INFORMATION AND TO THEIR PARTICIPATION IN OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH FINDINGS INCLUDE THE NEED TO IDENTIFY AND CHANGE THE INMATE'S FEELINGS OF LACK OF CONTROL OVER HIS ENVIRONMENT, AND THEREBY INCREASE HIS CHANCES OF RESPONDING POSITIVELY TO REHABILITATIVE EFFORTS. FROM THIS TREATISE OF THE CONCEPT OF INTERNAL-EXTERNAL CONTROL, IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE CONCEPT DESCRIBES AN IMPORTANT PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATE OF INMATE BEHAVIOR. AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERING EXPECTANCIES OF CONTROL AND APPROPRIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION BY PRISON OFFICIALS SHOULD ADD TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATIVE EFFORTS OF OUR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE EXACT NATURE OF PROGRAMS THAT WOULD MAKE THE INMATE'S ENVIRONMENT ONE IN WHICH HIS REINFORCEMENTS ARE MORE CONTINGENT UPON HIS OWN CONTROL IS NOT DESCRIBED IN THIS ARTICLE. ONLY EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN; HOWEVER, THESE REPRESENT CURRENT EFFORTS THAT WOULD WELL NEED MORE ATTENTION OR REVISION. 11 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31866 \$03
AUTHORS: ROBERTS, ALBERT R.
TITLE: DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
SOURCEID: 31(3):14-17, 1969.

IN DEVELOPING A PERSPECTIVE ON CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, ITS PROGRESS FROM THE EARLY DAYS OF THE SABBATH SCHOOLS AND THE THREE R'S TO THE PRESENT DAY INNOVATIONS OF INMATE EDUCATION IN THEIR BROADEST SENSE IS TRACED. THE PAPER BEGINS WITH THE OPENING OF THE FIRST PRISON SCHOOL IN AMERICA AT THE WALNUT STREET JAIL IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1798. THE MODERN ERA OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION IS DISCUSSED BEGINNING IN 1929 WITH MACCORMICK'S COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. AT THIS POINT IN HISTORY, CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION WAS BEGINNING TO BE CONSIDERED BY CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS AS A FORM OF TREATMENT. FINALLY,

RECOGNITION IS GIVEN TO THE MOST INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS OF PRESENT DAY (1960-1968). 18 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31868 \$03
AUTHORS: LAZZARO, THOMAS A.; BEGGS, DONALD L.; MCNEIL, KEITH A.
TITLE: IMPULSE CONTROL OF MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SECURITY INMATES.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
SOURCEID: 21(3):8-10, 1969.

MANY INVESTIGATORS HAVE REPORTED THAT ANTISOCIAL INDIVIDUALS ARE LESS ABLE TO CONTROL IMPULSES THAN A GROUP OF NORMALS. SINCE MANY PRISON SYSTEMS DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SECURITY PENITENTIARIES, IT WAS DECIDED TO INVESTIGATE THE IMPULSE CONTROL ABILITY OF PRISONERS INCARCERATED IN THE TWO TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS. INMATES FROM TWO PRISONS WERE ADMINISTERED THE SELF REPORT TEST OF IMPULSE CONTROL IN JANUARY, 1968. A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WAS FOUND IN FAVOR OF MORE CONTROL IN THE MINIMUM SECURITY PRISONERS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE REHABILITATIVE ATMOSPHERE OF MINIMUM SECURITY IS A POSITIVE FACTOR IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF INMATES. 7 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

31869 \$03
AUTHORS: YOSHIMASU, SHUFU.
TITLE: IN WHAT WAY HAS A DETENTION HOUSE PRISONER BEEN CURED OF HIS OBSESSIONAL NEUROSIS? --PHENOMENOLOGIC STUDIES OF SYMPTOM DEVELOPMENT AND IT'S DIMINISHING.
SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAL LEGALIS JAPONICA.
SOURCEID: 35(2):26-36, 1969.

GENERALLY SPEAKING OBSESSIONAL NEUROSIS IS SELDOM OBSERVED IN PRISON, AND YET IT IS ORDINARILY MITIGATED THROUGH ITS COMPULSORY LIFE SITUATION. THE CASE OF A 30 YEAR OLD PATIENT IS PRESENTED. DESPITE THE FACT THAT IT SEEMS TO BE AN EXCEPTION, THE PATIENT HAD A PERSONALITY FULLY CHARACTERISTIC OF OBSESSIONAL NEUROSIS, AND THE SYMPTOMS HAVING BEEN MANIFESTED IN HIS YOUTH BECAME GRADUALLY REMARKABLE. TROUBLED FOR MORE THAN 10 YEARS WITH THIS ABNORMALITY, IT BECAME WORSE IN PRISON AND REACHED A CRITICAL STATE. THERAPY RECORDS FOR ALMOST A YEAR ARE DISCUSSED SHOWING CLEARLY THE WHOLE COURSE OF THE NEUROSIS FROM EARLY MANIFESTATIONS OF SYMPTOMS TO RECOVERY.

31871 \$03
AUTHORS: BERTRAND, MARIE-ANDREE.
TITLE: SELF-IMAGE AND DELINQUENCY. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY AND WOMAN'S IMAGE.
SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGICA.
SOURCEID: 2:71-144, 1969.

THREE MAJOR HYPOTHESES WERE FORMULATED PRIOR TO THIS STUDY OF CANADIAN, UNITED STATES, FRENCH AND BELGIAN FEMALE DELINQUENT CITIZENS. WOMEN, DELINQUENTS AND ADULTS WOULD SHOW A TENDENCY TO PERCEIVE THEMSELVES MORE AS "OBJECTS", COMPELLED IN ACTION, MORE AS VICTIMS. PERSONS TO WHOM THINGS HAPPEN, THAN WOULD MEN, NON-DELINQUENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE. WOMEN, DELINQUENTS AND ADULTS WOULD ALSO TEND TO PROJECT A LESSER SENSE OF AGENCY INTO THEIR CHOSEN BENEFACTORS AND MALEFACTORS. WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, THE HYPOTHESES WERE CONFIRMED BY THE DATA. HENCE, IF WE DISPOSE OUR POPULATION ALONG A CONTINUUM, (1) YOUTH, (2) MASCULINITY, (3) NON-CRIMINALITY ARE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH A SENSE OF AGENCY. THE CLUSTER: ADULTHOOD, FEMININITY AND CRIMINALITY IS, ON THE CONTRARY, VERY CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH A PERCEPTION AND PROJECTION OF THE SELF AS OBJECT. STANDING MIDWAY ARE THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND THE NON-CRIMINAL ADULT MALES. 32 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

31879 \$03
AUTHORS: FERGUSON, FRANCES N.
TITLE: PROBATION AND ARRESTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT.
SOURCE: IN: FERGUSON, F., COMMUNITY TREATMENT PLAN FOR NAVAJO

PROBLEM DRINKERS.
SOURCEID: GALLUP, N.M. MCKINLEY CO. FAMILY CONSULT. SERV., 1968.
226 P. (P. 37-76).

THIS STUDY OF NAVAJO PROBLEM DRINKERS CONSIDERS THE ARREST RECORD ASPECT OF SUCCESS IN DETAIL AND THE IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT. ALL OF THE 121 PATIENTS HAD 10 OR MORE ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS AND WERE PLACED ON 18 MONTHS PROBATION BY THE JUDGE IF THEY VOLUNTEERED, AFTER AN INTERVIEW WITH A TREATMENT PROGRAM STAFF MEMBER. THE TERMS OF THE TREATMENT PROGRAM WERE MANDATORY: SCHEDULED REPORTING FOR ANTABUSE FOR 12 MONTHS AND NO DRUNKENNESS FOR 18 MONTHS. IN PARTICULAR TERMS IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ENFORCE THE PROBATION TERMS, NEVERTHELESS, PROBATION SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN MEANINGFUL TO THE MORE TRADITIONAL PATIENTS TO WHOM A PROMISE IS IMPORTANT, AND RESPECT FOR AN AGREEMENT WITH THE JUDGE MAY BE MEANINGFUL. THERE WAS NO MARKED INCREASE IN PATIENT ARREST RECORDS WHEN THE 18 MONTHS PROBATION TERMINATED. IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT SUCCESS WERE SEEN IN THE FINDINGS THAT 96% OF PATIENTS WHO WERE TO SUCCEED IN TREATMENT SHOWED THIS SUCCESS BY THE END OF THE FIRST 6 MONTHS. 6 REFERENCES.

31881 \$03
AUTHORS: WOYCHICK, JAMES T.
TITLE: DELINQUENT RESPONSE TO DIFFERENT LEVELS OF ORAL READING TASKS.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
SOURCEID: 21(3):21-23, 1969.

THE EFFECTS OF FRUSTRATION LEVEL ORAL READING ON THE SUBSEQUENT TASK PERFORMANCE OF SOCIALLY MALADJUSTED MALE ADOLESCENTS WAS EXAMINED. THE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 103 BOYS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 16 YEARS-11 MONTHS AT THE MINNESOTA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL. THESE JUVENILE OFFENDERS WERE SCREENED ON ASSOCIABILITY AND READING ABILITY AND UNDERWENT EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED STRESS TO OBSERVE DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE IN MAZE AND CODING TASK PERFORMANCES. ALTHOUGH NO SIGNIFICANT INTERACTIONS OCCURRED TO SUPPORT HYPOTHESIZED EFFECTS, CERTAIN FINDINGS CONFIRMED AND EXTENDED EARLIER RESULTS. IN ADDITION, DIRECTION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH EFFORTS ALONG THESE LINES COULD BE FOUND. 7 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31883 \$03
AUTHORS: KOGI, SADATAKA; ISHIKAWA, YOSHIHIRO.
TITLE: CRIMINOLOGIC AND "INFRACTIOLOGIC" STUDY OF RECIDIVIST INMATES - HUMAN BEHAVIORS IN SOCIETY AND PRISON ENVIRONMENT.
SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA.
SOURCEID: 35(2):5-17, 1969.

PRECOMMITMENT SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF A SAMPLE OF 145 RECIDIVIST INMATES OF A TOKYO PRISON ARE REPORTED IN THIS SECOND PART OF A STUDY OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE SAMPLE WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS -- INFRACTORS (N=100) AND NONINFRACTORS (N=45) ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PRISON BEHAVIOR. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS IN A NUMBER OF CHARACTERISTICS. THE INFRACTORS WERE MORE APT TO COME FROM BROKEN HOMES, FROM HOMES WITH LOWER ECONOMIC LEVELS. AS A GROUP THEY HAD LESS FORMAL SCHOOLING AND MORE FREQUENT RECORDS OF QUARRELSONE, AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. OVER HALF OF THEM AS COMPARED TO 38% OF THE NONINFRACTORS WERE VAGRANTS WHEN ARRESTED FOR THEIR CURRENT OFFENSE. THE INFRACTORS WERE MUCH MORE LIKELY THAN THE NONINFRACTORS TO HAVE RECORDS OF CRIMES OF TWO OR MORE CATEGORIES.

31885 \$03
AUTHORS: FERSTER, ELYCE Z.; COURTLESS, THOMAS F.
TITLE: THE BEGINNING OF JUVENILE JUSTICE, POLICE PRACTICES, AND THE JUVENILE OFFENDER.
SOURCE: VANDERBILT LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 22(3):567-608, 1969.

THE MANY STATISTICAL REPORTS INDICATING HIGH PROPORTIONS OF

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS OFFENSES AND THE HIGH RECIDIVISM RATE HAVE LED TO AN INCREASING, IF BELATED, PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE PROBLEM OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER AND DISSATISFACTION WITH THE PRESENT JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THIS ARTICLE, THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF A STUDY TO GATHER FACTS ON THE PRESENT SYSTEM AND PROPOSED CHANGES, CONCERNS THE JUVENILE OFFENDER'S INITIAL CONTACTS WITH THE JUVENILE SYSTEM, HIS RELATIONS WITH THE POLICE, AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THESE RELATIONS. THE WIDE RANGE OF DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE TO THE POLICE IN DIFFERENT STATE AND LOCAL JURISDICTIONS ARE ANALYZED AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF POLICE DISCRETION IN DISPOSITIONS ARE EXAMINED. THE AMBIGUITIES AND VARIED INTERPRETATIONS OF THE LAW OF ARREST ARE CITED. VARIOUS VIEWS, OFTEN IN OPPOSITION, ON THE APPLICATION TO JUVENILES OF STANDARDS GOVERNING INTERROGATION OF ADULTS AND THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL ARE EXAMINED. 216 REFERENCES.

31886 \$03
 AUTHORS: MARCUS, JEFFREY.
 TITLE: PRE-TRIAL PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION: A CONFLICT WITH THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION?
 SOURCE: SYRACUSE LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 20(3):738-747, 1969.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS BEST SERVED IF BOTH DEFENSE AND PROSECUTION HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO ALL RELEVANT EVIDENCE. THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT HAS A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT NOT TO INCRIMINATE HIMSELF. HE DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT, HOWEVER, TO SUPPRESS REAL EVIDENCE. IT WOULD BE UNJUST TO PERMIT A DEFENDANT TO INVOKe THE DEFENSE OF INSANITY AND THEN FORECLOSE THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE BENEFIT OF A MENTAL EXAMINATION TO MEET THIS ISSUE. THE PURPOSE BEST SERVED BY INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION MUST BE PROPERLY RESTRICTED TO THE ISSUE OF INSANITY IF THE DEFENDANT'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ARE TO BE PRESERVED. 35 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31889 \$03
 AUTHORS: GOLDBERG, ARTHUR J.
 TITLE: CAN WE AFFORD LIBERTY?
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 117(5):665-677, 1969.

THE GROWING CONCERN WITH THE RISING RATE OF CRIME HAS RESULTED IN A SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND. FRUSTRATIONS RESULTING FROM THE LACK OF SOLUTIONS HAVE LED TO THE PROPOSAL OF DRASTIC MEASURES WHICH INCLUDE A FUNDAMENTAL ALTERATION IN THE BALANCE BETWEEN THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT AND THE AUTONOMY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE BILL OF RIGHTS. THE FIFTH AMENDMENT, IN PARTICULAR, IS UNDER ATTACK. HOWEVER, MODIFYING THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION IS A DIRECT LIMITATION OF THE AUTONOMY OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL, AND HIS PRIVACY AND INTEGRITY; WHICH IS THE ESSENCE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS. IT IS NOT THE SUPREME COURT AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS THAT HAVE CAUSED THE INCREASE IN CRIME BUT RATHER THE WAY SOCIETY HANDLES SUCH THINGS AS THE AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS AND GUNS. THERE ARE MANY WAYS OF FIGHTING CRIME: BETTER TRAINING AND HIGHER PAY FOR THE POLICE, INCREASED POLICE PERSONNEL, IMPROVED TECHNIQUES AND EQUIPMENT AND THE LIKE, WHICH WILL NOT ENCRDACH UPON OR WEAKEN THE PROTECTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHICH IS THE VERY ESSENCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY AND SECURITY. TIMES OF STRESS CAN PRODUCE BAD LAWS; WEAKENING OF THE FIFTH AMENDMENT WOULD BE BOTH BAD LAW AND BAD POLICY WHICH WILL BE REGRETTEd. 16 REFERENCES.

31891 \$03
 AUTHORS: MURPHY, PATRICK T.
 TITLE: NLADA JUVENILE COURT PROJECT.
 SOURCE: THE LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE.
 SOURCEID: 27(5):224-233, 1969.

LAWYERS, IF TENACIOUS ENOUGH, ARE WELL SUITED TO PUSH BUREAUCRACIES INTO RECOGNIZING THE INDIVIDUAL. TO STUDY THE ROLE OF A LAWYER REPRESENTING INDIVIDUALS IN THE DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED

CHILD AREA. THE NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION CONDUCTED A LITIGATION PROJECT AT THE COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, JUVENILE COURT. BASED UPON THESE EXPERIENCES, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT AN AGGRESSIVE ATTORNEY IS UNIQUELY SITUATED TO PROD AGENCIES TO FOLLOW THE LAW, AND UPON THEIR REFUSAL, EMPLOY TACTICS SUCH AS MANDAMUS, QUO WARRANTO, TAXPAYER INJUNCTIVE SUITS, CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION, AND MANY OTHER METHODS TO FORCE THE AGENCIES TO LIVE UP TO THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

31893 \$03
 AUTHORS: COYNE, THOMAS A.
 TITLE: WHO WILL SPEAK FOR THE CHILD?
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 383:34-47, 1969.

COURTS DECIDE WHOSE WARD A CHILD WILL BE WHEN THE FAMILY UNIT MALFUNCTIONS. THE FAILURE MAY BE CAUSED BY THE DEATH, DISAPPEARANCE, OR PHYSICAL OR MENTAL INCAPACITY OF THE MOTHER OR FATHER. THE QUESTION OF CUSTODY ALSO ARISES WHEN PARENTAL CONDUCT CONFLICTS WITH COMMUNITY VALUES. BUT, WHATEVER THE REASON FOR THE FAILURE, THE COURTS HAVE BEEN GRANTED BROAD DISCRETION TO DECIDE CUSTODY ACCORDING TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD. MANY TIMES, THE CUSTODY AWARD IS MADE TO DEPEND ON PARENTAL RIGHTS WHICH HAVE NO RELEVANCE TO A CHILD'S WELFARE. RECENTLY, THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS SAID THAT A CHILD HAS THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN A DELINQUENCY HEARING. IF THE CHILD NEEDS AN ADVOCATE IN A DELINQUENCY MATTER, HIS NEED IS EQUALLY AS GREAT IN A CUSTODY QUESTION, WHEN THE EFFECT OF THE COURT'S DECISION IS TO DETERMINE THE CHILD'S ENVIRONMENT WHILE HE DEVELOPS INTO AN ADULT. 36 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31898 \$03
 AUTHORS: TENNEY, CHARLES W., JR.
 TITLE: THE UTOPIAN WORLD OF JUVENILE COURTS.
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 383:101-118, 1969.

BORN IN A PERIOD OF GREAT SOCIAL REFORM, THE JUVENILE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES PROMISED A NEW DEAL FOR CHILDREN CAUGHT UP IN THE PROCESSES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. FOR NEARLY 50 YEARS, THE COURTS WERE PERMITTED TO GROW, AND TO DEVELOP, VIRTUALLY WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, PRACTICES AND FACILITIES TO COMPORT WITH THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE COURT AS A "SOCIAL AGENCY," DESIGNED NOT TO PUNISH BUT TO HELP CHILDREN IN TROUBLE. EXAMINATIONS OF THE ACTUAL NATURE OF THE COURT AND ITS PROCEDURES HAVE, HOWEVER, REVEALED THAT AS A "SOCIAL AGENCY" THE COURT REMAINS LARGELY AN IDEA AND AN IDEAL. ITS TRADITIONALLY INFORMAL PROCEDURES, DESIGNED TO REFLECT ITS NONCRIMINAL NATURE, HAVE BEEN CRITICIZED IN RECENT SUPREME COURT CASES. THE RESULTING RETURN TO A MORE LEGALIZED APPROACH MAY SIGNAL, THEREFORE, A RETRENCHMENT IN THE WORK OF THE JUVENILE COURTS. 51 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

31899 \$03
 AUTHORS: ZUKERMAN, JACOB T.
 TITLE: THE FAMILY COURT - EVOLVING CONCEPTS.
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 383:119-128, 1969.

THE FIRST 68 YEARS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HAVE SEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AND, IN SOME STATES, GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE SERVICES OFFERED BY THE JUVENILE COURT. AT THE SAME TIME, THERE BEGAN TO EMERGE THE SO-CALLED FAMILY COURT, DEALING IN VARIOUS COMMUNITIES WITH VARYING TYPES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE CASES. THERE HAVE BEEN SOME ATTEMPTS AT CONSOLIDATION INTO ONE INTEGRATED FAMILY COURT, MORE OFTEN ABORTIVE THAN SUCCESSFUL. THERE HAVE BEEN, AND THERE STILL ARE, DIFFERENCES OF OPINION ABOUT THE EXTENT OF JURISDICTION OF THE COMBINED COURT. QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN RAISED CONCERNING WHETHER IT SHOULD BE A SEPARATE COURT OR A DIVISION OF THE COURT OF GENERAL TRIAL JURISDICTION. THERE IS CONFLICT ABOUT WHETHER THESE COURTS

REQUIRE "SPECIALIZED" JUDGES. THE TREND TODAY SEEMS TO BE TOWARD AN ALL-ENCOMPASSING FAMILY COURT, WITH COMPLETE JURISDICTION IN ALL CHILDREN'S AND FAMILY MATTERS; A COURT WHICH MIGHT WELL BE A DIVISION OF THE HIGHEST COURT OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION; A COURT WHICH IS MANNED BY SPECIALIZED JUDGES WHO HAVE THE ASSISTANCE OF HELPING PROFESSIONALS, SUCH AS CASE-WORKERS, PSYCHIATRISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, AND MARRIAGE COUNSELLORS. WITH THE EVER INCREASING INCIDENCE OF DELINQUENCY AND FAMILY BREAKDOWN, THIS MOVEMENT IS LIKELY TO GAIN ADDITIONAL MOMENTUM. 52 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

31903 \$03
 AUTHORS: HOGAN, BRIAN.
 TITLE: MALICIOUS DAMAGE: THE LAW COMMISSION'S WORKING PAPER.
 SOURCE: THE CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: NO. 281-336:283-291, 1969.

A MODERNIZATION AND SIMPLIFICATION OF THE BRITISH MALICIOUS DAMAGE ACT OF 1861 IS SUGGESTED BY THE LAW COMMISSION. TO REPLACE THE NUMEROUS BASES OF DAMAGE TO PROPERTY 5 BASIC OFFENSES ARE PROPOSED. THEY ARE: (1) DESTRUCTION OF OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OF ANOTHER; (2) DESTRUCTION OF OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OF ANOTHER WITH INTENT (OR RECKLESSNESS) TO CAUSE PERSONAL INJURY; (3) DISHONEST DESTRUCTION OF OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE OFFENDER'S OWN PROPERTY; (4) THREATENING TO COMMIT OFFENSES OF DAMAGE TO PROPERTY; AND (5) MAKING OR BEING IN POSSESSION OF THINGS CAPABLE OF CAUSING DAMAGE TO PROPERTY WITH INTENT TO COMMIT OFFENSES OF DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. OUSTER OF JURISDICTION AND COMPENSATION ARE ALSO BEING REEXAMINED. 16 REFERENCES.

31904 \$03
 AUTHORS: CORMAN, JAMES C.
 TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.
 SOURCE: WILLIAM AND MARY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 10131:579-585, 1969.

ALTHOUGH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE KNOW THAT ONE OF THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEMS IN THE WHOLE SPECTRUM OF BLACK-WHITE RELATIONS INVOLVES THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN THE GHETTO, THE CIVIL DISORDERS COMMISSION AND THE CRIME COMMISSION, WHICH REPORTED TO THE PRESIDENT, FOUND THAT ANOTHER SOURCE OF COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POLICE BY GHETTO DWELLERS WAS THE LACK OF ADEQUATE LAW ENFORCEMENT. SOME OF THE STEPS THAT MIGHT BE TAKEN TO HELP THE PROBLEM OF CRIME ARE PRESENTED. MUCH MORE WILL BE REQUIRED THAN INCREASING THE SIZE OF OUR POLICE FORCES, THE NUMBER OF OUR JAIL CELLS, OR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR COURTS. ENORMOUS EFFORT WILL BE NEEDED IN THE GHETTO TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT, TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES, TO UPGRADE HOUSING CONDITIONS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, AND TO REVISE OUR WELFARE SYSTEM. MOST DIFFICULT OF ALL, IT MEANS REDUCING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISCRIMINATION, MUCH OF IT DELIBERATE, BUT MUCH UNCONSCIOUS, WHICH HAS PRODUCED A SUB-CLASS OF PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY. 9 REFERENCES.

31906 \$03
 AUTHORS: GAVIER, ERNESTO.
 TRITITLE: /ABSOLVING EXCUSES./
 TITLE: LAS EXCUSAS ABSOLUTORIAS.
 SOURCE: REVISTA DEL CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CRIMINOLOGICOS (MENDOZA, ARGENTINA).
 SOURCEID: NO. 3:5-12, 1968.

THE CONCEPT OF THE "ABSOLVING EXCUSE" IN ARGENTINE CRIMINAL LAW IS DEFINED AND ANALYZED. IT IS DISTINGUISHED FROM OTHER FORMS OF CRIMINAL DEFENSE, AND ITS LEGAL CONSEQUENCES DESCRIBED. THE ABSOLVING EXCUSE IS DEFINED AS ONE THAT EXCUSES THE AUTHOR OF A CRIME FROM PUNISHMENT, EVEN THOUGH A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED AND IS IMPUTABLE TO THE AUTHOR, BECAUSE THE LEGISLATORS HAVE DECREED THAT APPLICATION OF THE PENALTY IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST. THE CASE IS DISTINGUISHED FROM CASES WHERE A PROSCRIBED ACT IS NOT PUNISHABLE BECAUSE IT LACKS ONE OR MORE ELEMENTS NECESSARY TO CONSTITUTE A CRIME AT LAW; AND FROM CASES WHERE A CRIMINAL ACTION DOES NOT LIE, I.E.,

THE POWER OF THE STATE TO PUNISH IS LIMITED OR EXCLUDED. THE ABSOLVING EXCUSE MERELY EXCUSES FROM PUNISHMENT, WITHOUT AFFECTING THE ELEMENTS OF THE CRIME ITSELF; IT IS A PERSONAL EXCUSE, NOT TRANSFERABLE. IT MAY BE CLASSIFIED INTO TWO TYPES: (1) THE TRUE ABSOLVING EXCUSE, REPRESENTING ACTION OR ATTITUDE OF THE CRIMINAL, AFTER THE FACT, CONTRARY TO THE PURPOSE OF THE CRIME OR IMPEDING ITS CONSUMMATION (CRIMINAL VOLUNTARILY DESISTS FROM ITS COMMISSION OR ACTS TO ARREST ITS CONSUMMATION); AND (2) THE CASE INVOLVING "PERSONAL CAUSES" EXCLUDING PUNISHMENT, I.E. CIRCUMSTANCES EXISTING AT THE MOMENT OF COMMITTING THE CRIME THAT ALSO, FOR REASONS OF PUBLIC INTEREST, JUSTIFY SUPPRESSION OF THE PENALTY (E.G., IMMUNITY FROM PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME OF ABORTION IN CASES OF SELF-ABORTION).

31907 \$03
 AUTHORS: IRURZUN, VICTOR JOSE.
 TRTITLE: /DIFFERENTIAL STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION AND OPPORTUNITIES AS
 A CRIME-PRODUCING FACTOR./
 TITLE: LA ESTRUCTURA DIFERENCIAL DE CONOCIMIENTOS Y OPORTUNIDADES
 COMO FACTOR CRIMINOGENO.
 SOURCE: REVISTA DEL CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CRIMINOLOGICOS (MENDOZA,
 ARGENTINA).
 SOURCEID: NO. 3:27-32, 1968.

THE VARIOUS SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS INHERENT IN A SOCIETY IN TRANSITION FROM TRADITIONAL (FOLK) TO MODERN STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT AND THE EFFECT OF THESE FACTORS AS PRODUCTIVE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ARE DISCUSSED. THE DYNAMICS OF STRATIFICATION, PERSONALITY STRUCTURE, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STRUCTURE, AND DIFFERENTIALS IN ACCESS TO EDUCATION OR TRAINING AND TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT ARE CONSIDERED, EMPHASIZING HOW THESE FACTORS, ACTING ON INDIVIDUALS, MAY LEAD TO SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE OR DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT STANDARD STATISTICAL METHODS ARE INADEQUATE TO MEASURE THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENTIAL ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND OPPORTUNITY ON THE INCREASE OF CRIME. THE APPLICATION OF BEHAVIORAL MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES OUTSIDE THE PURVIEW OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IS RECOMMENDED.

31908 \$03
 AUTHORS: NEUMAN, ELIAS.
 TRTITLE: /THE DELINQUENT, THE OPEN PRISON AND THE NON-DELINQUENT./
 TITLE: EL HOMBRE DELINCUENTE, LA PRISION ABIERTA Y EL NO
 DELINCUENTE.
 SOURCE: REVISTA DEL CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CRIMINOLOGICOS (MENDOZA,
 ARGENTINA).
 SOURCEID: NO. 3:33-47, 1968.

EXPOSITION OF THE NATURE OF AND THE NEED FOR THE OPEN OR MINIMUM-SECURITY PRISON WITHIN THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ITS OPTIMUM ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION IS PRESENTED. TRADITIONAL PRISON SYSTEMS, DESIGNED PRIMARILY TO SEGREGATE THE CRIMINAL, FAIL TO REHABILITATE THE INMATE. THE OPEN PRISON, HOWEVER, APPROPRIATELY DESIGNED AND EQUIPPED CAN ACCOMPLISH SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION. THE OPEN PRISON IS BASED UPON CONFIDENCE AND LOYALTY, SO THE SELECTION OF BOTH STAFF AND INMATES IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE. WHILE APPROPRIATE TRAINING IN METHODS OF TREATMENT IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE STAFF, PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT AND BELIEF IN THE POSSIBILITY OF REHABILITATION IS NECESSARY. POSITIVE ATTITUDES ON THE PART OF THE INMATES, INCLUDING A DESIRE TO CHANGE, AND APITUDES FOR TRAINING ARE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THEIR SELECTION.N

31910 \$03
 AUTHORS: AVETA, GUILLERMO.
 TRTITLE: /CENTER FOR TRAINING AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
 IN MENDOZA./
 TITLE: CENTRO DE CAPACITACION Y ADIESTRAMIENTO DE JOVENES
 DELINCUENTES PARA MENDOZA.
 SOURCE: REVISTA DEL CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CRIMINOLOGICOS (MENDOZA,
 ARGENTINA).

SOURCEID: NO. 3:59-73, 1968.

THE TRAINING AND TREATMENT CENTER FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS BETWEEN 18 AND 22 YEARS OF AGE IS LOCATED IN THE PEDRIEL DISTRICT, STATE OF LUJAN, A FEW MILES FROM THE CITY OF MENDOZA, ARGENTINA. ITS INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION WAS PLANNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION ON THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND EMBODIES A PROGRAM DIRECTED TOWARD THE REHABILITATION OF THE DELINQUENT. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON HIGHLY INDIVIDUALIZED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT AND ON THE NEED TO TRAIN INTERNEES IN AN OCCUPATION THAT WILL PERMIT THEIR FINDING AN ADEQUATE PLACE IN THE JOB MARKET WHEN THEY RE-ENTER SOCIETY. THE CENTER HAS BEEN GIVEN THE PHYSICAL ASPECT OF A SCHOOL, RATHER THAN A PRISON. IT CONSISTS OF TWO ESTABLISHMENTS: ONE OPEN, OR MINIMUM-SECURITY, WITH A CAPACITY OF 45 INTERNEES, AND ANOTHER SEMI-OPEN, OR MEDIUM-SECURITY, WITH A SMALL ENCLOSED, OR MAXIMUM-SECURITY AREA, FOR 90 AND 15 INTERNEES, RESPECTIVELY. THE COMPLEX IS COMPLETED BY BUILDINGS COMMON TO BOTH ESTABLISHMENTS DIVIDED INTO TWO ZONES: THE CULTURAL ZONE, WHICH INCLUDES GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PENAL ADMINISTRATION, AUDITORIUM AND COVERED GYMNASIUM, A CHAPEL WITH A PATIO FOR CEREMONIES AND GARDENS; AND THE INDUSTRIAL ZONE, WHICH INCLUDES GENERAL SERVICES, WAREHOUSES AND WORKSHOP- SCHOOL.

31911 \$03
AUTHORS: HANNA SAHADE, EMILIO.
TRITLE: /CRIMES OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS./
TITLE: DELITOS DE LOS ALCOHOLISTAS CRONICOS.
SOURCE: REVISTA DEL CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CRIMINOLOGICOS (MENDOZA, ARGENTINA).
SOURCEID: NO. 3:75-81, 1968.

ALCOHOLISM IS DEFINED AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE ON ETHANOL, WHICH IS CONSTITUTED, DEVELOPED AND PATTERNED AS A MORE OR LESS PROLONGED PROCESS. IT ARISES FROM A SERIES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS WHICH, IN TURN, ARE DERIVED FROM A SERIES OF PATHOLOGICAL (ORGANIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC), SOCIO-CULTURAL AND JURIDICAL CONDITIONS THAT DISORGANIZE THE LIFE OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND HIS FAMILY AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF BOTH TO THE WORLD AROUND THEM. SOME CONSIDER ALCOHOLISM A DISEASE, OTHERS, A HABIT; IN EITHER CASE, IT REQUIRES SPECIALIZED TREATMENT. CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM CAN ACT AS A DIRECT CAUSE OF CRIMES BECAUSE OF THE PSYCHOSOMATIC CHANGES IT PRODUCES (INEBRIGATION, DELIRIUM, PSYCHOSIS, DEMENTIA, ETC.). IT CAN ALSO ACT AS AN INDIRECT CAUSE BY ACTIVATING LATENT CRIMINAL TENDENCIES OR ACCENTUATING EXISTING PREDISPOSITIONS IN THE INDIVIDUAL OR BY BRINGING ABOUT THE DISINTEGRATION OF FAMILY LIFE AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY MEMBERS TO SOCIETY. STUDIES CONDUCTED AMONG LARGE GROUPS OF DELINQUENTS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE CITED, WITH RESULTS SHOWING A HIGH DEGREE OF POTENTIAL AND ACTUAL DANGEROUSNESS OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS. ARGENTINE STATISTICS ON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ARE CITED AS ILLUSTRATION. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT EVEN THOUGH A DIRECT CORRELATION EXISTS BETWEEN CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME, THEIR INTERDEPENDENCE IS COMPLEX AND NOT ALWAYS DEMONSTRABLE. 13 REFERENCES.

31916 \$03
AUTHORS: GUILHE, GUILLERMO A; TIGIER, ARTURO A.; KLASS, ELIAS.
TRITLE: /PATERNITY IN CASES OF MULTIPLE RAPE./
TITLE: LA PATERNIDAD EN EL CASO DE VIOLACION MULTIPLE.
SOURCE: REVISTA DEL CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CRIMINOLOGICOS (MENDOZA, ARGENTINA).
SOURCEID: NO. 3:107-110, 1968.

MEDICO-LEGAL PROCEDURES EMPLOYED TO ESTABLISH PROOF OF PATERNITY IN CASES INVOLVING MULTIPLE RAPE, AND THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH PATERNITY ARE REVIEWED. EXISTING METHODS OF PROOF -- MORPHOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, DYNAMIC, CLINICAL, GYNeco-OBSTETRICAL, PSYCHIC AND JURIDICAL -- ENABLE THE EXPERT, ACCORDING TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES, TO ESTABLISH OR EXCLUDE CONCLUSIVELY THE PATERNITY OF A GIVEN INDIVIDUAL, OR TO VERIFY THE NECESSITY OF CHOOSING AMONG SEVERAL

POSSIBLE FATHERS. TWO MEDICO-LEGAL CRITERIA APPLIED TO ESTABLISH PATERNITY AND KINSHIP ARE EMPHASIZED: (1) PROOF BY COMPARISON OF FATHER AND CHILD TO ESTABLISH RESEMBLANCE OF TYPOLOGICAL, DYNAMIC AND PSYCHIC CHARACTERISTICS, AND (2) GENETIC PROOF, BASED ON COMPARISON OF BLOOD TYPES OF MOTHER, CHILD AND POSSIBLE FATHERS. THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF MULTIPLE RAPE ARE CONSIDERED, POINTING OUT THAT CRIMINAL LIABILITY IS TERMINATED BY THE FORGIVENESS OF THE OFFENDED PARTY AS EXPRESSED BY THE LEGALIZATION OF THE FACT, I.E., BY MARRIAGE. THIS FORGIVENESS EXTENDS ALSO TO THE OTHER PERPETRATORS OF THE RAPE. A QUESTION STILL EXISTS, HOWEVER, AS TO THE EXTENT OF LEGAL KINSHIP BETWEEN FATHER AND CHILD WHERE THE FATHER IS ONE OF THE PERPETRATORS OF THE RAPE WHO DOES NOT CONTRACT MARRIAGE WITH THE VICTIM.

31917 \$03
 AUTHORS: DETTENBORN, HARRY.
 TRITITLE: /CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL PECULIARITIES IN THE
 EDUCATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS./
 TITLE: BERUICKSICHTIGUNG INDIVIDUELLER BESONDERHEITEN BEI DER
 ERZIEHUNG JUGENDLICHER STRAFTATER.
 SOURCE: STAAT UND RECHT.
 SOURCEID: 18(4):575-598, 1969.

A PREVENTIVE AND CRIME-INHIBITING EFFECT ON THE CRIMINAL AS ONE OF THE PURPOSES OF PUNISHMENT PRESUMES EDUCATION OR REEDUCATION OF CRIMINALS. PUNISHMENT IS A REACTION TO BEHAVIOR WHICH CONTRADICTS NORMS AND IS LEGALLY OBJECTIONABLE. FULL ACCEPTANCE OF SOCIALLY DECREED NORMS, THEIR BECOMING MAN'S SECOND NATURE, IS THE BASIS OF PROPER SOCIAL LIFE. REJECTION OR VIOLATION OF THE NORMS CAUSES CRIMINALITY. ACTS CONTRARY TO NORMS MAY HAVE MANY CAUSES, INCLUDING BEING DEPRIVED OF PARENTAL LOVE, SCORN OF COLLEAGUES, PUNISHMENT. THE DEGREE OF NORM ACCEPTANCE DETERMINES A PERSON'S SOCIAL ATTITUDE. THE RESULT OF A NORM VIOLATION MAY REPRESENT A VERY HIGH VALUE IN THE MIND OF A PERSON AND HE MAY BE VERY WILLING TO ACCEPT THE CONSEQUENCES TO HIMSELF OF SUCH AN ACT. UNDERSTANDING PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS WHICH PROMOTE OR IMPEDE THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IS VERY IMPORTANT. EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO RECOGNIZE, UNDERSTAND, AND INFLUENCE INDIVIDUAL PECULIARITIES OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS. ONE METHOD WAS GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR 10-13 MALE YOUTHS, 15-18 YEARS OLD, WITH LOW VISIBILITY GUIDANCE BY A DIRECTOR. ANOTHER METHOD WAS A DECISION-MAKING GAME DESIGNED TO REINTEGRATE IN SOCIETY A YOUTH RELEASED FROM DETENTION. THIRTEEN JUVENILES SPLIT UP INTO 4 GROUPS PARTICIPATED IN THE DECISION-MAKING GAME. RESULTS ARE NOT REPORTED. 25 REFERENCES.

31918 \$03
 AUTHORS: LARGUIER, JEAN.
 TRITITLE: /THE ABUSE OF THE "FLIPPERS", A STUDY ON THE
 PARA-CRIMINOLOGICAL MOTIVATIONS OF AN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR./
 TITLE: L'ABUS DES "FLIPPERS", UNE RECHERCHE SUR LES MOTIVATIONS
 PARA CRIMINOLOGIQUES D'UNE ACTIVITE LUDIQUE.
 SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE
 TECHNIQUE.
 SOURCEID: 23(2):97-118, 1969.

A STUDY OF THE MOTIVATION FOR AND THE EFFECTS OF THE EXCESSIVE USE OF PINBALL MACHINES OR "FLIPPERS", SO CALLED AFTER THE MEANS OF MANIPULATION OF THE MACHINES TO GAIN MORE POINTS AND KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION IS REPORTED. INTERVIEWS, USING A 17 QUESTION SCHEDULE, WERE HELD WITH 386 HABITUES OF ELECTRIC BILLIARD MACHINE PARLORS. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA REVEALED THAT PLAYERS ARE USUALLY PREDOMINANTLY MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15-21, EXHIBITED AN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, AND WERE OFTEN HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS FROM THE WORKING CLASS FAMILIES. THEY PLAYED BETWEEN 15-30 GAMES A DAY. AMONG THE MOTIVATIONS FOR SEEKING THIS TYPE OF ATMOSPHERE AND AND ENTERTAINMENT SECURITY PROVIDED BY THE MEMBERS OF THEIR OWN GROUP WAS IMPORTANT. THE MACHINES SEEMED TO PROVIDE A MEANS OF CLINGING TO THE UNREAL WORLD OF AN INFANT THROUGH THE SENSE OF TOUCH AND THE SMALL SATISFACTION IN MANIPULATING A MACHINE. THE COMPETITION IS GREAT AMONG GROUPS AND THE INDIVIDUAL SATISFACTION OF BEATING ONE'S OWN SCORE APPEARED TO

BUILD SELFCONFIDENCE. THE MACHINES WERE A MEANS OF RELEASING AGRESSIONS, ESCAPING THE HOSTILE WORLD, AND REDUCING THINKING TO ITS SIMPLEST FORM. THEY SEEMED TO HAVE A CALMING EFFECT ON SOME RESPONDENTS. THE AUTHOR FINDS IN MANY OF THESE MOTIVATIONS A PRE-CRIMINAL ATTITUDE AND SUGGESTS A LIMITATION OF USE BY TEENAGERS.

31920 \$03
AUTHORS: ENDO, TATSUO.
RTITLE: /PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS IN THE STUDY OF CRIMINALS AND DELINQUENTS./
TITLE: SINRI TESUTO TO HANZAISHA NO TOKUCHO.
SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA.
SOURCEID: 35(2):87-92, 1969.

EIGHT SIGNIFICANT ARTICLES DESCRIBING THE USE OF VARIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS IN STUDYING CRIMINALS AND DELINQUENTS ARE SELECTED FROM CURRENT, INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS AND ABSTRACTED IN JAPANESE.

31923 \$03
AUTHORS: YOSHIMASU, SHUFU; KOGI, SADATKA.
RTITLE: /CRIMINOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC STUDIES IN JAPAN./
TITLE: ETUDES CRIMINOLOGIQUES ET PSYCHIATRIQUES AU JAPON.
SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGICA (MONTREAL).
SOURCEID: 2(1):147-168, 1969.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF CRIMINOLOGY IN JAPAN HAS BEEN LARGELY DUE TO THE INFLUENCE OF THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINOLOGY, FOUNDED IN TOKYO IN 1913. THERE ARE NOW 3 STATE INSTITUTES OF CRIMINOLOGY, THE GENERAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AT THE TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY. THE INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH, PRACTICAL AND CLINICAL TRAINING AT THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, AND THE INSTITUTE OF ENCEPHALOGRAPHIC RESEARCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO. RESEARCH HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN AREAS FOR FORENSIC MEDICINE, PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, GENETICS, AND SOCIOLOGY. AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT STUDIES ARE: (1) DELINQUENCY OF TWINS IN WHICH DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MONOZYGOTIC AND HETEROZYGOTIC TWINS ARE ANALYZED; (2) STUDIES OF RECIDIVISM; (3) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERPETRATORS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CRIMES SUCH AS HOMICIDAL WOMEN AND GIRLS, MASS MURDERERS, AND PERSISTENT EMBEZZLERS, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; (5) CRIMINALITY OF THE MENTALLY DISTURBED WITH ENCEPHALITIS DUE TO ANTI-RABIES VACCINATION; (6) AMPHETAMINE DRUG ADDICTION AND CRIMINALITY; AND (7) RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMES COMMITTED IN SOCIETY AND DISCIPLINARY INFRACTIONS OCCURING WITHIN PENAL INSTITUTIONS. 50 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31925 \$03
AUTHORS: TOOKS, LLOYD EDWARD.
TITLE: THE STAFF CONFERENCE PROCEEDING AT A PRETRIAL INSANITY EXAMINATION -- ANOTHER CRITICAL STAGE.
SOURCE: HOWARD LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 15(2):294-305, 1969.

ON JUNE 12, 1967 THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN UNITED STATES V. WADE, ONCE AGAIN GAVE A MORE LIBERAL INTERPRETATION OF THE SIXTH AMENDMENT RIGHT TO COUNSEL, THIS TIME TO THE PRETRIAL IDENTIFICATION LINEUP. AND ONCE AGAIN THE EXTENSION HAS PRECIPITATED SCRUTINY OF ANOTHER STAGE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE -- THE STAFF CONFERENCE OF A PRETRIAL INSANITY EXAMINATION AT SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL IN WASHINGTON, D.C. DOES THE SIXTH AMENDMENT RIGHT TO COUNSEL, AS INTERPRETED BY THE SUPREME COURT IN WADE, REQUIRE THAT COUNSEL BE PRESENT DURING THAT PERIOD? BY COMPARING THE CHARACTER AND EFFECT OF THE STAFF CONFERENCE PROCEEDING WITH THAT OF THE PRETRIAL IDENTIFICATION LINEUP, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT COUNSEL'S PRESENCE IS SO REQUIRED. 25 REFERENCES.

31939 \$03
AUTHORS: RUBIN, SOL.

TITLE: THE CONCEPT OF TREATMENT IN THE CRIMINAL LAW.
SOURCE: SOUTH CAROLINA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 21(1):3-22, 1968.

IN WHAT EVER MANNER LAW VIOLATORS INCLUDING MENTALLY ILL LAW VIOLATORS ARE HANDLED, DUE PROCESS OF LAW MUST NOT BE SACRIFICED TO ILLUSIONS OF TREATMENT. THE CONCEPT OF TREATMENT IN CRIMINAL LAW MAY NOT BE HUMANITARIAN, IT MAY BE AN INVASION OF CIVIL RIGHTS, AND IT MAY BE HARMFUL. BEFORE DECIDING TO TREAT A CONVICTED CRIMINAL THE QUESTION OF WHETHER LEAVING HIM ALONE MAY NOT BE BETTER FOR HIM AND BETTER FOR SOCIETY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. YET, PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO TREATMENT. COMMITMENT OF CRIMINALS IS SELDOM USEFUL FOR TREATMENT: PROBATION MUST BE USED SELECTIVELY AND OTHER FORMS OF TREATMENT SUCH AS FINES AND SUSPENDED SENTENCES ARE PREFERRED. 51 REFERENCES.

31940 \$03
AUTHORS: RAPPEPORT, JONAS R.
TITLE: DANGEROUSNESS AND THE MENTALLY ILL CRIMINAL.
SOURCE: SOUTH CAROLINA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 21(1):23-39, 1968.

THE ROLE OF PSYCHIATRY IN THE ENTIRE AREA OF CRIMINOLOGY AND INVOLVEMENT IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL TYPES OF OFFENDERS IS ANALYZED. PSYCHIATRISTS HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO TEACH OTHERS BOTH IN LAW AND PSYCHIATRY; AND SPECIFICALLY, TO DO RESEARCH INTO THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF ALL TYPES OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, WHETHER IT IS MENTAL ILLNESS OR ANY OTHER TYPE OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. NEW TECHNIQUES MUST BE DEVELOPED SO THAT PREDICTIONS CAN BE MADE WITH CERTAINTY WHEN A MENTALLY ILL PATIENT IS DANGEROUS AND SHOULD BE HOSPITALIZED AND WHEN HE IS SAFE TO BE DISCHARGED. THE COURTS MUST BE ASSURED THAT THERE IS SPECIFIC TREATMENT FOR THE OFFENDER AND THAT THERE ARE TRAINED PERSONNEL TO CARRY OUT THIS TREATMENT. 11 REFERENCES.

31946 \$03
AUTHORS: SHAW, W. IRVING.
TITLE: THE ATTORNEY PARENT RELATIONSHIP IN THE JUVENILE COURT.
SOURCE: SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 12(4):603-630, 1968.

AS ATTORNEYS BECOME MORE FAMILIAR WITH THE JUVENILE COURT PROCESSES AS A RESULT OF THE GAULT DECISION, THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CHILD WILL BEGIN TO IMPROVE. IN ORDER TO DO EVEN AN ADEQUATE JOB, THE ATTORNEY WILL HAVE TO BECOME AWARE OF THE PARENT'S INTEREST IN THE PROCEEDINGS AND THE BENEFICIAL POSSIBILITIES WHICH CAN COME FROM MAINTAINING A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PARENTS. THIS ARTICLE EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS RELATIONSHIP AND GIVES A BRIEF OUTLINE OF WHAT A GOOD RELATIONSHIP WOULD ENTAIL. 77 REFERENCES. ENDTAPE 003015 IPA

31947 \$03
AUTHORS: SERGOVITCH, F.
TITLE: CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: A BRIEF REVIEW.
SOURCE: THE CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 11(3):303-309, 1969.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN CYTOGENETICS HAVE HAD AN EFFECT ON CONSIDERATIONS OF THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY OF MEN WHO HAVE COMMITTED AN OFFENSE AND WHO POSSESS A UNIQUE CHROMOSOME CONSTITUTION, THAT IS, AN ADDITIONAL Y CHROMOSOME. THREE MURDERS, IN FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE CREATED GREAT INTEREST, PARTICULARLY SINCE IN TWO OF THE CASES, TESTIMONY THAT THE EXTRA CHROMOSOME MIGHT BE A MITIGATING FACTOR LED TO A REDUCED SENTENCE. BECAUSE THERE IS INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CHROMOSOMALLY ABNORMAL PEOPLE, CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THIS GROUP WILL PROBABLY REMAIN ASSESSED ON THE PARTICULAR INDIVIDUAL'S MENTAL CONDITION.

31949 \$03
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: SENTENCES FOR MARIJUANA OFFENCES.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 11(3):263-266, 1969.

DECISIONS ON OFFENSES INVOLVING MARIJUANA ARE APPEARING WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY. SENTENCES ARE GETTING LONGER AND FEAR OF THE DRUG IS ALSO BEING VOICED MORE FREQUENTLY BY THE COURTS. WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF ONE RECENT CASE, R. VS. MCNICOL, THE COURTS HAVE NOT EXAMINED THE PERTINENT SOCIOLOGICAL FACTS ABOUT MARIJUANA. THE COURTS CAN HARDLY BE BLAMED FOR THIS LACK OF ATTENTION TO BACKGROUND INFORMATION. ALTHOUGH JUDGES TOO FREQUENTLY IGNORE ALL BUT THE LEGALISTIC ASPECTS OF CRIME, THE SAD FACT IS THAT THE PUBLIC KNOWS VERY LITTLE ABOUT MARIJUANA ITSELF, ITS EFFECTS, THE INCIDENCE OF ITS USE, OR THE IDENTITY OF ITS USERS AND TRAFFICKERS. THE CANADIAN PROVINCIAL COURTS OF APPEAL HAVE BEEN INCREASING PENALTIES SET BY THE MAGISTRATES' COURT ASSUMING THAT THE MORE SEVERE SENTENCES WILL DETER OFFENDERS. THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT HEAVY SENTENCES ARE HAVING A DETERRENT EFFECT ON MARIJUANA USERS. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31955 \$03
AUTHORS: SIGNELL, KAREN A.
TITLE: MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION IN THE FIELD OF ILLEGITIMACY.
SOURCE: SOCIAL WORK.
SOURCEID: 14(2):67-74, 1969.

ATTITUDES TOWARD ILLEGITIMACY ENCOUNTERED AMONG VARIOUS MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS WHO ARE INVOLVED IN THE PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY AND IN PROVIDING HELP FOR GIRLS DURING ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES ARE EXAMINED. AMBIVALENCE TOWARD UNWED MOTHERHOOD APPEARS TO BE EVEN MORE PREVALENT AMONG THEM THAN IT IS AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION SINCE THERE MAY BE CONFLICTS BETWEEN PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL VIEWS. SUCH A SITUATION CAN BE DETRIMENTAL TO EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR BOTH PREVENTION AND HANDLING OF ILLEGITIMACY. THE MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTANT CAN PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN COUNTERACTING CONFLICTS, STEREOTYPING AND SCAPEGOATING AND PROVIDING CONSULTEE - FOCUSED GUIDANCE IN HANDLING A CRISIS SITUATION. 17 REFERENCES.

31961 \$03
AUTHORS: FOONER, MICHAEL.
TITLE: ADVENTITIOUS CRIMINALITY: CRIME PATTERN IN AN AFFLUENT SOCIETY. (UNPUBLISHED PAPER).
SOURCEID: AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1966, 10 P.

POVERTY, IT IS GENERALLY ASSUMED, IS A PRIMARY CAUSE OF CRIME, BUT IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY, PROSPERITY HAS REACHED UNPRECEDENTED HEIGHTS, POVERTY IS DECREASING, AND CRIME IS GROWING AT AN UNPRECEDENTED RATE. IF THE ETIOLOGY OF CRIME IS EVER TO BE RELIABLY ASCERTAINED, FIRST, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE RELATIONSHIP OF BOTH POVERTY AND WEALTH TO CRIMINALITY SHOULD RECEIVE MUCH MORE RIGOROUS STUDY. THIS PAPER (1) IDENTIFIES A PATTERN OF CRIMINALITY THAT SEEMS TO CORRESPOND TO AFFLUENCE RATHER THAN POVERTY; (2) FINDS THE CONVENTIONAL BEHAVIOR OF CITIZENS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR OF CRIMINALS IN THE CRIME TRENDS OF AN AFFLUENT SOCIETY; AND (3) SUGGESTS REASSESSMENT OF CERTAIN TENETS IN OUR SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT AS LONG AS THE AMERICAN ECONOMY CONTINUES TO BE AFFLUENT AND EXPANDING, PROPERTY CRIMES AND TOTAL CRIMINALITY WILL GROW AND ACCELERATE. BECAUSE OUR PRESENT SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS A WEAK DETERRENT TO CRIMINALITY, OFFENDERS ARE BEYOND THE REACH OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, EXCEPT FOR A FEW WHO ARE MOSTLY UNLUCKY, UNTRAINED, AND INEFFICIENT. IT IS AMONG THE VICTIMS AND POTENTIAL VICTIMS THAT THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS FOR INDUCING CHANGES THAT WILL REDUCE CRIMINALITY. 5 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31962 \$03
AUTHORS: THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY; THORNBERRY, TERENCE P.

TITLE: CORRELATES OF THE DECREASING STATE PRISON POPULATION IN PENNSYLVANIA. PART 1.
SOURCEID: PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY, 1969. 72 P.

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF 10 PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA HAS DECLINED 36.6% SINCE 1962 WHILE THE CRIME RATE HAS INCREASED. THE INTENT OF THIS CORRELATION STUDY IS TO SYSTEMATICALLY RELATE AS MANY RELEVANT VARIABLES AS POSSIBLE TO THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE -- THE DECLINING PRISON POPULATION BY EXAMINING PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED STATISTICAL DATA FROM THREE MAJOR DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES (AGE, SEX, AND RACE) THAT AFFECT THE PRISON POPULATION. SEVERAL CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN. (1) THIS SHARP DECREASE HAS OCCURRED IN VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE POPULATION SUB-GROUPS STUDIED. (2) THE FACTOR OF RECEPTIONS, PARTICULARLY COURT COMMITMENTS, IS SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO THE DECREASING POPULATION AND IN THE PREDICTED DIRECTION. THE COURTS ARE DEALING WITH MORE PEOPLE BUT CONVICTING APPROXIMATELY THE SAME NUMBER. FURTHERMORE, OF THOSE CONVICTED, FEWER ARE BEING SENTENCED TO THE BUREAU OF CORRECTION. (3) THE FACTOR OF RELEASES IS NOT SYSTEMATICALLY RELATED TO THE DOWNWARD TREND. AFTER 1962 THE NUMBER OF RELEASES DOES NOT INCREASE AS EXPECTED. FURTHERMORE, THE ROLE OF THE COURT SYSTEM IS NOT CONSISTENTLY RELATED TO THE POPULATION DECREASE. (4) AUTHORIZED TEMPORARY ABSENCES, PREDOMINATELY BY COURT'S ORDER, INCREASE DRAMATICALLY AFTER 1962. THE OVERALL CONCLUSION EMERGING FROM THE DATA IS THAT THE ROLE OF THE COURT SYSTEM IN THE REALMS OF COMMITMENTS AND THE ORDERING OF ABSENCES IS THE CRUCIAL VARIABLE FOR UNDERSTANDING AND EXPLAINING THE DECREASING PRISON POPULATION. RELEASES AND THE OPERATIONS OF OTHER AGENCIES, MAINLY THE PAROLE BOARD, ARE NOT CONSISTENTLY RELATED TO THE DECREASING POPULATION. 41 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31964 \$03
AUTHORS: HENDERSON, SUSAN.
TITLE: DAY CARE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: AN ALTERNATIVE TO OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS.
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 53(1):19-21, 1969.

POOR INTRAFAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE OFTEN A DELINQUENT CHILD'S REAL PROBLEM; ROUTINE PROBATION DOES NOT ALWAYS PROVIDE THE MUCH NEEDED INTENSIVE THERAPY, AND WHILE INSTITUTIONALIZATION MIGHT RESULT IN SOME HELP WITH SCHOOL PROBLEMS AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, IT IS EXPENSIVE AND CANNOT DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH THE CHILD'S REAL PROBLEM. IN SEPTEMBER 1965, THE GIRLS DAY CARE PROGRAM BEGAN IN SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, DEALING WITH THE CHILD IN THE FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SETTING WHILE SHE IS ATTENDING SCHOOL AT THE GIRLS' DETENTION FACILITY AT JUVENILE HALL. TO QUALIFY FOR THE PROGRAM, A GIRL MUST HAVE SUFFICIENT MENTAL ABILITY TO BENEFIT FROM SCHOOLING AND HAVE A PARENT OR PARENTAL SUBSTITUTE WILLING TO WORK WITH THE STAFF. ENROLLMENT IS LIMITED TO 24 DAY CARE AND 24 AFTER CARE GIRLS, AND A HIGH STAFF-SUBJECT RATIO IS MAINTAINED. FOUR PROBATION OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED TO THE PROGRAM; THEY MEET WITH THE GIRL AND HER PARENTS AT HOME TO DISCUSS ANY PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTMENT. AFTER THE GIRL HAS COMPLETED AN APPROXIMATE SIX-MONTH PROGRAM, THE DAY CARE STAFF MEETS TO DECIDE IF THE GIRL IS READY TO GRADUATE TO AFTER CARE, AT WHICH TIME, SHE WILL RETURN TO PUBLIC SCHOOL, BUT CONTINUE TO RECEIVE WEEKLY VISITS FROM HER PROBATION OFFICER. NOT ONLY HAS THIS PROGRAM PROVED SUCCESSFUL IN KEEPING THE GIRLS IN THEIR HOMES WITH LOW RECIDIVIST RATES, BUT IT HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO SO AT A RELATIVELY LOW COST PER GIRL.

31965 \$03
AUTHORS: KAPLAN, JOSEPH A.
TITLE: POWELL V. TEXAS: ALCOHOLICS ANOMALOUS, CHAPTER 1 OR, CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 5(5):191-218, 1969.

THE CONTROVERSY SURROUNDING THE ATTITUDE OF THE LAW TOWARDS PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS MASKS THE MORE SERIOUS DILEMMA OF PUNISHMENT VERSUS THERAPY IN THE AREAS OF CRIMINAL LAW WHERE MEDICINE HAS

OFFERED ONLY PROMISES. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES ARE JUDICIARY POLICY MAKERS, BUT THEY CANNOT LEGISLATE, AND LEGISLATION IS REQUIRED FOR BOTH THE PROBLEM OF PUBLIC INTOXICATION AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. THE PROBLEMS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY WOULD BE DIMINISHED WITH A BROAD SCHEME OF THERAPY FOR ALL CRIMINALS. 55 REFERENCES.

31966 \$03
AUTHORS: KATZMAN, MARTIN T.
TITLE: THE ECONOMICS OF DEFENSE AGAINST CRIME IN THE STREETS.
SOURCE: LAND ECONOMICS.
SOURCEID: 44(4):431-440, 1968.

SOME IMPORTANT TRADE-OFFS AND ECONOMIC CHOICES WHICH SOCIETY FACES IN DETERRING CRIME ARE DISCUSSED. FIRST, SOCIETY FACES TRADE-OFFS IN ALLOCATING RESOURCES TO CRIME DETERRANCE AND OTHER GOALS. IN PRIVATE DECISIONS, INDIVIDUALS TRADE OFF THE EXPECTED LOSSES FROM CRIME AGAINST THE COSTS OF TAKING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS. IN PUBLIC DECISIONS, THERE ARE TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN RESOURCES SPENT ON POLICE PROTECTION AND THOSE SPENT ON OTHER GOALS. SECOND, THERE ARE TRADE-OFFS IN THE INTERNAL ECONOMY OF A POLICE DEPARTMENT AMONG ITEMS OF EXPENDITURES, PROGRAMS, CRIMES TO BE DETERRED, AND NEIGHBORHOODS TO BE PROTECTED. THE INTERNAL ECONOMIC CHOICES ARE SOMEWHAT CONSTRAINED BY PUBLIC OPINION AND COURT EDICTS. THIRD, VERY LITTLE QUANTITATIVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SEVERAL TRADE-OFFS DESCRIBED IS AVAILABLE; THEREFORE, IT IS DIFFICULT TO EVALUATE ALTERNATIVE CRIME DETERRENT POLICIES OR EFFICIENCY OF POLICE OPERATIONS. 17 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31967 \$03
AUTHORS: BOTEIN, BERNARD; STERN, GERALD.
TITLE: CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL DISORDERS: ARE THEY RECONCILABLE?
SOURCE: NEW YORK LAW FORUM.
SOURCEID: WINTER:763-779, 1968.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM'S FAILURE TO PROVIDE FAIR TREATMENT FOR PEOPLE ARRESTED DURING CIVIL DISORDERS IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER AND FACILITIES AND THE RESULTING EMPHASIS ON EXPEDIENCE. EFFECTIVE PLANNING FOR LARGE-SCALE PROSECUTIONS MUST HAVE PROVISION FOR THE ALLOCATION OF SUFFICIENT RESOURCES AND MUST CREATE METHODS OF PERSUADING JUDICIAL AND NONJUDICIAL PERSONNEL TO RESPECT PROCEDURAL, DUE PROCESS, AND HUMAN RIGHTS. WHILE IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT EMERGENCY PLANNING FOR CIVIL DISORDERS BE UNDERTAKEN, IT IS EQUALLY IMPERATIVE TO PROVIDE THE SYSTEM WITH BETTER PERSONNEL AND PROGRAMS SO THAT ALL DEFENDANTS ARE GIVEN JUST AND MEANINGFUL LEGAL REPRESENTATION AND TREATMENT. IMPROVING THE DAILY OPERATION OF THE COURTS WILL REDUCE SUBSTANTIALLY THE EFFORT NEEDED TO PREPARE FOR EMERGENCY CONDITIONS. 17 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31968 \$03
AUTHORS: WHITEHILL, JOSEPH.
TITLE: THE CONVICT AND THE BURGHER: A CASE STUDY OF COMMUNICATION AND CRIME.
SOURCE: THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR.
SOURCEID: 441-451, 1969.

A CASE STUDY IS PRESENTED OF AN INMATE AT PATUXENT INSTITUTION IN MARYLAND WHO STARTED A GREAT BOOKS CLASS. THIS GROUP WAS INMATE-RUN AND INMATE-ORGANIZED, WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF EITHER CUSTODIAL OR SCHOOL STAFF. IN THE 3 YEARS SINCE THE CLASS BEGAN, NOT A MEMBER HAS RECEIVED A TICKET OR INCIDENT REPORT BECAUSE OF AN INFRACTION OF THE RULES OF THE INSTITUTION. THE MENSA FRIENDS, AN ORGANIZATION ENGAGED IN ESTABLISHING A ONE-TO-ONE CORRESPONDENCE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND HIGH-INTELLIGENCE FELONS, BECAME INTERESTED AND INVOLVED WITH THIS GROUP. THEY SHARED THINKING OF A GENERAL NATURE AND GAVE THE MEN INSIDE THE INSTITUTION SOME CONTACT WITH AN OUTSIDE WORLD THAT WOULD NOT INVOLVE THEIR FAMILIES. WHILE ALL THE INMATES WERE WELL-READ, THEY COULD NOT PRONOUNCE MANY NAMES AND WORDS WELL. SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY HAD NEVER HEARD THEM PRONOUNCED.

TO OVERCOME THIS DISADVANTAGE, A DUPLEX RECORDING STUDIO WAS INSTALLED IN THE PRISON. THE RECORDING STUDIO WAS DESIGNED TO ENABLE A MONITOR TO CATCH AND CORRECT PRONUNCIATION ERRORS MADE BY THE INMATES. THE STUDIO WAS ALSO USED FOR ANOTHER PURPOSE -- THE INMATES PERFORMED A GREAT SERVICE BY RECORDING BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

31969 \$03
AUTHORS: SHOHAM, SHLOMO.
TITLE: SOCIAL STIGMA AND THE CRIMINAL GROUP.
SOURCE: THE IRISH JURIST.
SOURCEID: 1-23, 1968.

THEORIES ON THE ETIOLOGY OF DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES ARE MANY, VARIED, AND INCONSISTENT. IT IS, HOWEVER, IMPERATIVE TO TRACE THE RELATIONSHIP OF THESE WITH STIGMA APART FROM THE EFFECT OF STIGMA ON THE FUTURE BEHAVIOR OF THE INDIVIDUAL DELINQUENT AND DEVIANT. THERE ARE 3 CLASSIFICATIONS OF DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE THEORIES. THE FIRST, CALLED THE CLASS-CENTERED THEORY, STRESSES THE DIVERGENT ROLE OF YOUTH CAUGHT BETWEEN THE CLASHES OF CLASS STRUCTURES. THE SECOND GROUP OF THEORISTS LINKS THE DELINQUENT SOLUTION PROCESS TO VARIOUS FLAWS IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF YOUTH. THE THIRD GROUP SEES THE DELINQUENT GANG AS A RECEPTACLE OF NORMAL DISCORD AMONG INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS IN SOCIETY. DELINQUENCY RATES AS WELL AS STUDIES OF ADULT PRISONS IN ISRAEL FORM THE BASIS FOR THIS REPORT. 59 REFERENCES.

31970 \$03
AUTHORS: HANAN, J.R.
TITLE: REVIEW OF BORSTAL POLICY IN NEW ZEALAND.
SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, A.R. SHEARER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, 1969. 12 P.

THE BORSTAL DETENTION PROGRAM IS REVIEWED, AND THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THIS PROGRAM ARE DISCUSSED. THE PRIMARY AIMS OF BORSTAL HOMES ARE TO: KEEP YOUTHS FROM FURTHER OFFENDING DURING A DIFFICULT PERIOD OF THEIR LIVES; HELP YOUTHS DEVELOP MORAL STANDARDS, GOOD WORK HABITS, VOCATIONAL SKILLS, AND PERSONAL HYGIENE; AND TRAIN YOUTHS TO LIVE AS RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS IN THE COMMUNITY. IN SPITE OF THE BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF BORSTAL TRAINING, MANY YOUTHS HAVE SUBSEQUENTLY REOFFENDED. MAORI YOUTHS PRESENT A PARTICULAR PROBLEM. BORSTAL FAILURE IS, IN SUBSTANCE, THE FAILURE OF SOCIETY. IT CANNOT CORRECT THE HARM DONE BY MANY YEARS OF LIFE IN A POOR ENVIRONMENT AND POOR UPRISING. THE COMMUNITY NEEDS TO HAVE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROGRAM AND TO OFFER MORE SUBSTANTIAL HELP WITH REHABILITATION AND WITH EARLIER REMEDIAL ACTION. MANY PROBLEMS STILL EXIST WITH THE BORSTAL SYSTEM; FOR INSTANCE, OVERCROWDING, THE NONEXISTENCE OF CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE STAFF AND THE TRAINEES BECAUSE THE HOMES ARE TOO LARGE, AND THE LACK OF QUALIFIED STAFF. A NEW APPROACH IS NEEDED TO BORSTAL TRAINING THAT WILL PRESENT YOUTHS WITH A CHALLENGE, TEACH THEM RESPONSIBILITY, TRUST, AND SELF-CONTROL IN MINIMUM SECURITY CONDITIONS. THE COMMUNITY SHOULD HAVE A GREATER ROLE TO PLAY HELPING YOUTHS READJUST AFTER THEY LEAVE THE INSTITUTION.

31971 \$03
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, DIV. OF RESEARCH, INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECTION.
TITLE: A COMPARISON OF ADMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS, 1959-1968.
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIF. DEPT. OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. 1969. 18 P.

SINCE ITS INCEPTION, THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY HAS GATHERED BASIC DATA ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS ON ALL FIRST COMMITMENTS. BECAUSE THE METHODS OF COLLECTION OF DATA HAVE VARIED CONSIDERABLY, IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO RECAPTURE ALL OF THESE DATA IN A UNIFORM FASHION FOR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS. HOWEVER, THIS REPORT DOES GIVE ALL OF THE CHARACTERISTICS THAT COULD BE GATHERED WITH ANY CONSISTENCY FROM 1959 THROUGH 1968. IT IS NECESSARY TO VIEW THE DATA PRESENTED UNDER THE COMMITMENT OFFENSE WITH CAUTION AS INCONSISTENCIES MAY OCCUR DUE TO CHANGES IN THE LAWS, IN COURT

PRACTICES, OR METHODS OF CODING WITHIN THE POPULATION ACCOUNTING UNIT. RECORDS BETWEEN THE YEARS 1964 THROUGH 1968 SEEM TO BE MOST AUTHENTIC. THE DATA ARE PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM.

31972 \$03
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES CO. PROBATION DEPT.
TITLE: PROBATION CAMPS: INFORMATION SERIES NO. 8.
SOURCEID: LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES CO. CALIF., PROBATION DEPT.,
1969. 7 P.

THE PROBATION CAMP SYSTEM OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY IS ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY STUDIED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS FOR DELINQUENT BOYS IN THE WORLD. IT BEGAN WITH TWO CAMPS FOR TRANSIENT BOYS IN 1932 AND HAS GROWN TO 11 MODERN FACILITIES FOR MORE THAN 1,000 SERIOUSLY DELINQUENT BOYS. SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED IN DIFFERENT CAMPS TO MEET VARYING NEEDS. ALL OF THE JUNIOR CAMPS FOR BOYS 13-15 YEARS OLD HAVE FULLTIME SCHOOL PROGRAMS, EMPHASIZING REMEDIAL EDUCATION. THE SENIOR CAMPS FOR BOYS 16-18 YEARS OLD EMPHASIZE WORK TRAINING. THESE PROGRAMS ARE RELATED TO FIRE PREVENTION AND INCLUDE ROAD-BUILDING, BRUSH-CLEARANCE, AND REFORESTATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT. THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT PROVIDES STAFF TO SUPERVISE PROGRAMS IN NURSERY WORK. THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR BOYS IN MOST CAMPS IS ABOUT 6 MONTHS.

31975 \$03
AUTHORS: CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION.
TITLE: FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR OF 1968.
SOURCEID: BALTIMORE, MD., CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMM., 1968. 21 P.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION ARE REPORTED FOR THE YEAR 1968. STUDIES MADE BY THE COMMISSION SHOWED THAT 1968 WAS A YEAR OF INCREASED CRIME IN MARYLAND AS WELL AS NATIONALLY. INCREASED ARRESTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF NARCOTIC AND DRUG LAWS IN ALMOST ALL AREAS OF THE STATE, INCLUDING ARRESTS AT A NUMBER OF EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, REFLECTED NOT ONLY AN INTENSIFICATION OF POLICE EFFORTS BUT ALSO AN INDICATION THAT NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND DRUG ABUSE ARE NOT LIMITED TO ANY ECONOMIC OR SOCIAL CLASS. APPROXIMATELY 73 MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF MERCHANDISE IS STOLEN EACH YEAR BY DRUG ADDICTS IN THE BALTIMORE AREA. EFFORTS TO LEGALIZE LOTTERIES IN MARYLAND CONTINUED, DESPITE INFORMATION THAT RECEIPTS FROM LEGALIZED LOTTERIES IN NEW YORK AND NEW HAMPSHIRE WERE MUCH LESS THAN EXPECTED. THE MOST FRIGHTENING EXPERIENCE OF 1968 WAS THE CIVIL DISORDERS THAT OCCURED IN BALTIMORE IN APRIL.

31976 \$03
AUTHORS: SESSIONS, ARNOLD.
TITLE: A REPORT ON JAIL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS OF SELECTED CITIES AND COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES. (UNPUBLISHED PAPER).
SOURCEID: SEATTLE WASH. COMMUNITY COLLEGE, KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPT. 1969. 18 P.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY IS MADE OF THE EDUCATION PROGRAMS OF 17 JAILS IN 9 STATES AND 15 CITIES. MANY SIMILARITIES AS WELL AS VARIATIONS WERE FOUND. IN ALMOST ALL OF THE PROGRAMS, PROVISIONS WERE MADE FOR REMEDIAL READING, ARITHMETIC, SPELLING, AND ENGLISH ON AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEVEL. FOR THE ILLITERATE INMATES, PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR BEGINNING READING INSTRUCTION. MOST FACILITIES OFFER BOTH ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING; SOME HAVE EXTENSIVE VOCATIONAL TRAINING, BUT MOST OFFER ONLY TOKEN TRAINING. FUNDING OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN EACH FACILITY DIFFERED WITH EACH FACILITY. IT WAS REVEALED THAT MOST OF THE EDUCATION PROGRAMS SUFFERED BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT FUNDS AND INADEQUATE SPACE IN THE FACILITIES. THERE WAS A GREAT DESIRE AMONG THE JAIL WARDENS AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS TO CHANGE THE CONCEPT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR PUNISHMENT TO THE CONCEPT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRAINING.

31977 \$03
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF YOUTH AUTHORITY; KNIGHT, DOUG.
 TITLE: THE MARSHALL PROGRAM: ASSESSMENT OF A SHORT-TERM
 INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAM. PART 1: PAROLE OUTCOME
 AND BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS. RESEARCH REPORT NO. 56.
 SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIF., DEPT. OF YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1969. 88 P.

CONCEIVED AS A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY MODEL, THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY'S SHORT-TERM INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IS AIMED AT INDUCING YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS TO EXAMINE THEIR DEVIANT ATTITUDES AND CONDUCT AND TO ADOPT NEW OUTLOOKS AND BEHAVIOR STYLES LESS LIKELY TO LEAD TO FUTURE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THE PROGRAM RELIES ON THE MARSHALL "COMMUNITY'S" GROUP INTERACTION FOR ITS MAJOR TREATMENT FORCE. THE TASK IS FIRST TO DIMINISH GROUP RESISTANCE AGAINST TREATMENT INVOLVEMENT AND THEN, ON THE BASIS OF A CHANGE ORIENTATION SHARED AND SUPPORTED BY STAFF AND WARDS ALIKE, TO BEGIN TO CALL INTO QUESTION THE CONFLICT BETWEEN DELINQUENT AND CONVENTIONAL ALTERNATIVES. THIS PART OF THE PROGRAM EVALUATION CONSISTED (1) EXPLORATORY INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROGRAM GRADUATES AND BOYS TRANSFERRED FROM THE PROGRAM AS UNSUITABLE AND (2) AN EXAMINATION OF THE PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF MARSHALL GRADUATES AS CONTRASTED WITH A COMPARISON GROUP OF BOYS. THIS COMPARISON GROUP WAS COMPRISED OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS WHO MET THE OBJECTIVE CRITERIA OF MARSHALL ADMISSION BUT WHO UNDERWENT OTHER PROGRAMS AT ANY ONE OF FOUR INSTITUTIONS. BASED ON AN 18-MONTH SAMPLE OF CONSECUTIVE ADMISSIONS, THE PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF THE MARSHALL GROUP AND THE COMPARISON GROUP WAS COMPARED IN TERMS OF (1) OVERALL GROUP DIFFERENCES IN VIOLATION RATE AND (2) GROUP DIFFERENCES IN VIOLATION RATE ACCORDING TO SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS. FROM THE FINDINGS IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT, OVERALL, MARSHALL GRADUATES HAVE PERFORMED AS WELL ON PAROLE, IN TERMS OF VIOLATION RATES, AS COMPARED WITH BOYS RELEASED AFTER LONGER, MORE EXPENSIVE INSTITUTIONAL STAYS. FURTHERMORE, MARSHALL BOYS IN THE OLDER, MORE SOCIABLE GROUP WERE MORE CONSPICUOUS FOR THEIR SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE BOTH DURING THE PROGRAM AND AFTER RELEASE. 13 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31979 \$03
 AUTHORS: DEBLAIEY, GORDON; SCHADE, THOMAS V.
 TITLE: IMPLICATIONS FOR CHANGE: A SURVEY OF COUNTY JAIL
 TURNKEYS. (UNPUBLISHED PAPER).
 SOURCEID: KALAMAZOO, MICH., DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY, WESTERN MICHIGAN
 UNIV., 1969. 30 P.

SINCE THERE SEEMS TO BE A CONCERTED EFFORT TOWARDS RECONSTRUCTING THE PRISON FROM A SCHOOL OF CRIME TO A REHABILITATION FACILITY, IT SEEMS LOGICAL THAT SUCH PRISON RECONSTRUCTION SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY A RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LOCAL JAIL. A STUDY WAS PERFORMED TO INVESTIGATE THE CLIMATE FOR CHANGE AMONG LOCAL JAIL PERSONNEL IN 4 COUNTY JAILS IN SOUTHWESTERN MICHIGAN. A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS CONSTRUCTED AND SENT TO THE TURNKEYS, AND APPROXIMATELY 90% WERE RETURNED. SINCE THE RESPONDENTS DID NOT MAKE UP A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE, THE DATA SHOULD NOT BE USED TO GENERALIZE TO ANY OTHER TURNKEYS. IN EFFECT, THIS RESEARCH WAS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF DISCOVERY RATHER THAN IN THE CONTEXT OF JUSTIFICATION. ATTITUDES TOWARD PROBATION, JAIL POLICIES, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS WERE AMONG THE SUBJECTS EXAMINED. ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT RESULTS WAS THAT EVERY TURNKEY INDICATED THAT THERE WAS A DEFINITE NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN ALL AREAS, PARTICULARLY IN THE AREA OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF STAFF, COUNSELING SERVICES FOR INMATES, AND IMPROVED COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING.

31980 \$03
 AUTHORS: NORMAN, SHERWOOD.
 TITLE: AN INTERIM REPORT ON YOUTH SERVICES AND RESOURCES BUREAUS.
 (UNPUBLISHED PAPER).
 SOURCEID: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, NEW YORK, 1969.
 17 P.

THE PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CRIME BEGINS WITH THE KIND OF ENVIRONMENT WE PROVIDE FOR OUR CHILDREN IN HOME, SCHOOL,

COMMUNITY, NATION AND WORLD. IT CONTINUES WITH SERVICES AVAILABLE TO PARENTS AND CHILDREN ON THE VERGE OF TROUBLE AND IN NEED OF HELP, AND IT CONCLUDES WITH THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AFTER COURT PROCESSING. UNLESS ALL 3 APPROACHES TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ARE APPLIED, WE ARE TRYING TO STEM A TIDE BY CONTROLLING AN EDDY. KEY TO THE SUCCESS OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR YOUTH IS COMBINING KNOWLEDGE WITH CITIZEN ACTION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31981 \$03
AUTHORS: BUFFALO, NEW YORK, YOUTH BOARD; BLATTO, ROCCO J.
TITLE: YOUTH CRIME, 1968. A SURVEY OF 16-20 YEAR OLD OFFENDERS
ARRESTED DURING THE YEAR 1968.
SOURCEID: BUFFALO, NEW YORK, YOUTH BOARD, 1969. 31 P.

A NEW PROCEDURE OF ARRAIGNMENTS INTRODUCED IN CITY COURT, BUFFALO, NEW YORK ABOLISHED THE YOUTH COURT. THEREFORE, PERSONS OF ALL AGES ARE ARRAIGNED IN THE SAME COURT, DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF OFFENSE THE PERSON IS ALLEGED TO HAVE COMMITTED. AS A RESULT OF THIS NEW PROCEDURE, ARRAIGNMENTS OF JUVENILES TAKE PLACE SIMULTANEOUSLY IN 2 OR 3 COURTS. ONE COUNSELOR COVERING COURT CASES CANNOT BE PRESENT AT ALL ARRAIGNMENTS, ALTHOUGH UNDER THIS SYSTEM YOUTHS 16-20 YEARS OF AGE ARE CONSIDERED TO BE IN THE JUVENILE CATEGORY AND ELIGIBLE FOR COUNSELING. THIS REPORT INCLUDES INFORMATION ONLY FOR WHICH THE 2,046 CASES THE COUNSELORS WERE ABLE TO COLLECT DATA. OF THE 2,046 CASES, 1,552 WERE 16-18 YEARS OF AGE. PRIMARY EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS, GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENDER, AND THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF OFFENSES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31982 \$03
AUTHORS: ARIZONA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, ARIZONA STATE PRISON.
TITLE: ARIZONA STATE PRISON, BUDGET REQUEST 1969-1970, ANNUAL
REPORT 1967-1969.
SOURCEID: PHOENIX, ARIZONA, DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 134 P.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARIZONA STATE PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1968, AND BUDGET REQUEST FOR 1969-1970, BOTH OF WHICH ARE PRESENTED TO THE DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS. SOME OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR INCLUDED THE RECEIVING AND DIAGNOSIS OF NEW INMATES THROUGH THE NEW DIAGNOSTIC RECEIVING CENTER AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SEVERAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER STATE AGENCIES. BECAUSE THE PRISON POPULATION HAS BEEN INCREASING EACH YEAR, SERIOUS CONSIDERATION FOR PHYSICAL EXPANSION IS NEEDED. IN 1967, THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES INCARCERATED WAS 1,621; THE DAILY COST PER INMATE WAS \$4.09, AS COMPARED TO \$3.94 FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

31983 \$03
AUTHORS: OKLAHOMA REHABILITATION SERVICE; OKLAHOMA STATE
PENITENTIARY.
TITLE: VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES IN A STATE PENITENTIARY
SYSTEM -- REHABILITATION OF THE ADULT OFFENDER.
SOURCEID: OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA REHABILITATION SERVICE, 1967. 72
P.

EXTENDING OVER A PERIOD OF 3 YEARS, THE SERVICES GIVEN THE INMATE SUBJECTS MAY BE DIVIDED INTO 4 PHASES: (1) EVALUATION OF THE INMATE TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY FOR THE PROGRAM AND TO SPECIFY THE BEGINNING STAGES OF SERVICES REQUIRED; (2) TREATMENT CONSISTING OF PSYCHIATRICALY ORIENTED THERAPY, COUNSELING, GUIDANCE AND MEDICAL TREATMENT; (3) VOCATIONAL TRAINING; AND (4) JOB PLACEMENT AND FOLLOW-UP. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDING OF THE STUDY WAS THAT MANY PUBLIC OFFENDERS CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY REHABILITATED. TO ACCOMPLISH THAT GOAL, HOWEVER, SERVICES AND SKILLS OF MANY AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS ARE REQUIRED. LONG TERM TRAINING PROGRAMS AFTER THE INMATE HAS LEFT THE INSTITUTION ARE NOT GENERALLY SUCCESSFUL. PREREQUISITE TO SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION IS THE RECOGNITION OF THE NEED FOR CHANGE ON THE PART OF THE INMATE HIMSELF.

31984 \$03
 AUTHORS: CASE, JOHN D.
 TITLE: PENNSYLVANIA'S COUNTY PRISONS. (UNPUBLISHED PAPER).
 SOURCEID: HARRISBURG, PENN. LEGISLATURE, TASK FORCE ON CORRECTIONS,
 1969. 12 P.

PRISONS ON THE WHOLE ARE MEDIEVAL AND MONOLITHIC. MANY COUNTY JAILS ARE JAMMED, DANGEROUS, IMMORAL, AND CRIME BREEDING DENS. MANY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S JAILS SUFFER FROM POORLY TRAINED AND INSUFFICIENT PERSONNEL, ANTIQUATED FACILITIES, INADEQUATE FUNDING TO CORRECT THE FIRST TWO, AND A LACK OF POSITIVE PROGRAMS AND THE ORGANIZATIONAL BASIS TO CREATE SUCH PROGRAMS. THE TWO ELEMENTS ESSENTIAL TO AN EFFICIENT JAIL STAFF ARE TRAINING AND PAY. THE SELECTION, TRAINING, AND PROMOTION OF JAIL PERSONNEL ON A MERIT BASIS MEANS GOOD JAIL MANAGEMENT. DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING PRISON CONDITIONS AND INITIATING NEEDED SERVICES FOR INMATES ARE INCLUDED. 4 REFERENCES.

31985 \$03
 AUTHORS: NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC WELFARE BOARD, DIV. OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS.
 TITLE: JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS; DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY & NEGLECT, SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS, REPORT NO. 35.
 SOURCEID: N. DAKOTA PUBLIC WELFARE BOARD, DIV. RESEARCH AND STATISTICS, 1968. 68 P.

STATISTICS FROM ALL JUVENILE COURTS IN NORTH DAKOTA REPORTING DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT, AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS ARE PRESENTED. BREAKDOWNS INCLUDE MANNER OF HANDLING, SEX, AGE, SOURCE OF REFERRAL, NUMBER OF PRIOR REFERRALS, PLACE OF CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION, REASON FOR REFERRAL, AND DISPOSITION.

31986 \$03
 AUTHORS: WASHINGTON COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION, DIV. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION; BELL, PERCY B.
 TITLE: SEATTLE PROJECT OF THE FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROGRAM, NOVEMBER 1, 1965 - FEBRUARY 28, 1969, FINAL REPORT.
 SOURCEID: OLYMPIA, WASH. COUNCIL FOR OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION, 1969. 76 P.

THE REPORTED PROJECT WAS 1 OF 8 ACROSS THE NATION WHICH CONSTITUTED THE FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROGRAM. THE OTHER PROJECTS WERE LOCATED IN ATLANTA, CHICAGO, DENVER, PITTSBURGH, SAN ANTONIO, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, AND TAMPA. THE SEATTLE PROJECT WAS ESTABLISHED TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION STAFF AND PROCEDURES AT 2 STAGES IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. ONE COUNSELOR WAS ASSIGNED CASES WHICH WERE STILL INCARCERATED AT THE U.S. PENITENTIARY, MCNEIL ISLAND, WASHINGTON, AND WORKED WITH HIS CASES BOTH IN THE INSTITUTION AND AFTER THEY WERE RELEASED TO THE COMMUNITY. THE OTHER COUNSELOR RECEIVED HIS CASES AT THE SAME TIME THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO THE U.S. PROBATION OFFICE IN SEATTLE. THIS STUDY SHOWS THAT A REASONABLE NUMBER OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS CAN BE REHABILITATED BY VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCY INVOLVEMENT IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS BUT THAT INVOLVEMENT, COOPERATION AND CLEAR LINES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN VARIOUS AGENCIES IS ESSENTIAL. 1 REFERENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

31992 \$03
 AUTHORS: HARRIS, JOSEPH R.
 TITLE: POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS ON THE NATIONAL SCENE.
 SOURCE: IN: NAT. INSTITUTE POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS, PAPERS, 13TH INSTITUTE.
 SOURCEID: LANSING, MICH. STATE UNIV. KELLOGG CENTER CONTINUING EDUCATION, 1967. 8 P.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS ALONG WITH POLICE SUPERVISORS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY SET UP A TRAINING INSTITUTE TO

DISCUSS POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS FROM A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE. POLICEMEN OF THE FUTURE MUST UPHOLD LAW AND ORDER AND PROTECT THE RIGHTS AND PROPERTY OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY. CITIZENS ON THE OTHER HAND, WILL HAVE TO RECOGNIZE THAT BY ESTABLISHING THE POLICE SERVICE THEY DO NOT ABSOLVE THEMSELVES OF THEIR PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROMOTING LAW AND ORDER UNDER A SYSTEM OF JUSTICE. TO BUILD AN EFFECTIVE POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM AT THE LOCAL LEVEL, FOUR OBJECTIVES MUST BE CONSIDERED. THEY ARE: (1) OPPORTUNITY FOR ATTITUDES OF MUTUAL RESPECT AND UNDERSTANDING TO GROW OUT OF HONEST DIALOGUE BETWEEN POLICE AND CIVILIANS; (2) OPPORTUNITY FOR POLICE AND CIVILIANS TO DEVELOP PRACTICAL PROGRAMS TOGETHER TO MEET REAL COMMUNITY NEEDS; (3) OPPORTUNITY FOR POLICE TO REALIZE THAT THEIR ROLE INCLUDES SERVICE TO ALL, AND FOR ALL THE PUBLIC IN TURN TO DEVELOP RESPONSIBILITY IN SUPPORTING THE POLICE. (4) RECOGNITION THAT THERE ARE AT LEAST THREE INTERESTS INVOLVED IN POLICE CITIZEN COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS: THE PUBLIC INTEREST; THE INTEREST OF THE PROFESSIONAL POLICEMAN; AND THE INTEREST OF THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN.

31993 \$03
 AUTHORS: HAWKINS, GORDON.
 TITLE: PUNISHMENT AND DETERRENCE: THE EDUCATIVE, MORALIZING, AND HABITUATIVE EFFECTS.
 SOURCE: WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 1969(2):550-565, 1969.

THE CLASSIC THEORISTS HAVE DEFINED DETERRENCE AS A RESPONSIVE SYSTEMATIC INTIMIDATION BY THREAT OF PUNISHMENT DESIGNED TO OUTWEIGH ANY PLEASURE TO BE DERIVED FROM CRIME. THIS DEFINITION IS SOMEWHAT MISLEADING IN THAT IT NEGLECTS THE MORE SUBTLE POINTS WHICH ARE FUNDAMENTAL. WHAT IS VARIOUSLY CALLED EDUCATIVE MORALIZING FUNCTION OF THE LAW, THE MORAL OR SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL INFLUENCE OF PUNISHMENT, OR THE EDUCATIVE, AND HABITUATIVE EFFECTS OF OUR PENAL SANCTIONS, HAS BEEN DISREGARDED. IT IS REASONABLE TO SUPPOSE THAT THE DETERRENT FORCE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT OPERATES NOT ONLY BY AFFECTING THE CONSCIOUS THOUGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS TEMPTED TO COMMIT MURDER BUT ALSO BY BUILDING UP IN THE COMMUNITY, OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME, A DEEP FEELING OF PECULIAR ABHORRENCE OF THE CRIME OF MURDER. IT HAS BEEN ARGUED THAT THE DEATH PENALTY CANNOT BE USEFUL, SINCE INFLECTING SUCH PUNISHMENT BECOMES AN ACT OF BARBARITY. THE ARTICLE DRAWS ATTENTION TO IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF PUNISHMENT WHICH HAVE LONG BEEN OBSCURED BY ADHERENCE TO AN INADEQUATE THEORETICAL MODEL AND, CONSEQUENTLY, IGNORED. 47 REFERENCES.

31996 \$03
 AUTHORS: ROTH, LOREN H.
 TITLE: TREATING THE INCARCERATED OFFENDER.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: L5(1):4-14, 1969.

WHAT IS VITALLY NEEDED IN PENITENTIARIES IS A CORRECTIONAL APPROACH WHICH WILL BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE PUBLIC AND WHICH WILL PROVIDE MOTIVATION FOR INMATES TO SEEK REHABILITATION AND THE STAFF TO PROVIDE THE MEANS OF OBTAINING IT. A STATEMENT FROM THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION DECRYING LONG SENTENCES AND ADVOCATING A MAXIMUM TERM OF FIVE YEARS FOR ANY BUT THE MOST DANGEROUS OFFENDERS, THE EXPOSURE OF CONDITIONS IN THE ARKANSAS PENAL SYSTEM, AND A TIME MAGAZINE ESSAY TITLED "CRIMINALS SHOULD BE CURED NOT CAGED" ARE EXAMPLES OF INCREASING PUBLIC CONCERN THAT INCARCERATED PERSONS RECEIVE HUMANE AND EFFECTIVE CARE. ON THE OTHER HAND, A GALLUP POLL SHOWED THAT IN THE OPINION OF A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE RESPONDENTS "LAW COURTS ARE 'TOO SOFT' ON CRIMINALS." DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE OF OPINION THAT THE COURTS ARE NOT DEALING "HARSHLY ENOUGH" WITH CRIMINALS. AMBIVALENCE ALSO EXISTS AMONG STAFF AND INMATES WITHIN PRISONS BETWEEN CUSTODIAL AND REHABILITATION ROLES OF PENITENTIARIES. HOWEVER, PENITENTIARIES SHOULD REHABILITATE AS WELL AS ISOLATE OR PUNISH OFFENDERS. A CORRECTIONAL ATTITUDE, FIRST STATED BY LIEBERMAN AND BRILL, OF "RATIONAL AUTHORITY" IS RECOMMENDED. THIS APPROACH WOULD PROVIDE A HUMANE AND POTENTIALLY CONSTRUCTIVE CONTEXT FOR, BOTH INMATES AND STAFF. IT WOULD GIVE THE

TERM REHABILITATION A CONCRETE MEANING BY PROVIDING CLEAR EXPECTATIONS ON THE PART OF THE OFFENDER, PROMOTING HARMONIOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN CORRECTIONAL AND TREATMENT STAFF, AND ESTABLISH REALISTIC LIMITS AND GUIDELINES FOR CONSTRUCTIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STAFF AND INMATES. 19 REFERENCES.

31998 \$03
 AUTHORS: LINDSEY, MUHAMMED H.
 TITLE: PSYCHOMOTOR EPILEPSY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CRIMINAL AND THE ALCOHOLIC.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: 15(1):15-23; 1969.

PSYCHOMOTOR EPILEPSY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH VARIOUS MENTAL ABERRATIONS IS EXAMINED. ALSO PRESENTED IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF PSYCHOMOTOR EPILEPSY AND THE ALCOHOLIC AS WELL AS PSYCHOMOTOR EPILEPSY AND THE PSYCHOTIC AND NONPSYCHOTIC. PSYCHOMOTOR EPILEPSY IS CLASSIFIED AS A DISEASE OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM; IT IS REALLY NOT A SPECIFIC DISEASE BUT A GROUP OF SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH MALFUNCTION OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. SOME OF THE SYMPTOMS ARE: TRANSIENT AMNESIA, VIOLENT ATTACKS OF UNCONTROLLABLE TEMPER AND RAGE, CHEWING MOTION, LIP-SMACKING, STARING AND CONFUSION, HEADACHES, DIZZINESS AND MANY OTHER DISCONCERTING SYMPTOMS. SEVERAL EXAMPLES OF PEOPLE TREATED FOR PSYCHOMOTOR EPILEPSY ARE CITED, THE MOST COMMON FACTOR AMONG THEM WAS UNLIMITED VIOLENCE USUALLY TRIGGERED BY A TRIVIAL UPSET AND FOLLOWED BY TOTAL AMNESIA. DR. LINDSEY FEELS THAT A PRIME EXAMPLE OF THIS DISORDER WAS RICHARD SPECK WHO KILLED 8 NURSES IN CHICAGO. AFTER THE BRUTAL KILLING SPECK ACCEPTED THE ACCUSATION OF THE SURVIVING NURSE, BUT INSISTED THAT HE REMEMBERED NOTHING. MANY PATIENTS ADMITTED THAT AFTER DRINKING OR TAKING DRUGS THEY BECAME VERY VIOLENT. IN CURRENT WORLD LITERATURE ONLY 1 OTHER PERSON HAS ASSOCIATED PSYCHOMOTOR EPILEPSY WITH VIOLENT CRIMINAL ACTIONS. AN EXCERPT FROM EXCERPTA CRIMINOLOGICA IS GIVEN TO QUALIFY THIS. IT IS NOW BELIEVED THAT DUE TO THE CHROMOSOME DISORDER IT IS POSSIBLE THAT A MAN CAN BE BORN A CRIMINAL. A MAN BORN WITH THE XY CHROMOSOME DISORDER IS PARTICULARLY PRONE TO VIOLENCE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR.

31999 \$03
 AUTHORS: BELLE, OSLEN S.
 TITLE: THE CRIMINAL CONSEQUENCES OF IMPOTENCE.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: 15(1):24-27; 1969.

MANY INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AT TIMES ACT DESTRUCTIVELY TO DENY POWERLESSNESS. SOME OF THE SITUATIONS AND MECHANISMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SYMPTOM CHOICE OF DELINQUENCY AS A DENIAL OF IMPOTENCE ARE DISCUSSED. WHILE THE DELINQUENT EGO ATTEMPTS TO PRESERVE BY EXCESSIVE DEFENSIVENESS, WHATEVER PERSONALITY INTEGRATION REMAINS, IT IS AT THE SAME TIME MAINTAINING A PATHOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIP WITH REALITY. THE PERSECUTION OF HERETICS, WITCHES, ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS REPRESENTS THE ATTEMPTS OF OPPRESSORS TO DENY THEIR IMPOTENCE BY DESTRUCTIVENESS. NEITHER THE CHURCH, THE NAZIS, RACISTS, THE LAW, DELINQUENTS AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH CONTINUE TO BE CRIMINALLY ORIENTED, NOR THOSE WHO RELY ON SUFFERING AS A RATIONALIZATION FOR FAILURES, ARE REALLY INTERESTED IN IMPROVEMENTS THAT INVOLVE ADMISSION AND ACCEPTANCE OF THEIR OWN INADEQUACIES. 2 REFERENCES.

32001 \$03
 AUTHORS: YONG, JONESIK NURI.
 TITLE: EFFECTS OF GROUP THERAPY ON SEVERELY SOCIOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: 15(1):48-54; 1969.

THE THEORY IS ADVANCED THAT GROUP THERAPY CAN HELP SEVERELY SOCIOPATHIC OFFENDERS TO BECOME LAW ABIDING INDIVIDUALS AND THAT THE GAINS ACHIEVED CAN BE SUSTAINED. TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF GROUP THERAPY OBJECTIVELY A THOROUGH EXAMINATION WAS MADE OF THE PATIENT

INSTITUTION'S RECORDS. TWENTY ONE MEN WERE STUDIED WHO HAD RECEIVED GROUP THERAPY ON A ONCE A WEEK BASIS FOR AN AVERAGE OF 30.8 MONTHS. THEIR I.Q.'S RANGED FROM 131 TO 82, AND THEIR AGES FROM 32 TO 19. BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1965 AND SEPTEMBER, 1967, 18 WERE RELEASED BY THE COURT AND 3 WERE RELEASED ON INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE. AS OF JUNE, 1968, 3 OF THESE 21 MEN HAD COMMITTED OFFENSES. THIS IS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE THEY ALL WERE CONSIDERED EXTREMELY CRIME PRONE INDIVIDUALS. SOME OF THE THERAPEUTIC PRINCIPLES APPLIED INCLUDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POSITIVE AND TRUSTING DOCTOR - PATIENT RELATIONSHIP; INTENSE ANALYSIS OF THE PATIENTS' NARCISSISTIC TENDENCIES AND INFLATED PSEUDO-SELF IMAGE; OPEN COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INMATES AND STAFF PERSONNEL AND SERVICE PROGRAMS THAT REINFORCE AND FACILITATE THE THERAPEUTIC PROCESS. 4 REFERENCES.

32005 \$03
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: THE BLACKFRIARS SCHEME.
 SOURCE: IN: NAT. ASSO. CARE RESETTLEMENT OFFENDERS, VOLUNTARY
 HELP FOR OFFENDER.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, N. A. C. R. O., PAPERS AND REPRINTS, NO. 1, P.
 7-11, 30 .

THE BLACKFRIARS SCHEME METHOD OF WORKING WITH DISCHARGED PRISONERS UPON THEIR RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY IS DESCRIBED. THE ESSENTIAL FEATURE OF THIS SCHEME IS THAT WHAT IS OFFERED TO THE EX-PRISONER IS NOT A PARTICULAR SERVICE BUT A PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP. BY OFFERING PRACTICAL HELP AND AIDS TO SELF CONFIDENCE, IT IS HOPED THAT THE EX- PRISONERS CAN MAKE A BETTER ADJUSTMENT TO THE COMMUNITY.

32006 \$03
 AUTHORS: BAILLIE, DAVID.
 TITLE: CHARLIE COME HOME: A TOWN BECOMES INVOLVED IN AFTER-CARE.
 SOURCE: IN: NAT. ASSO. CARE RESETTLEMENT OFFENDERS, VOLUNTARY
 HELP FOR OFFENDER.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, N. A. C. R. O., PAPERS AND REPRINTS, NO. 1, 1968.
 P. 12-16, 30 .

THE USE OF VOLUNTEER HELP IN THE AFTERCARE OF OFFENDERS POSES MANY PROBLEMS; BUT IT MUST BE SEEN PRIMARILY AS A MEANS OF INVOLVING THE COMMUNITY IN THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS. IN MANY AREAS OF THE COUNTRY SCHEMES ARE EVOLVING WITH THIS OBJECT; THE PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICER FOR BIRKENHEAD, ENGLAND DESCRIBES WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN HIS CITY AS AN EXAMPLE OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT WITH OFFENDERS. A COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE SOCIAL SERVICES, INDUSTRY, THE CHURCH AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS WAS FORMED CREATING A PARTNERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL AND LAY PEOPLE. A PROBATION OFFICER WAS APPOINTED AS A SPECIALIST AFTERCARE OFFICER TO INTERVIEW PRISONERS RELEASED FROM PRISON AND NEWLY SENTENCED PERSONS. GOOD LINES OF COMMUNICATION ARE A PREREQUISITE OF ANY USE OF VOLUNTARY EFFORT, AND THE BUILDING OF A SYMPATHETIC AND KNOWLEDGEABLE ATTITUDE BY THE COMMUNITY IS ESSENTIAL. THEREFORE, A PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE ARRANGED FOR A RALLY OF THE PRESS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC IN THE NEEDS OF THE PRISONERS. THE ENTIRE TOWN WAS DIVIDED INTO SMALL AREAS AND THE OFFERS OF ACCOMMODATIONS, EMPLOYMENT AND SUCH SERVICES WERE CHANNELLED THROUGH A CENTRAL COMMITTEE. SEVERAL CONCLUSIONS HAVE BEEN REACHED: THE PUBLIC IS READY TO BE EDUCATED AND THIS IS ONE OF THE PRIMARY DUTIES OF THE PROBATION SERVICE. THERE IS ONE PARTICULARLY INTERESTING RESULT OF THIS COMMUNITY ACTION: THE MORE THE LAY PUBLIC IS INVOLVED, THE GREATER THE STATUS GIVEN TO THE PROFESSIONAL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32007 \$03
 AUTHORS: BRADFORD PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE.
 TITLE: HELPING THE OFFENDER.
 SOURCE: IN: NAT. ASSO. CARE RESETTLEMENT OFFENDERS, VOLUNTARY
 HELP FOR OFFENDER.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, N. A. C. R. O., PAPERS AND REPRINTS, NO. 1, 1968.
 P. 1-6, 30 .

A REPRINT OF A PAMPHLET ISSUED BY THE BRADFORD PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE TO INTERESTED MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC "TO INDICATE HOW YOUR CONCERN FOR OTHERS MAY BE DIRECTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY IN CARING FOR PRISONERS DISCHARGED TO THE BRADFORD AREA" IS PRESENTED. THE PAMPHLET DESCRIBES THE REASONS FOR PROBATION AND AFTERCARE AND THE SERVICES OFFERED BY THE PROBATION SERVICE. AFTERCARE BEGINS ON THE DAY OF SENTENCE TO HELP THE PRISONER MAINTAIN HIS CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNITY AND MAKE SOME PREPARATION FOR HIS EVENTUAL RETURN. SINCE THE PROBATION OFFICER IS IDENTIFIED WITH THE COURT AND PRISON, VOLUNTEERS ARE EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE IN GIVING THEIR FRIENDSHIP AND SUPPORT TO THE OFFENDER. THIS UNIQUE UNDERSTANDING FRIENDSHIP OF SOMEONE WHO HAS NO ULTERIOR MOTIVE FOR TAKING AN INTEREST IN THEM CAN HAVE PROFOUND RESULTS.D

32008 \$03
 AUTHORS: COOK, TIMOTHY.
 TITLE: HOW LONG?
 SOURCE: IN: NAT. ASSO. CARE RESETTLEMENT OFFENDERS, THE PRISONER'S PROBLEM.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, N. A. C. R. O., PAPERS AND REPRINTS, NO. 2, 1968, P. 16-20, 30 .

PRISONERS DO NOT COME HIGH IN THE PRIORITY LIST IN THE DEMAND FOR PUBLIC SYMPATHY, BUT THEY ARE NEVERTHELESS OFTEN IN DESPERATE NEED OF HELP. WE ARE OFTEN UNAWARE OF THE EFFECT OF PRISON ON THE PRISONER, PARTICULARLY THE PRISONER WHO MUST SERVE A LONG SENTENCE AND STILL OFTEN FACES THE PROBLEMS ON HIS RETURN TO CIVILIAN LIFE THAT CONTRIBUTED TO HIS DELINQUENCY. A FORMER PRISON WELFARE OFFICER TRIES TO IMAGINE WHAT A LONG SENTENCE MUST MEAN TO THE PRISONER WHO MUST LIVE UNDER A CONDITION OF UNBEARABLE CERTAINTY. SOCIETY MUST NOT ALLOW ITS FEARS AND FANTASIES ABOUT CRIME AND THE OFFENDER TO GOVERN ITS POLICIES IN DEALING WITH MEN OVER LONG PERIODS; IT SHOULD NOT IMAGINE THAT A LONG SENTENCE, IN EXPRESSING ITS DISAPPROVAL OF THE MAN AND HIS OFFENSE, THEREBY SEVERS ALL CONTACT AND INTERACTION BETWEEN THE MAN AND THE REJECTING SOCIETY. THE INTERACTION CONTINUES BECAUSE PRISONS ARE A PART OF OUR SOCIETY. PRISONS AND PRISON ADMINISTRATORS SHOULD BEWARE OF CAUSING LONG TERM PRISONERS TO BECOME INCAPABLE OF RESPONDING BECAUSE OUR SYSTEM OF DEALING WITH THEM IS TOO RIGID OR UNIMAGINATIVE. NO MATTER HOW GOOD PRISON CONDITIONS ARE, THEY CAN NEVER COMPENSATE FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EMOTIONAL STARVATION THAT IS INEVITABLE. WE HAVE MUCH TO LEARN ABOUT SUSTAINING A MAN'S LIVELY INTEREST IN HIMSELF OVER A LONG PERIOD AND IF THESE YEARS SPENT IN CONDITIONS OF TOTAL SURVEILLANCE AND MINIMUM RESPONSIBILITY ARE NOT TO BE WASTED, WE MUST ASK ETHICAL AND PRACTICAL QUESTIONS AND ATTEMPT HONEST ANSWERS. 2 REFERENCES.

32009 \$03
 AUTHORS: WINSTON, MARK.
 TITLE: THE INTEGRATION OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES IN THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: IN: NAT. ASSO. CARE RESETTLEMENT OFFENDERS, THE PRISONER'S PROBLEM.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, N. A. C. R. O., PAPERS AND REPRINTS, NO. 2, 1968, P. 1-8, 30 .

THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM IS UNPLEASANT PROOF OF THE FACT THAT THE COMMUNITY CANNOT ALWAYS ABSORB THE EXPRISONER. A RETURNING OFFENDER IS NOT ALWAYS COOPERATIVE, OFTEN BEING TOO DEMANDING OR PERHAPS TOO INSTITUTIONALIZED TO FACE UP TO LIFE IN WHAT IS NOT A WELL-ORDERED COMMUNITY. PRISONERS NEED HELP AND VOLUNTEERS AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY CAN GIVE THIS, BUT THEY ARE OFTEN UNAWARE OF THE EFFECT OF PRISON ON THE OFFENDER. IN THE PROBLEM OF INTEGRATION OF THE PRISONER INTO THE COMMUNITY, A WELL AND ACCURATELY INFORMED PUBLIC IS NEEDED. THE POSITIVE VIRTUES OF BELONGING TO A COMMUNITY MUST BE SOLD TO THE PRISONER AND TO THE COMMUNITY ITSELF IF IT IS TO RECEIVE THE OFFENDER AND HELP HIM IN HIS ADJUSTMENT. ETTER PUBLIC RELATIONS AND A BETTER IMAGE OF THE PRISON OFFICIALS AND PROBATION WORKERS CAN PARTLY BE MET BY THE APPLICATION OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE IN THIS FIELD.

32010 \$03
 AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.
 TITLE: FACTS AND FIGURES.
 SOURCE: IN: WILKINS, L., EVALUATION OF PENAL MEASURES.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, RANDOM HOUSE, 1969. 177 P. (P. 12-21).

IN EVALUATING PENAL MEASURES, "FACTS AND FIGURES" ALTHOUGH OFTEN TAKEN TOGETHER AS A PHRASE, ARE NOT NECESSARILY SIMILAR. IN DISCUSSING RECIDIVISM AND ATTEMPTING TO EVALUATE PENAL MEASURES IN TERMS OF PUNISHMENT AND TREATMENT, IT BECOMES EVIDENT THAT THE FACTS AND FIGURES DO NOT ALWAYS REVEAL THE TRULY COMPLEX ISSUES. IN MATTERS THAT RELATE TO RECIDIVISM THERE APPEAR TO BE MANY FIGURES BUT VERY FEW FACTS. IN ORDER TO THROW LIGHT UPON THE PROBLEM OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUNISHMENT - TREATMENT, IT IS NECESSARY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN FACTS AND FIGURES AND TO CONSIDER THE NATURE OF THE DATA THAT MAY SERVE AS A FOUNDATION FOR VALID INFERENCES. ASSESSMENTS OF TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS ARE CONCERNED WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF VARIABLES FOR WHICH DATA OFTEN DO NOT EXIST. THERE ARE SO MANY VARIABLES OR FACTORS THAT MUST BE CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO ANY ASSESSMENT OF WHAT IS DONE TO OR FOR OFFENDERS. IT IS SOMETIMES ARGUED THAT RESORTING TO "FACTS AND FIGURES" OBSCURES THE ESSENTIALLY HUMAN CONSIDERATIONS IN ANY DECISIONS THAT MAY BE MADE IN THIS AND RELATED FIELDS OF HUMAN ENDEAVOR. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT HUMAN INTUITION IS ANY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE "FACTS AND FIGURES" APPROACH IN ARRIVING AT SOCIALLY DESIRABLE SOLUTIONS. THE HUMAN INTUITION APPROACH HAS BEEN TRIED FOR MANY CENTURIES, WHILE THE ATTEMPT TO USE MORE RIGOROUS AND CONTROLLED APPROACHES BASED ON SYSTEMS ANALYSIS IS ONLY BEGINNING. THE SELECTION OF A METHOD FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS CANNOT BE DECIDED RATIONALLY IN TERMS OF ANY ATTRIBUTES OF THE METHODS THEMSELVES; RATHER, WE SHOULD UTILIZE THE METHOD WHICH ACHIEVES THE SOCIALLY DESIRED OUTCOMES WITH PRECISION AND POSSIBLY LEAST COST. 3 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32011 \$03
 AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.
 TITLE: UNCERTAINTY AND THE UNIQUE PERSON.
 SOURCE: IN: WILKINS, L., EVALUATION OF PENAL MEASURES.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, RANDOM HOUSE, 1969. 177 P. (P. 22-27).

IN DEALING WITH OFFENDERS WE ARE DEALING WITH PEOPLE, AND WE MUST NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THIS FACT, REGARDLESS OF WHAT SCIENTIFIC METHODS OR SYSTEMS ARE USED TO ASSIST IN THE MAKING OF DECISIONS. THIS IS MUCH THE SAME AS SAYING THAT MORAL VALUES CANNOT BE SUSPENDED IN RUNNING INSTITUTIONS, FOR THE SAKE OF EFFICIENCY OR OPERATIONAL TIDINESS. WHILE THE UNIQUENESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER MUST BE ACCEPTED, THE PERSON ASSESSING THE OFFENDER AND MAKING DECISIONS ABOUT HIM IS ALSO UNIQUE. THE INDIVIDUAL PATTERNS OF PERSONALITY DO NOT PROVIDE ANY BETTER BASIS FOR MORAL OR RATIONAL ACTION THAN THAT WHICH MAY BE PROVIDED BY OTHER MEANS IN RELATION TO OTHER CONCEPTS OF PERSONALITY AND THE DECISION - MAKING PROCESS. UNIQUENESS HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH EITHER MORALS OR EFFICIENCY; NOR IS UNIQUENESS A FEATURE ONLY OF MAN. WHEN WE ACCEPT THE INDIVIDUAL'S UNIQUENESS, WE MAY QUESTION WHETHER THE NATURE OF UNIQUENESS MAY DIFFER AMONG VARIOUS CHARACTERISTICS WITH WHICH WE ARE CONCERNED IN RESPECT TO THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. WE MUST COME TO TERMS WITH THE FACT THAT IN ALL PRACTICAL SITUATIONS WE HAVE TO MAKE DECISIONS AS THOUGH THE PERSONS INVOLVED WERE NOT UNIQUE, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME WE MUST ACCEPT THE DOCTRINE THAT ALL PERSONS ARE UNIQUE. FURTHERMORE, WE ARE CONCERNED WITH MAKING DECISIONS UNDER CONDITIONS OF UNCERTAINTY. THOSE WHO WOULD CLAIM TO BE CERTAIN ARE REJECTING THE CONCEPT OF THE UNIQUENESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL, WHILE LOUDLY CLAIMING THAT THEY ARE THE ONES WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT. UNCERTAINTY MAY SEEM DISABLING. PERHAPS THAT IS WHY THERE IS SO MUCH SEARCHING FOR PANACEAS, FOR A PREPACKAGED PHILOSOPHY OR AN INSTANT CURE IN THE COMPLEX PROBLEM OF EVALUATION OF PENAL MEASURES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32012 \$03
 AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.

TITLE: PROBLEMS OF INFERENCE IN RESEARCH INTO PENAL TREATMENT.
SOURCE: IN: WILKINS, L., EVALUATION OF PENAL MEASURES.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, RANDOM HOUSE, 1969. 177 P. (P. 28-40).

RESEARCH IN THE FIELDS OF CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY SELDOM SEEMS TO DO MORE THAN CLARIFY THE UNKNOWN. IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER EVEN THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC RESEARCH WORKER IN THESE FIELDS COULD SUSTAIN A CLAIM TO HAVING ADDED SIGNIFICANTLY TO KNOWLEDGE; MOST RESEARCH PROJECTS MAKE LARGER OR MORE "PRACTICAL" CLAIMS AND USUALLY LACK VALIDITY WHEN SUBJECTED TO CRITICAL ASSESSMENT. THERE ARE TWO BASIC REASONS WHY THIS IS SO. FIRST, AND PERHAPS THE MORE IMPORTANT, IS THAT MOST RESEARCH STUDIES HAVE ATTEMPTED TOO MUCH, AND THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES OF IDEAS AND PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN SPREAD TOO THINLY OVER TOO DIVERSE AN AREA. SECONDLY, RESEARCHERS IN THIS FIELD HAVE SCAVENGED TECHNIQUES FROM FAR AND WIDE IN THE SOCIAL AND OTHER SCIENCES WITHOUT DUE REGARD TO THE LIMITATIONS IMPLIED IN THE BORROWED METHODS. MOST QUESTIONS ASKED ABOUT CRIMES, PRISONERS, PRISONS, TREATMENT, AND PUNISHMENT ARE PHRASED IN THE LANGUAGE OF RHETORIC. NOT ONLY ARE VALUE CONCEPTS INVOLVED, BUT MANY MORE ELEMENTS ARE INCLUDED THAT MAKE THE TRANSLATION INTO SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONS DIFFICULT. OTHER VARIABLES SUCH AS BIAS, MISAPPLIED STATISTICS, THE PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE COMMUNICATION AND THE INTANGIBLES WHICH MAKE RESEARCH IN THESE FIELDS DIFFICULT ARE NOTED. 2 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32013 \$03
AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.
TITLE: RECIDIVISTS AND RECIDIVISM.
SOURCE: IN: WILKINS, L., EVALUATION OF PENAL MEASURES.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, RANDOM HOUSE, 1969. 177 P. (P. 41-59).

IN VIEWING MANY OF THE STUDIES ON RECIDIVISM AND RECIDIVISTS IT IS OFTEN IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE RESTRICTIONS ON THE DEFINITION. THERE HAS BEEN MUCH DEBATE ABOUT THE PRECISE MEANING OF THE TERMS. FEW WRITERS HAVE INCLUDED AN INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMITMENT PROCESS IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR STUDIES OF RECIDIVISTS. IN ADDITION TO THE IMPACT OF THE CLASSIFICATION AS RECIDIVISTS UPON THE DISPOSAL OF THE COURT, SUCH CLASSIFICATIONS ARE OFTEN RELATED TO ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES IN HANDLING THE OFFENDER AFTER HE HAS BEEN COMMITTED. IN EXAMINING THE STUDIES ON RECIDIVISM, ALTHOUGH THERE MAY BE SOME RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO. WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO OFFENDERS, AND PARTICULARLY TO THOSE OFFENDERS VARIOUSLY LABELED RECIDIVISTS, HAS BEEN ASSUMED TO BE THE DIRECT OUTCOME OF THEIR ACTIONS IN A SIMPLE CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP. THUS THE DIRECTION OF MOST INQUIRIES HAS BEEN TOWARD THE RECIDIVIST OFFENDER AND WHAT DISTINGUISHES HIM FROM OTHER OFFENDERS, RATHER THAN THE PROCESSES BY WHICH HE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A RECIDIVIST OR THE IMPACT OF DECISION SYSTEMS IN THE SAMPLE AVAILABLE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS SET ASIDE FOR THESE PERSONS. THE AUTHOR EXAMINES MANY STUDIES DONE ON RECIDIVISTS INCLUDING WEND, GRASSBERGER, HAMMOND AND CHAYEN. 11 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32014 \$03
AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.
TITLE: PREDICTION METHODS.
SOURCE: IN: WILKINS, L., EVALUATION OF PENAL MEASURES.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, RANDOM HOUSE, 1969. 177 P. (P. 60-73).

TO SOME EXTENT ALL SCIENTIFIC METHODS ARE CONCERNED WITH PREDICTION, BUT NOT IN THE SAME WAY THAT MOST CRIMINOLOGISTS HAVE SUGGESTED WITH RESPECT TO THEIR PREDICTION TABLES. PERHAPS PREDICTION METHODS ATTAINED THEIR IMPORTANCE IN CRIMINOLOGY NOT BECAUSE OF THEIR VALUE OR POWER, OR BECAUSE OF ANY SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OR METHOD, BUT RATHER BECAUSE OF THE SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE WHO ADVOCATE THEIR USE. THE MAIN CLASS OF STUDIES LISTED UNDER THE HEADING "PREDICTION METHODS" FALLS INTO TWO DISTINCT GROUPS. THE FIRST ATTEMPTS TO PREDICT RECIDIVISM, AND THE TABLES PRODUCED WERE ASSUMED TO BE OF VALUE IN PROVIDING GUIDANCE FOR THE PAROLE BOARD'S DECISIONS IN CASES OF INDETERMINANT SENTENCES. THE SECOND CLASS OF PREDICTION METHODS

INCLUDES THOSE THAT ATTEMPT TO PREDICT THE LIKELIHOOD THAT A YOUNG PERSON (SUCH AS A CHILD WHO HAS NOT BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF AN OFFENSE) MAY AT SOME TIME BECOME AN ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT OR CRIMINAL. THE SIMILARITY BETWEEN THESE TWO CLASSES OF PREDICTION IS SUPERFICIAL, FOR THERE ARE CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES IN THE REQUIRED METHODOLOGY AND SERIOUSLY DIFFERENT PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO THE MORAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED. SOME SO-CALLED PREDICTION METHODS ARE NOTHING MORE THAN CRUDE WEIGHTING DEVICES FOR ITEMS OF INFORMATION FOUND TO BE RELATED TO RECIDIVISM. MANY OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEMS DO NOT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VALID CONSTRUCTION OF SCALES OR SCORING. EXAMINING SAMPLES OF THOSE STUDIES THAT CLAIMED PREDICTION AS THE AIM, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE METHOD EMPLOYED TO PROVIDE THE ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVISM OR THE METHOD OF STATING SUCH ESTIMATES, IT IS NOTED THAT THE RESEARCHERS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE SAMPLE OF OFFENDERS WHICH PROVIDED THE BASIC INFORMATION DETERMINED AT THE SAME TIME THE LIMITATIONS OF VALID INTERPRETATION. A GENERAL TRUTH CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM A SAMPLE THAT IS NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POPULATION. NO PREDICTION IS PROVED BY THE SAME DATA THAT WERE USED TO ESTABLISH IT IN THE FIRST PLACE. 15 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32015 \$03
 AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.
 TITLE: MORE COMPLEX MODELS DEVELOP.
 SOURCE: IN: WILKINS, L., EVALUATION OF PENAL METHODS.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, RANDOM HOUSE, 1969. 117 P. (P. 85-88).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREDICTION METHODS SUPPLIES A TOOL OF ANALYSIS SO THAT A "BASE EXPECTANCY" AND PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVISM CAN BE STATED; IF DIFFERENT TREATMENT OUTCOMES RESULT, THEY WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SHOW OVER AND ABOVE ANY SUCH "BASE" RATES. IF TWO POPULATIONS HAVE THE SAME PRESENTENCE PROBABILITY OF RECONVICTION, AND AFTER TREATMENT THE OUTCOMES ARE FOUND TO DIFFER, IT MIGHT WELL BE ASSUMED THAT EITHER THE DIFFERENT TREATMENTS OR OTHER CONCOMITANT VARIABLES MAY AFFORD SOME EXPLANATION. OBVIOUSLY, THE OUTCOME OF ANY TREATMENT IS DETERMINED IN PART BY THE NATURE OF THE "INPUT" MATERIAL. THE DIFFERENT OUTCOMES OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF TREATMENT CAN BE EXPLAINED BY THE DIFFERENCE IN THE CLASSES OF OFFENDERS SELECTED BY THE DECISIONS OF THE COURTS. USING THE PREDICTION (ESTIMATION) EQUATIONS, MANNHEIM AND WILKINS WERE ABLE TO SHOW THAT ALMOST ALL OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO TYPES OF TREATMENT INSTITUTIONS CONSISTING OF BORSTAL TRAINING IN EITHER OPEN OR CLOSED INSTITUTIONS WAS DUE TO THE DIFFERENCES IN THE INPUT MATERIAL. HOWEVER, THERE STILL REMAINED A SLIGHT ADVANTAGE IN FAVOR OF THE OPEN CONDITIONS. ASHLEY WEEKS ATTEMPTED TO EVALUATE THE NEW HIGHFIELDUS FORM OF TRAINING FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN COMPARISON WITH TRAINING AT THE REFORMATORY AT ANNANDALE. THIS ATTEMPT TO GRAPPLE WITH THE PROBLEMS OF EVALUATION WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL, BUT THE REASONS WERE NOT COMPLETELY WITHIN THE CONTROL OF THE RESEARCH WORKERS. THERE ARE MANY TECHNICAL PROBLEMS IN THE USE OF PREDICTION OR OTHER FORMS OF ESTIMATION ANALYSIS THAT ARE BUILT UP ON THE BASIS OF EXPERIENCE OF ONE SAMPLE OR FORM OF TREATMENT AND THEN USED IN RESPECT TO ANOTHER FORM OF TREATMENT OR A DIFFERENT SAMPLE. 2 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32016 \$03
 AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.
 TITLE: CLASSIFICATION AND TYPOLOGY OF OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: IN: WILKINS, L., EVALUATION OF PENAL MEASURES.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, RANDOM HOUSE, 1969. 117 P. (P. 90-103).

UNTIL RECENTLY, IT WAS POSSIBLE TO SUMMARIZE THE RESULTS OF ALMOST ALL OF THE RIGOROUS RESEARCH STUDIES THAT HAVE LOOKED INTO THE POSSIBILITY OF DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF TREATMENT BY SAYING THAT ONCE ADJUSTMENT WAS MADE FOR DIFFERENCES IN THE INPUT THE DIFFERENCES IN THE OUTPUT REVEALED NO TREATMENT EFFECT OR DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT EFFECTS. THIS STATEMENT MIGHT BE TAKEN TO MEAN THAT THERE IS NO GENERALLY GOOD TREATMENT, NO TREATMENT THAT IS BETTER THAN OTHER FORMS OF TREATMENT FOR ALL TYPES OF OFFENDERS. HOWEVER, THE OUTCOME OF TREATMENT CAN BE MORE EFFECTIVELY EXAMINED IF AN INTERPLAY IS

POSTULATED BETWEEN TYPES OF TREATMENTS AND OFFENDERS. WHAT IS EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR ONE OFFENDER IS NOT NECESSARILY EFFECTIVE FOR ANOTHER TYPE OF OFFENDER. J.D. GRANT CARRIED OUT A STUDY WHEREBY OFFENDERS WERE STUDIED INTENSIVELY AND WERE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LEVELS OF SOCIAL MATURITY. THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF TREATMENT WERE AVAILABLE AND INDIVIDUAL OFFENDERS WERE ALLOCATED TO EACH OF THESE AT RANDOM. THE RESULTS SHOW NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES EITHER BETWEEN TYPE OF TREATMENT OR TYPE OF OFFENDER. TREATMENTS HAVE ABOUT THE SAME GENERAL SUCCESS RATE; HOWEVER, THERE WERE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TYPE OF OFFENDER AND TREATMENT. THE SOCIAL MATURE OFFENDER WAS MORE RECEPTIVE TO TREATMENT. 2 REFERENCES.

32017 \$03
 AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.
 TITLE: PREDICTION, EVALUATION, AND DECISION-MAKING.
 SOURCE: IN: WILKINS, L., EVALUATION OF PENAL MEASURES.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, RANDOM HOUSE, 1969. 117 P. (P. 104-108).

PREDICTION METHODS BEGAN WITH A CONCERN FOR THE DECISION PROCESSES OF PAROLE BOARDS. IN ORDER TO EVALUATE PENAL MEASURES, IT IS NECESSARY TO UNDERSTAND THE BACKGROUND TO THE DECISION APPROACH. IN THIS CHAPTER, THE AUTHOR ATTEMPTS A SUMMARY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE UNDERLYING MATHEMATICAL MODELS ON CONSIDERING THE MANY FORMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES OF THE DECISION PROCESS. IT IS EVIDENT THAT NEITHER STUDIES NOR PREDICTION TABLES PROVIDE THE TYPES OF ANSWERS REQUIRED TO EVALUATE A PENAL SYSTEM. EVEN IF IT WERE POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH THE PROBABILITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL TO RECIDIVATE, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THAT PROBABILITY. 1 REFERENCE.

32019 \$03
 AUTHORS: ROPER, W. H.
 TITLE: THE EFFECTS OF DETENTION UPON THE PRISONER.
 SOURCE: IN: NAT. ASSO. CARE RESETTLEMENT OFFENDERS, THE PRISONERS'S PROBLEM.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, N A. C. R. O., PAPERS AND REPRINTS, NO. 2, 1968. P. 6-15.

A SYNOPSIS OF AN ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE CONFERENCE ON "PRISONS AND PRISONERS" IS PRESENTED. CONSIDERING THE EFFECTS OF CORRECTIONAL DETENTION UPON THE PERSONALITY OF THE CRIMINAL PRISONER, THE AUTHOR EXAMINES THE MORE IMPORTANT OF THE MANY VARIABLES AND THE EFFECTS THEY PRODUCE. THE PRECEDENT PERSONALITY OF THE PRISONER DEPENDS UPON THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT HAVE LED HIM INTO CRIME. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE SEVERAL TYPES OF PRISONERS, ONE COMMONALITY THAT THEY ALL SHARE IS THEIR INCARCERATION. THE DEGREE OF DEVIATION IN THE PERSONALITIES OF PRISONERS IS THE CHIEF FACTOR IN PROGNOSIS. WHEN DETENTION FAILS, IT DOES HARM IN THAT IT REINFORCES THE EXISTENT DEVIATION AND TENDS TO CAUSE ACCEPTANCE OF THE ROLE OF LAWBREAKER. THE MAIN INFLUENCE OF DETENTION IS TO FORCE A PERSONALITY REGRESSION UPON THE PRISONER, WHEREBY HE IS DEPRIVED OF INITIATIVE AND MADE DEPENDENT ON THOSE IN CHARGE OF HIM. THE EFFECTS OF DETENTION WILL VARY WITH THE INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY, LENGTH OF SENTENCE, AND MATURITY AMONG OTHER THINGS. THE INFLUENCES OF GROUP TREATMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, FAMILY AND FRIENDS, AND PROSPECTS ON RELEASE ARE SOME OF THE VARIABLES THAT MUST BE CONSIDERED IN THE DETENTION PROCESS.

32020 \$03
 AUTHORS: KING, RUFUS.
 TITLE: GAMBLING AND ORGANIZED CRIME.
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS, 1969. 239 P. \$6.00.

THE MAIN FOCUS IN THIS BOOK IS ON THE ONE ASPECT OF CRIME TO WHICH SOCIETY HAS PAID LITTLE ATTENTION - ILLEGAL GAMBLING AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO ORGANIZED CRIME. ORGANIZED CRIME WITH ILLEGAL GAMBLING AS ITS BACKBONE IS A NATIONAL, INTERSTATE PROBLEM WHICH MUST BE DEALT WITH AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL. LOCAL AGENCIES MUST FIGHT CRIME IN THE CITIES WHERE THE PROBLEMS ARE MOST VISIBLE, BUT MAJOR GAMBLING OPERATIONS, LIKE MOST OF ORGANIZED CRIME'S ACTIVITIES, REACH ACROSS

STATE LINES, AND NO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IS A MATCH FOR THEM, EXCEPT THOSE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THIS BOOK CAN SERVE AS A MANUAL FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS FACED WITH PROPOSALS TO LEGALIZE LOTTERIES, OFF-TRACK BETTING, AND OTHER GAMBLING SCHEMES. RECOMMENDATIONS MADE HOW TO CONTROL ILLEGAL GAMBLING INCLUDE THE CREATION OF A FEDERAL BUREAU OF GAMBLING AND A RELIANCE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY ON THE CONGRESSIONAL POWER TO REGULATE THE CURRENCY, AS A SUPPLEMENT TO LAWS BASED ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND TAXING POWERS. LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDS A NEW FEDERAL WAGERING TAX TO REPLACE THE EXISTING ONE THAT WAS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY THE SUPREME COURT. THERE IS ALSO A NEED FOR GENERAL GAMBLING AND IMMUNITY STATUTES, INCREASED COORDINATION AND COOPERATION AMONG FEDERAL AGENCIES, AND MORE ENFORCEMENT MANPOWER IN AGENCIES WITH CRIPPLING SHORTAGES. ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS BOOK ARE BRIEF SUMMARIES OF COURT CASES COVERING MAJOR ASPECTS OF GAMBLING, GAMBLING CONTROL, AND WIRETAPPING, AS WELL AS A COMPILATION OF CITATIONS TO FEDERAL AND PRINCIPAL STATE LAWS ON GAMBLING.

32021 \$03
 AUTHORS: KING, RUFUS
 TITLE: GAMBLING A VICIOUS VICE?
 SOURCE: IN: KING, R., GAMBLING AND ORGANIZED CRIME.
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS, 1969. 239 P. (P. 15-22).

GAMBLING HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS A HUMAN WEAKNESS, AND FEW WOULD SUGGEST THAT IT BENEFITS THE SOCIAL ORDER OR CONTRIBUTES ANYTHING OF WORTH TO THE COMMUNITY. THE INDIVIDUAL GAMBLER, INCLINED TO LOSE SIGHT OF HIS OWN BEST INTERESTS IN FOLLOWING THE LUKE OF AN EASY WIN, IS MERELY DOING SOMETHING USELESS AND HARMFUL TO HIMSELF. HE IS NOT A TARGET FOR REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION OR ANY OTHER KIND OF INTERVENTION BY SOCIETY. HOWEVER, THE GAMBLING PROMOTER, WHO ORGANIZES A GAMBLING ENTERPRISE FOR HIS OWN COMMERCIAL PROFIT, IS IN A DIFFERENT CATEGORY. HE IS A PREDATOR, USING THE WEAKNESSES OF HIS FELLOW CITIZENS, AND ENCOURAGES INDULGENCES WHICH COLLECTIVELY DO THREATEN THE COMMON WELFARE. THEREFORE, SANCTIONS AGAINST HIM ARE ACCORDINGLY JUSTIFIED.

32022 \$03
 AUTHORS: KING, RUFUS.
 TITLE: GAMBLING AND CRIME.
 SOURCE: IN: KING, R., GAMBLING AND ORGANIZED CRIME.
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS, 1969. 239 P. (P. 23-35).

UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF THE 19TH CENTURY, GAMBLING IN AMERICA WAS SELDOM ASSOCIATED WITH CRIME. WITH THE REPEAL OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT IN 1933, THE CRIME SYNDICATES THAT HAD BUILT THEIR EMPIRES ON EXTORTION OR BOOTLEGGING, PROSTITUTION, AND OTHER ILLEGAL OPERATIONS WERE FORCED TO DEPEND PRIMARILY ON THE PROCEEDS OF GAMBLING TO SURVIVE. TODAY IT IS OBVIOUS THAT NO BOOKMAKING OPERATION, LOTTERY, NUMBERS GAME, OR CASINO CAN BE RUN PROFITABLY WITHOUT BEING WELL KNOWN IN THE COMMUNITY. WHEREVER GAMBLERS OPERATE, THERE IS ALWAYS SOME DEGREE OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION. THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT THE TOTAL SUM SPENT ANNUALLY BY AMERICANS IN ALL FORMS OF ILLEGAL GAMBLING RANGES FROM \$15 TO \$25 BILLION. THE INCOME SHARED BY THOSE WHO CONTROL THIS FORM OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IS BETWEEN \$6 AND \$7 BILLION. THEREFORE, A PARADOX EXISTS -- THE ACTIVITY OF THE SMALL PATRON AND EVEN THE SMALL PROMOTER IS RELATIVELY INOFFENSIVE, YET IT IS THE ROOT OF ORGANIZED CRIME. IT GIVES THE MOST VICIOUS CRIMINAL THE POWER OF MONEY, AND TO AN ALARMING EXTENT, IT HAS DIRECTLY UNDERMINED THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND POSSIBLY OF GOVERNMENT AT HIGHER LEVELS.

32023 \$03
 AUTHORS: KIESTER, DOROTHY J. ; MCMAHON, RICHARD R.; THOMAS, MASON P., JR.
 TITLE: TIP: VOLUME I: A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES.

SOURCEID: CHAPEL HILL, UNIV. N. C., INST. OF GOVERNMENT, 1969. 86 P.

THIS MONOGRAPH CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF THE CONTENT OF A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL TRAINING WHO SERVED THE COURTS AS JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS. THE COURSE WAS CONDUCTED IN 1967 BY THE INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT, THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL. THE TRAINING PROGRAM WAS PART OF A PROJECT FUNDED BY THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. THE PROGRAM, KNOWN AS THE TRAINING IMPACT PROJECT (TIP), INCLUDED AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF TRAINING ON JOB PERFORMANCE. THE PROJECT DESIGN, METHOD, AND PROCESS ARE REPORTED SEPARATELY, UNDER THE TITLE, "TRAINING IMPACT PROJECT: TRAINING PLAN." THE RESEARCH FINDINGS WERE PUBLISHED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PROJECT IN 1968, UNDER THE TITLE "TIP: VOLUME TWO, EVALUATION METHOD AND RESULTS." (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

32024 \$03
AUTHORS: KIESTER, DOROTHY J.; MCMAHON, RICHARD R.; THOMAS, MASON P., JR.
TITLE: A SOCIAL CONSULTANT TO THE COURT.
SOURCE: IN: KIESTER, D., TIP: VOL. I. TRAINING PROGRAM JUVENILE PROBATION SER.
SOURCEID: CHAPEL HILL, UNIV. N. C., INST. OF GOVT., 1969. 86 P. (P. 30-37).

THIS REPORT IS PART OF A MONOGRAPH THAT SUMMARIZES THE ACTIVITIES OF A TRAINING PROGRAM ENTITLED TIP (TRAINING IMPACT PROGRAM) FOR PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL TRAINING WHO SERVED AS JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS. THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL CONSULTANT TO THE COURT IS DEFINED. IN A WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A PROBATION OFFICER AND JUDGE, MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY SHIFTS BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN THEM, ACCORDING TO THE PHASE THROUGH WHICH THE CASE IS PASSING. THE REPORT TO THE COURT OF THE PROBATION OFFICER'S PREHEARING STUDY OF THE JUVENILE IS THE KEY INSTRUMENT BY WHICH THE PROBATION OFFICER FULFILLS HIS ROLE AS SOCIAL CONSULTANT TO THE COURT. THE INFORMATION NEEDED FOR A SOCIAL STUDY SHOULD INCLUDE RELATIONSHIP AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND THE CHILD'S SELF - IMAGE. BESIDES BEING WELL ORGANIZED AND CONCISE, THE REPORT SHOULD CONTAIN FACTS THAT HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIATED. SOME JUDGES PREFER TO DISCUSS A CASE WITH THE PROBATION OFFICER WHO HAS MADE THE PREHEARING STUDY BEFORE THE ACTUAL HEARING. THIS SITUATION GIVES THE JUDGE AN OPPORTUNITY TO CLEAR UP QUESTIONS UNANSWERED IN THE REPORT. IF A CHILD HAS NOT MADE THE EXPECTED IMPROVEMENTS ON PROBATION, THE WORKER MAY RECOMMEND TO THE COURT A CHANGE IN THE TREATMENT PLAN. THIS RECOMMENDATION SHOULD BE BASED ON THE WORKER'S BEST UNDERSTANDING OF THE CHILD'S NEEDS AND OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES TO MEET THESE NEEDS.

32025 \$03
AUTHORS: KIESTER, DOROTHY J.; MCMAHON, RICHARD R.; THOMAS, MASON P., JR.
TITLE: JUVENILE COURT PHILOSOPHY AND LAW.
SOURCE: IN: KIESTER, D., TIP: VOL. I. TRAINING PROGRAM JUVENILE PROBATION SERV.
SOURCEID: CHAPEL HILL, UNIV. N. C., INST. OF GOVT., 1969. 86 P. (P. 22-29).

THIS REPORT IS PART OF A MONOGRAPH THAT SUMMARIZES THE ACTIVITIES OF A TRAINING PROGRAM ENTITLED TIP (TRAINING IMPACT PROJECT) FOR PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL TRAINING WHO SERVE AS JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS. THE IMPORTANCE OF A PROBATION OFFICER'S KNOWLEDGE OF JUVENILE COURT LAW AND PHILOSOPHY IS DISCUSSED. TO BE AN EFFECTIVE SOCIAL CONSULTANT TO THE COURTS, A JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER MUST UNDERSTAND THE COURT PROCESS AND THE NATURE AND LIMITS OF HIS AUTHORITY IN WORKING WITH A CHILD ON PROBATION; HE MUST BE ABLE TO INTERPRET THE PHILOSOPHY AND PROCESS OF PROBATION AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS IN THE COMMUNITY. THE SUPREME COURT IN TWO DECISIONS, KENT VERSUS THE UNITED STATES AND THE GAULT DECISION, HAS EXTENDED THE RIGHTS OF JUVENILES IN DELINQUENCY HEARINGS. THESE TWO CASES HAVE SPECIFIC IMPLICATIONS FOR PROBATION

OFFICERS. PARENTS AND CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE PROPER NOTICE OF THE HEARING, INCLUDING A SUMMONS AND A COPY OF THE JUVENILE COURT PETITION, WHICH SHOULD ALLEGE SPECIFIC FACTS. THE CHILD AND HIS PARENTS MUST ALSO BE NOTIFIED OF THEIR RIGHT TO COUNSEL. A JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER SHOULD COME INTO COURT WITH FACTS, BECAUSE THE COURT CAN NO LONGER DEPEND UPON HEARSAY INFORMATION TO ESTABLISH ITS JURISDICTION.

32026 \$03
 AUTHORS: KIESTER, DOROTHY J.; MCMAHON, RICHARD R.; THOMAS, MASON P., JR.
 TITLE: CONCEPTUAL MODEL.
 SOURCE: IN: KIESTER, D., TIP: VOL. I. TRAINING PROGRAM JUVENILE PROBATION SERV.
 SOURCEID: CHAPEL HILL, UNIV. N. C., INST. OF GOVT., 1969. 86 P. (P. 3-21).

THIS REPORT IS PART OF A MONOGRAPH THAT SUMMARIZES THE ACTIVITIES OF A TRAINING PROGRAM ENTITLED TIP (TRAINING IMPACT PROJECT) FOR PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL TRAINING WHO SERVED AS JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS. THE DUTIES OF THE PROBATION OFFICER ARE DESCRIBED AND CLASSIFIED INTO THREE MAJOR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY: THE COURT, THE CLIENT, AND THE COMMUNITY. TO SERVE EFFECTIVELY IN ALL THREE AREAS, THE OFFICER MUST HAVE A BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF JUVENILE COURT LAW AND PHILOSOPHY. ALL OF THESE AREAS WERE COVERED IN THIS TRAINING PROGRAM. IT IS DIFFICULT TO DEFINE ADEQUATELY THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF THESE AREAS. THE JOB OF THE JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER COVERS ALL AREAS BUT THE BREAKDOWN INTO SEPARATE ELEMENTS IS A USEFUL TEACHING DEVICE THAT IS ARTIFICIAL IN PRACTICE, BUT IMPORTANT IN CONCEPTUALIZING THE SEVERAL PARTS OF A WHOLE. THE TRAINING COURSE INCORPORATED FOUR APPROACHES: TEACHING AND LEARNING OBJECTIVES NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE IN EACH OF THE THREE ROLES; (2) RELATIONSHIPS THAT DEVELOP AS THE OFFICER FULFILLS HIS RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE COURT, HIS CLIENT, AND THE COMMUNITY; (3) TIP PROGRAM'S PERCEPTION OF THE GOALS OF PROBATION; AND (4) THE ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE PROBATION SERVICE. STUDY OUTLINES FOR ALL APPROACHES ARE REPRODUCED.

32027 \$03
 AUTHORS: SLACKMUYLDER, LUCIAAN.
 TITLE: PERSONALITY AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR.
 SOURCE: IN: 1ST FONEME CONVENTION ON HUMAN FORMATION, PAPERS.
 SOURCEID: MILAN, ITALY, FONEME, 1968. (P. 77-103).

A THEORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY STRUCTURE INCORPORATES ORGANIZATION, COMMUNICATION, AND ASSIMILATION AS THE MAJOR OPERATIVE CONCEPTS IS PRESENTED. THE PERSONALITY IS VIEWED AS A DYNAMIC ORGANISM WHOSE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IS INFLUENCED BY BOTH BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS. BEHAVIOR, THE OVERT MANIFESTATION OF PERSONALITY, IS SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE OR ANTISOCIAL DEPENDING UPON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUTONOMY OF SUBSISTENCE, THE CAPACITY FOR ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITIES OF A FAMILY NATURE AND OF FACING OTHER CONTINGENCIES OF A SOCIAL NATURE IN EACH INDIVIDUAL. THIS THEORY IS APPLIED PARTICULARLY TO THE PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. WHILE THERE IS NO EASILY IDENTIFIED DELINQUENT PERSONALITY, DELINQUENT-PRONE OR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITIES EXHIBIT 3 GENERAL WEAKNESSES: (1) DEFICIENCIES IN THE MECHANISMS OF INHIBITION AND SELF-CONTROL, (2) LACK OF COHERENCE IN BEHAVIOR, AND (3) BAD PERCEPTION OF THE INTENTIONS OF OTHERS WHICH LEADS TO DIFFICULTY IN ESTABLISHING POSITIVE SOCIAL RELATIONS AND ACCEPTING THE CONSTRUCTIONS OF MORAL AND SOCIAL LIFE. GUIDANCE IN HELPING THE DELINQUENT UNDERSTAND HIS RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARD HIMSELF AND TOWARD SOCIETY IS PROPOSED AS THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF TREATMENT. 29 REFERENCES.

32029 \$03
 AUTHORS: SLACKMUYLDER, LUCIAAN.
 TITLE: PERSONALITY AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, PART II: PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR.
 SOURCE: IN: 1ST FONEME INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF HUMAN

FORMATION, PAPERS.
SOURCEID: MILAN, ITALY, FONEME, 1968. (P. 85-103).

BEHAVIOR, WHICH IS THE OVERT MANIFESTATION OF THE PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OF AN INDIVIDUAL, TAKES PLACE IN AND IS MOLDED BY THE ENVIRONMENT - ECOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, OR CREATED BY THE INDIVIDUAL. THE SOCIALLY MALADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL IS ONE WHOSE PERSONALITY STRUCTURES ARE IRRECONCILABLE WITH THOSE OF HIS SOCIETY, AND WHO FAILS TO OR DOES NOT WISH TO INTEGRATE WITH THAT SOCIETY. HE LACKS THE 3 ESSENTIALS OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT - AUTONOMY OF SUBSISTENCE, THE CAPACITY FOR ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITIES OF A FAMILY NATURE AND OF FACING OTHER CONTINGENCIES OF A SOCIAL NATURE. INDIVIDUALS, BOTH ADULTS AND CHILDREN, WHO EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTIES IN ADAPTATION ARE NOT NECESSARILY SOCIALLY MALADJUSTED, BUT MAY BECOME SO UNLESS THEY RECEIVE AID. DELINQUENCY IS NOT A PHENOMENON WHICH CAN BE STUDIED IN ISOLATION. INSTEAD IT REQUIRES A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL DIAGNOSIS WHICH TAKES INTO ACCOUNT BIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, PSYCHOSOMATIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS. ITS TREATMENT REQUIRES THE COLLABORATION OF VARIOUS DISCIPLINES. ITS PREVENTION REQUIRES CONSIDERATION OF MANY FACTORS, BUT THEIR COMMON DENOMINATOR SHOULD BE THE CONSTANT CONCERN FOR ENSURING THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUNG. 29 REFERENCES.

32030 \$03
AUTHORS: MUELLER, GERHARD O.W.; GAGE, MICHAEL; KUPPERSTEIN, LEONORE R.
TITLE: SUBSTANTIVE LAW: THE LEGAL BASIS OF DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: IN: MUELLER, G., THE LEGAL NORMS OF DELINQUENCY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY.
SOURCEID: N.Y., CRIMINAL LAW ED. RESEARCH CENTER, N.Y.U., 1969. 76 P. (P. 10-20).

AS PART OF AN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT WHICH INVESTIGATED THE LEGAL NORMS OF DELINQUENCY, THE OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF DELINQUENCY AND THE STATUTORY PROVISIONS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, ISRAEL, AND PUERTO RICO ARE COMPARED. IN SOME INSTANCES THE LAWS OF COLORADO ARE USED TO REPRESENT THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES. DESPITE SUPERFICIAL SIMILARITIES IN REPORTED STATISTICS, THE DATA CLEARLY SHOWS THAT THE BASIC DEFINITIONS OF DELINQUENCY AND A DELINQUENT ACT VARIED GREATLY BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES. WHAT CONSTITUTES DELINQUENCY IN ONE COUNTRY MAY, IN OTHERS, BE ACCEPTABLE CONDUCT OR DEVIANT BUT NOT CRIMINAL CONDUCT. IN ADDITION, DELINQUENT OR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR CONTAINING ESSENTIALLY THE SAME LEGAL ELEMENTS MAY BE DIFFERENTLY DEFINED FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY, OR THOSE OFFENSES CARRYING THE SAME LEGAL NOMENCLATURE MAY NOT, IN FACT, HAVE THE SAME LEGAL MEANING OR MAY NOT CONTAIN THE SAME STATUTORY CRITERIA. THE NEED FOR A UNIVERSAL DEFINITION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED FOR SOME TIME AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH A DEFINITION IS ONE OF THE GOALS OF THE RESEARCH STUDY REPORTED. IT IS HOPED THAT SUCH A DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION WILL GO BEYOND THE PRESENT LEGAL DEFINITIONS AND TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION VARIATIONS IN LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, PSYCHOSOCIAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS RELEVANT TO JUVENILE MISCONDUCT. SELECTED STATISTICS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ARE PRESENTED TO ILLUSTRATE THE LEGAL PROVISIONS EXISTING IN VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS. NEW DEFINITIONS ARE SUGGESTED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTION OF THE STUDY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32031 \$03
AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.
TITLE: EVALUATION OF PENAL MEASURES.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK CITY, RANDOM HOUSE, 1969. 177 P., \$2.95.

ALL TYPES OF PEOPLE ARE DOING ALL SORTS OF THINGS TO ALL TYPES OF PERSONS, ALWAYS WITH THE BELIEF THAT THEY ARE DOING THEM GOOD OR THEREBY IN SOME OTHER WAY IMPROVING SOCIETY. BUT ARE THEY? HOW DO WE KNOW? WHAT IS THE VALUE OF REHABILITATIVE TECHNIQUES USED IN PRISONS, PROBATION, COMMUNITY TREATMENT, OR THE LIKE? IS THE GENERAL PUBLIC GETTING VALUE FOR THE TAX MONEY WHICH IS BEING SPENT BY ALL THE PROFESSIONAL AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH THE MANY ASPECTS OF SOCIAL CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROBLEMS? THIS BOOK EXAMINES THE PROBLEMS OF

EVALUATION WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO PENAL MEASURES. IT IS INTENDED TO APPEAL TO THOSE IN UNIVERSITIES AND STATE COLLEGES WHO ARE CONCERNED WITH THE TEACHING OF UNDERGRADUATES IN THE FIELDS OF LAW, SOCIAL WORK, CRIMINOLOGY, AND RELATED DISCIPLINES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY. IT IS ALSO INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR AT THE STATE OR LOCAL LEVEL WHO WISHES TO ASSESS THE EFFICIENCY OF THE OPERATIONS OF HIS AGENCY. NO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IS ASSUMED ON THE PART OF THE READER. 76 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32032 \$03
AUTHORS: MCGUIRE, E. PATRICK.
TITLE: THE BACKGROUND.
SOURCE: IN: MCGUIRE, E., THE FORGERS.
SOURCEID: BERNARDSVILLE, N.J., PADRIC PUBLISHING, 1969. 250 P. (P. 13-36).

THE TOTAL LOSS TO THE AMERICAN ECONOMY THROUGH CHECK FORGERY OPERATIONS MAY WELL EXCEED \$600 MILLION IN 1969 WITH THE BIG LOSERS BEING THE SUPERMARKETS, THE CORNER TAVERN, THE RESTAURANT, ETC. THE EXACT LOSS CAN NEVER BE EXACTLY DETERMINED SINCE MUCH OF IT IS UNREPORTED. CHECK FRAUD ACTIVITY IS DOMINATED BY AMATEURS WHO ACCOUNT FOR 72% OF THE CRIME PARTICULARLY IN LARGE URBAN AREAS. THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE CREDITS THE RISE OF FORGERIES TO IMPROVED METHODS OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND PRINTING WHICH HAVE SIMPLIFIED THE TECHNIQUES OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY. AT THE HEART OF THE ENFORCEMENT PROBLEM IS THE REACTION OF THE MERCHANTS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC WHO ARE MORE CONCERNED WITH RESTITUTION THAN WITH PROSECUTION. CREDIT CARD FORGERY HAS INCREASED 400% IN THE LAST YEAR. WHOLESALE MAILING AND PILFERING OF CREDIT CARDS HAS WEAKENED THE VALUE OF THE CARD AND CONTRIBUTED TO THE RISE IN FORGERY, YET CREDIT CARD COMPANIES KNOW THAT UNSOLICITED MAILING TECHNIQUES IS AS MUCH AS 600% MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE MAILING OF CREDIT CARD APPLICATIONS ALONE. THE CREDIT CARD IS PERHAPS 100 TIMES EASIER TO COUNTERFEIT THAN U.S. CURRENCY YET THEY HAVE NOT BEEN EXTENSIVELY FORGED PRIMARILY BECAUSE THE CARDS ARE EASY TO STEAL FROM THE MAIL OR TO OBTAIN FROM NORMAL CRIMINAL SOURCES. 24 REFERENCES.

32033 \$03
AUTHORS: MCGUIRE, E. PATRICK.
TITLE: MODUS OPERANDI.
SOURCE: IN: MCGUIRE, E., THE FORGERS.
SOURCEID: BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., PADRIC PUBLISHING, 1969. 250 P. (P. 37-78).

RECORDING AND CLASSIFYING FORGERY MODUS OPERANDI IS CONFUSING BECAUSE THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF CON SCHEMES; MANY OF THESE SCHEMES ARE MINOR VARIATIONS OF OTHER SCHEMES, WHILE STILL OTHERS OVERLAP IN A MANNER WHICH DEFIES CLASSIFICATION. THE SPLIT DEPOSIT IS ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL BANK FORGERY METHODS TODAY. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF THIS METHOD INVOLVES THE ALLEGED "DEPOSIT" OF A PORTION OF A CHECK (ALWAYS FORGED) BEING CASHED AT A BANK. OTHER COMMON TYPES OF FRAUD INCLUDE: MERCHANDISE FRAUDS, THE C.O.D. SWITCH, THE SWISS TRANSFER, THE TELEPHONE DECOY, THE DUPLICATE DEPOSIT SLIP, AND THE BENEFACITOR ROUTINE. SOME OF THE METHODS USED BY CREDIT CARD FORGERS COME DIRECTLY FROM PRIOR EXPERIENCE IN CHECK FORGERY AND FRAUD OPERATIONS. HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF NEW PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES COINCIDENT TO THE USE OF CREDIT CARDS THERE ARE NEW METHODS UNIQUE TO CREDIT CARDS THEMSELVES. THERE ARE THREE MAJOR AREAS OF CREDIT CARD OPERATION: DIRECT MERCHANDISE OR SERVICE CHARGES, GOODS OR SERVICES INTO CASH, AND ILLEGAL CHARGES AGAINST LEGITIMATE CARDS. IN RECENT YEARS FORGERS HAVE MOVED IN ON THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY WITH COUNTERFEIT TICKETS AND CREDIT CARDS.

32034 \$03
AUTHORS: MCGUIRE, E. PATRICK.
TITLE: CASE HISTORIES.
SOURCE: IN: MCGUIRE, E., THE FORGERS.
SOURCEID: BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., PADRIC PUBLISHING, 1969. 250 P. (P. 79-124).

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CASES OF FORGERY THAT HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS ARE EXAMINED. THEY INCLUDE RECENT FORGERY CONSPIRACIES AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL FORGERS WITH EMPHASIS ON THEIR MODUS OPERANDI. THE CASES OF CONSPIRACY PRESENTED WERE SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF BOTH THE DOLLAR LOSS INCURRED AND ALSO ON THE BASIS OF THE UNIQUE METHODS E.G. THE CHICAGO CREDIT CARD CASE, THE NEW YORK WAR ON POVERTY FRAUD. THE INDIVIDUAL FORGERS COURTNEY T. TAYLOR, F. W. GEORGE, AND G. L. BELEW, WERE SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF THEIR NATIONAL SCOPE OF OPERATIONS AND THE INDIVIDUALITY OF THEIR METHODS. THEIR CASE HISTORIES WERE COMPILED FROM FILE DATA MADE AVAILABLE BY THE F.B.I. AND FROM COURT RECORDS. A RECOGNITION OF PATTERNS IS THE FIRST STEP IN THE DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF FORGERY. SINCE THESE SCHEMES WILL BE REPEATED WITH MINOR VARIATIONS BY A NEW GENERATION OF FORGERS, CLOSE ATTENTION TO THESE OPERATIONS CAN PROVE USEFUL TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

32035 \$03
AUTHORS: MCGUIRE, E. PATRICK.
TITLE: THE FORGERS.
SOURCE: IN: MCGUIRE, E., THE FORGERS.
SOURCEID: BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., PADRIC PUBLISHING, 1969. 250 P. (P. 125-134).

TO DISCOVER DIRECT LINKS BETWEEN ORGANIZED CRIME AND MAJOR FORGERY OPERATIONS, A COMPARISON IS MADE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME OPERATION AND ITS STRIKING RESEMBLANCE TO THE NEEDS OF THE PROFESSIONAL FORGER. FIRST, ORGANIZED CRIME IS LOCATED IN ALL OF THE MAJOR URBAN AREAS AS IS THE CRIME OF FORGERY. THE PROFESSIONAL FORGER MUST HAVE DETAILED TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE OF HOW LEGITIMATE BUSINESS OPERATES AS DOES ORGANIZED CRIME, PARTICULARLY IN THE FIELD OF BANKING AND CHANNELS OF COMMERCE. OF EVEN GREATER SIGNIFICANCE IS THE FACT THAT ORGANIZED CRIME HAVE CONTACTS AND CASH, BOTH ESSENTIAL TO LARGE SCALE FORGERY OPERATIONS. ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE FUNCTIONS THAT CREDIT CARD FORGERY PROVIDES IS THE SO CALLED "FUNDING OPERATION, WHEREBY CRIME OPERATORS CAN USE STOLEN, FORGED OR FRAUDULENT CREDIT CARDS TO PAY THEIR TRAVEL AND LIVING EXPENSES WHILE ON "BUSINESS" TRIPS. THE OMNIBUS CRIME BILL WITH ITS EMPHASIS ON THE PROSECUTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME ON A LOCAL OR STATEWIDE LEVEL, WILL PROVIDE A MAJOR IMPETUS TOWARD DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF THE FINANCIAL END OF THE CRIME SYNDICATE. A SPECIAL GROUP OF JUSTICE DEPARTMENT LAWYERS AIDED BY SUPERVISING AGENTS FROM MANY FEDERAL AGENCIES SUCH AS INTERNAL REVENUE, NARCOTICS, IMMIGRATION, ETC. HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AS TASK FORCES SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME IN LARGE URBAN AREAS. 21 REFERENCES.

32036 \$03
AUTHORS: MCGUIRE, E. PATRICK.
TITLE: PERSONALITY PROFILE.
SOURCE: IN: MCGUIRE, E., THE FORGERS.
SOURCEID: BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., PADRIC PUBLISHING, 1969. 250 P. (P. 159-165).

A SURVEY TECHNIQUE WAS EMPLOYED TO CONSTRUCT SOME BASIC PERSONALITY PROFILES COMMON TO FORGERS. STAFF PSYCHIATRISTS FROM 114 MAJOR PENITENTIARIES WERE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE THEIR OWN OBSERVATIONS ON THE FORGERS THEY HAD INTERVIEWED AND TESTED. SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PERSONALITY ELEMENTS OF FORGERS IN THE U.S. ARE DERIVED FROM THIS AND OTHER STUDIES. THE MAJORITY OF FORGERS ARE OVERWHELMINGLY MALE. HOWEVER, THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT THIS MAY CHANGE IN THE NEAR FUTURE, AS PROFESSIONAL FORGERS HAVE RECOGNIZED THE CAMOUFLAGE POSSIBILITIES OF USING WOMEN PUSHERS. THE TYPICAL AGE RANGE FOR FORGERY SUSPECTS IS IN THE EARLY THIRTIES. THE INTELLIGENCE LEVEL OF FORGERS NEARLY ALWAYS EXCEEDS THAT OF THE MEAN INTELLIGENCE LEVEL OF THE CRIMINAL POPULATION. MOST OF THEM SCORE IN THE HIGH AVERAGE TO BRIGHT NORMAL RANGE ON STANDARDIZED TESTS. MOST FORGERS REVEAL DISTINCT EXTROVERT PERSONALITIES. THEY ARE HIGHLY VERBAL AND POSSESS AN INTUITIVE JUDGMENT IN THEIR SOCIAL CONTACTS. FORGERY SUSPECTS ARE PRIMARILY WHITE. THE FORGER'S APPROACH TO

PROBLEM SOLVING IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO HIS INFLATED SELF - IMAGE. HIS SOLUTIONS TEND TO BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF PRESERVING THAT IMAGE RATHER THAN ON THE BASIS OF FACT. THEY TEND TO BE MADE IMPULSIVELY OR EVASIVELY. SEVERAL STUDIES HAVE INDICATED THAT FORGERS HAVE A RELATIVELY LOW FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE, AND, FOR MANY, THE CRIME OF FORGERY FOLLOWED PREVIOUSLY UNSUCCESSFUL FORMS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. MOST FORGERS COME FROM MIDDLE CLASS HOMES, WITH THE FATHER EMPLOYED IN SOME CLERICAL OR SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATION, AND THE ROLE OF THE MOTHER BEING DOMINANT.

32037 \$03
 AUTHORS: MCGUIRE, E. PATRICK.
 TITLE: FORGERY PREVENTION.
 SOURCE: IN: MCGUIRE, E., THE FORGERS.
 SOURCEID: BERNARDSDVILLE, N. J., PADRIC PUBLISHING, 1969. 250 P. (P. 221-250).

THE BEST HOPE FOR THE ELIMINATION OF FORGERY LIES IN THE AREA OF PREVENTION AND EARLY DETECTION. THEORETICALLY FORGERY IS 100% PREVENTABLE SINCE IT IS A CRIME OF DECEPTION AND CANNOT EXIST IN A CLIMATE WHERE THE VICTIM REFUSES TO BE DECEIVED. METHODS TO PREVENT FORGERIES ARE SEPARATED INTO TWO AREAS; THE FIRST CONCERNS THE DESIGN, HANDLING, AND ISSUANCE OF THE DOCUMENT, AND THE SECOND THE ACTUAL USE OF THE DOCUMENT. THERE ARE 9 SEPARATE SUBJECT AREAS WHICH SHOULD BE OF CONCERN TO ALL INTERESTED IN THE REDUCTION AND PREVENTION OF FORGERY. THEY ARE: THE DESIGN OF THE FISCAL DOCUMENT, INTERNAL SECURITY HANDLING OF THE FISCAL DOCUMENTS, ISSUANCE OF THE DOCUMENT, MAINTAINING SECURITY OF THE DOCUMENT, THE ACCEPTANCE CLIMATE, IDENTIFICATION, THE PASSER, AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF PASSING. THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT DETERRANT ON A MERCHANT LEVEL, HAS BEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SURVEILLANCE CAMERA. 18 REFERENCES.

32038 \$03
 AUTHORS: CRESSEY, DONALD R.; WARD, DAVID A.
 TITLE: THE DEFINITION OF BEHAVIOR AS "CRIMINAL".
 SOURCE: IN: CRESSEY D., DELINQUENCY, CRIME, AND SOCIAL PROCESS.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HARPER & ROW, 1969. 1151 P. (P. 59-118).

TO UNDERSTAND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OR CRIME RATES, IT IS NECESSARY TO UNDERSTAND SOMETHING OF THE PROCESS BY WHICH CONDUCT COMES TO BE DEFINED AS CRIMINAL BY THE LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL PROCESSES OF SOCIETY. CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS DEFINED AS BEHAVIOR WHICH IS PUNISHABLE BY LAW. FIVE PAPERS ARE REPRINTED IN ENTIRETY TO ILLUSTRATE THIS PROCESS OF DEFINITION. THE COMANCHE INDIANS HAD MANY CUSTOMS SIMILAR TO THE RULES OF MODERN CRIMINAL LAW, BUT THEY HAD NO "STATE" IN THE CONTEMPORARY SENSE THUS, ONE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF CRIMINAL LAW SYSTEMS, POLITICALITY, WAS MISSING. SPECIFICITY, ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC OF CRIMINAL LAW SYSTEMS, WAS NOT CLEARLY PRESENT IN THE LAWS OF THE COMANCHE. THE WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES OF BUSINESSMEN, ESPECIALLY, ARE OUTLAWED BY MEANS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW, BUT PROHIBITED ACTS SUCH AS PRICE FIXING, FRAUDULENT ADVERTISING, AND RESTRAINT OF TRADE ARE NOT REGARDED AS IMMORAL BY GENERAL COMMUNITY CONSENSUS. CRIME IS CAUSED BY PUBLIC TOLERANCE OR RELUCTANCE OR INABILITY TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST IT. CORPORATE AND BUSINESS CRIME IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE IDEAL THAT, WHEN MAKING MONEY IS INVOLVED, ANYTHING GOES. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RULES MAKING EMBEZZLEMENT A CRIME CLOSELY PARALLELED THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ENGLAND. IT IS THUS, DEMONSTRATED HOW CHANGING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS CREATE NEW LEGAL PROBLEMS FOR SOCIETIES IN TERMS OF PRESSURES FOR CHANGE. CHANGING DEFINITIONS OF WHAT IS DEVIANT BEHAVIOR RESULT IN THE PASSING OF NEW LAWS, FAILURE TO APPLY EXISTING LAWS, OVERRULING OF EARLIER HOLDINGS BY THE COURTS, AND OCCASIONAL REPEAL OF EXISTING LAWS BY LEGISLATURES. 65 REFERENCES.

32039 \$03
 AUTHORS: CRESSEY, DONALD R.; WARD, DAVID A.
 TITLE: THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIME.
 SOURCE: IN: CRESSEY, D., DELINQUENCY, CRIME AND SOCIAL PROCESS.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HARPER & ROW, 1969. 1151 P. (P. 243-418).

THE CONCEPT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY DIRECTS ATTENTION TO VARIATIONS IN THE RATE OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AMONG VARIOUS SOCIAL GROUPS AND CATEGORIES. THIS SECTION RELATES TO BOTH THE QUESTION OF ADEQUACY OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CLASS DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIME AND SOME OF THE THEORETICAL QUESTIONS REGARDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THAT DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTIONS. THE SELECTION BY ROBERT K. MERTON ACCOUNTS FOR AN EXCESS OF PROPERTY CRIMES AMONG THE WORKING-CLASS POPULATION BY ASSERTING THAT THE VALUE STRUCTURE OF A SOCIETY IDENTIFIES BOTH THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE IN THAT SOCIETY AND THE CULTURALLY APPROVED MEANS OF ACHIEVING THOSE GOALS. IN SOME SOCIETIES, SUCH AS OURS, THE VALUE STRUCTURE INCLUDES THE CLAIM THAT THESE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE ARE EQUALLY AVAILABLE TO ALL SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION, WHILE IN FACT THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE EFFECTIVELY BLOCKS ACCESS TO THE GOALS FOR CERTAIN GROUPS. RICHARD CLOWARD EXTENDS THIS THEORY BY MAKING THE POINT THAT FOR SOME PERSONS THE OPPORTUNITIES TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS GOALS BY ILLEGITIMATE MEANS MAY ALSO BE BLOCKED, MAKING SUCH PERSONS DOUBLE FAILURES. A DIFFERING VIEW TAKEN BY WALTER MILLER CONTENTS THAT LOWER-CLASS DELINQUENCY CAN BEST BE UNDERSTOOD AS A CONSEQUENCE OF INVOLVEMENT WITH A PARTICULAR SET OF VALUES (SUBCULTURE) RATHER THAN AS A REACTION TO BLOCKED LEGITIMATE MEANS FOR ACHIEVING SUCCESS. MIDDLE CLASS YOUTH ARE NOT CLEARLY FRUSTRATED IN THEIR DESIRES TO ACQUIRE THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE, BUT EDMUND VAZ INDICATES THAT A COMPETITIVE SYSTEM FOR GAINING STATUS AMONG MIDDLE CLASS YOUTH IS SOMEWHAT THE EQUIVALENT OF STRUCTURAL FRUSTRATION. EDWIN SUTHERLAND IMPLIES THAT BUSINESSMEN RATHER ROUTINELY COMMIT CRIMES IN THE COURSE OF DOING BUSINESS. KENNETH POLK DISCOVERED THAT IN NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS, THE IMPORTANT DELINQUENCY PRODUCING PROCESS INVOLVES BOTH STRUCTURAL FRUSTRATION AND PARTICIPATION IN A DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE. CLARK AND WENNINGER SUMMARIZE A STUDY WHICH FOUND, THAT LOCATION IS MORE IMPORTANT TO DELINQUENCY THAT IS SOCIAL CLASS IN ITS PURE FORM. THE RESULTS OF ERICKSON'S AND EMPEY'S STUDY ARE CONSISTENT WITH THOSE FOUND BY CLARK AND WENNINGER, BUT THERE IS MORE DETAIL REGARDING THE MECHANISMS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVIANT SUBCULTURES OF "STATUS AREAS." 207 REFERENCES.

32040 \$03
 AUTHORS: CRESSEY, DONALD R.; WARD, DAVID A.
 TITLE: SOCIETAL REACTIONS TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR.
 SOURCE: IN: CRESSEY, D., DELINQUENCY, CRIME, AND SOCIAL PROCESS.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HARPER & ROW, 1969. 1151 P. (P. 580-632).

HOWARD BECKER HAS POPULARIZED THE THEORY THAT DEVIANCE (WHICH INCLUDES MORE THAN DELINQUENCY AND CRIME) IS CREATED IN PART BY THE SOCIAL GROUPS MAKING AND APPLYING THE RULES WHOSE INFRACTION CONSTITUTES DEVIANCE. THIS SECTION IS CONCERNED WITH THE EFFECTS ON LAW VIOLATORS OF THE FACT THAT THEIR BEHAVIOR IS "CRIMINALIZED." THE REACTIONS TO AN INDIVIDUAL'S INITIAL LAWBREAKING BEHAVIOR, ON THE PART OF FAMILY MEMBERS, FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, TEACHERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, POLICE OFFICERS, JUDGES, AND OTHERS, PLAY A CRUCIAL PART IN DETERMINING WHETHER THE INDIVIDUAL BECOMES A HARDENED CRIMINAL OR INCORRIGIBLE DELINQUENT. THE UNDESIRABLE CONSEQUENCES OF WHAT EDWIN LEMERT CALLS "SECONDARY DEVIATION" AND WHAT WHEELER AND COTTRELL CALL THE "LABELING PROCESS" ARE UNINTENTIONAL. AT PRESENT THERE IS A TENDENCY AMONG SOME SOCIAL SCIENTISTS TO VIEW POLICE OFFICERS, PRISON WORKERS, AND PAROLE OFFICERS AS THE "BAD GUYS" THAT ARE PRODUCING CRIMINALITY, WHILE THE CROOKS AND OTHER CARRIERS OF CROOKED VALUES ARE THE "GOOD GUYS." DESPITE THIS ABSURDITY, THE EMPHASIS ON SECONDARY DEVIATION AS WELL AS ON PRIMARY DEVIATION FOCUSES OUR ATTENTION ON THE SUBCULTURES MADE UP OF VERBALIZATIONS WHICH INADVERTENTLY ARE PRESENTED TO PERSONS WHO ADOPT THEM AND WHO, IN ADOPTING THEM, BECOME DELINQUENTS AND CRIMINALS. 63 REFERENCES.

32041 \$03
 AUTHORS: CRESSEY, DONALD R.; WARD, DAVID A.
 TITLE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AS PRODUCTS OF INTERACTION.
 SOURCE: IN: CRESSEY, D., DELINQUENCY, CRIME, AND SOCIAL PROCESS.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HARPER & ROW, 1969. 1151 P. (P. 420-577).

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY HAVE BEEN VIEWED AS PRODUCTS OF INTERACTION. IN HIS CLASSIC STATEMENT OF THE THEORY OF "DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION," EDWIN SUTHERLAND DESCRIBED THE VARIABLES WHICH HE CONSIDERED TO BE FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS OF ANY ADEQUATE EXPLANATION OF DELINQUENT AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THESE VARIABLES ARE THE SAME VARIABLES INCLUDED IN THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY OF SYMBOLIC INTERACTION. BEHAVIOR IS LEARNED THROUGH A PROCESS OF COMMUNICATION OR INTERACTION WITH OTHERS. COMMUNICATION TAKES MANY FORMS, FROM PHYSICAL APPEARANCE TO GESTURES, BUT THE PRINCIPAL FORM IS VERBAL EXPRESSION. DAVID FELDMAN SUPPORTS THIS VIEW WITH A SHIFT IN PERSPECTIVE THAT INVOLVES EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF VARIABLES OTHER THAN EMOTIONAL TRAITS, PERSONALITY, OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES. DAVID MAURER MAKES A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE DOMINANT CULTURE WHERE ANTI-CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS PREDOMINATE AND THE SUBCULTURE OF PICKPOCKETS WHICH CONSISTS PRINCIPALLY OF PRO-CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE SCHWENDINGERS DEMONSTRATES THAT A SPECIFIC VOCABULARY OF MOTIVES EMERGES FROM INTERACTING WITH OTHERS WHO HAVE ALREADY ADOPTED IT. A SIMILAR POINT WAS MADE BY HOWARD BECKER CONCERNING MARIJUANA USERS. HE SHOWS THAT DEFINITIONS LEARNED FROM EXPERIENCED USERS DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT AN INEXPERIENCED SMOKER BECOMES HIGH AND WHETHER HE ENJOYS THE SENSATION. THE SELECTION BY JAMES BRYAN IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE ROLE THAT SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND SPECIAL VOCABULARIES OF MOTIVES PLAY IN THE PROCESS OF BECOMING INVOLVED IN ILLEGAL CAREERS, IN THIS CASE, PROSTITUTION. DANIEL GLASER MAKES THE IMPORTANT POINT THAT SUTHERLAND'S CONCEPT OF AN "EXCESS OF DEFINITIONS" DOES NOT CLEARLY INDICATE WHAT SPECIFIC MECHANISMS ARE INVOLVED IN THE LEARNING PROCESS. LIKE GLASER, ROBERT BURGESS AND RONALD AKERS NOTE THAT EXCESS OF DEFINITIONS DOES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBE THE SUBTLE PROCESS OF BEHAVIORAL EXCHANGE. THE FINAL SELECTION REVIEWS MOST OF THE RESEARCH AND WRITING INVOLVING DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION UP TO 1960. CRITICISMS OF THE PRINCIPLE ARE DISCUSSED, AND CRESSEY CONCLUDES THAT IT CAN ORGANIZE AND MAKE SENSE OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AND SPECIFY THE PROCESS BY WHICH INDIVIDUALS BECOME CRIMINALS. 240 REFERENCES.

32042 \$03
 AUTHORS: CRESSEY, DONALD R.; WARD, DAVID A.
 TITLE: THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES.
 SOURCE: IN: CRESSEY, D., DELINQUENCY, CRIME, AND SOCIAL PROCESS.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HARPER & ROW, 1969. 1151 P. (P. 634-735).

THEORIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES ARE PRESENTED. ALL ASSUME THAT UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN GENERAL AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN PARTICULAR WOULD BE GREATLY IMPROVED IF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES ORIGINATE COULD BE DETERMINED. IN THE MID 1950'S COHEN, CLOWARD AND OHLIN ARGUED THAT THE INTEREST THAT SUTHERLAND AND OTHERS HAD SHOWN IN THE DIFFUSION OF THE VALUES THAT MAKE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME POSSIBLE HAD DIRECTED ATTENTION AWAY FROM THE EQUALLY IMPORTANT QUESTION OF WHY THESE DELINQUENT NORMS OR RULES OF CONDUCT (DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES) DEVELOP IN THE FIRST PLACE. THE STUDY OF HOW CRIMINAL NORMS ORIGINATE IS NOT EASY, BECAUSE FEW OF THE RULES OF CONDUCT FOLLOWED BY TODAY'S DELINQUENTS AND CRIMINALS ARE NEW. THE FINDINGS OF MILLER'S RESEARCH ON GANG VIOLENCE CHALLENGES COHEN'S THESIS THAT THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE IS "NON-UTILITARIAN." HE SUGGESTS THAT ACTIVITIES ARE ORIENTED TO MALICIOUS AND HELL RAISING RATHER THAN TO ACQUISITION. MILLER FOUND THAT PRESERVATION AND DEFENSE OF HONOR IS A RALLYING POINT FOR DELINQUENT GANG ACTIVITY. IN THE CONCLUDING SECTION COHEN TAKES THE BASIC POSITION THAT MUCH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IS THE DIRECT OUTCOME OF RULES BEING PLAYED IN PURSUIT OF COVETED GOALS. HE NOTES THE DISPARITY BETWEEN ASPIRATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IS BUT ONE SOURCE OF DEVIANCE, AND THAT ANOTHER SOURCE IS THE EFFORT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO ESTABLISH HIS IDENTITY BY LEARNING BEHAVIOR THAT SYMBOLIZES MEMBERSHIP OF VARIOUS KINDS. 106 REFERENCES.

32043 \$03
 AUTHORS: CRESSEY, DONALD R.; WARD, DAVID A.
 TITLE: FORMAL AND INFORMAL ORGANIZATIONS OF DELINQUENTS AND CRIMINALS.

SOURCE: IN: CRESSEY, D., DELINQUENCY, CRIME, AND SOCIAL PROCESS.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HARPER & ROW, 1969. 1151 P. (P. 738-912).

EIGHT PAPERS WHICH ANALYZE BOTH FORMAL AND INFORMAL ORGANIZATIONS AMONG DELINQUENTS AND CRIMINALS ARE REPRODUCED. A STRUCTURE OF ROLE- RELATIONSHIPS, CRIMINAL OR OTHERWISE, THAT HAS MOVED TO THE POINT WHERE IT CAN BE DESIGNATED A FORMAL ORGANIZATION HAS THREE CHARACTERISTICS: (1) DIVISION OF LABOR (OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALIZATION); (2) COORDINATION OF MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES BY RULES, AGREEMENTS, AND UNDERSTANDINGS WHICH SUPPORT THE STRUCTURE; AND (3) RATIONAL DESIGN OF ENTIRE ENTERPRISE TO ACHIEVE ANNOUNCED OBJECTIVES. THESE FEATURES ARE A MATTER OF DEGREE. SOMEWHERE BETWEEN CRIMINAL SYNDICATES AND SOCIAL GROUPS OF DRUG USERS IS THE DELINQUENT GANG ORIENTED TO THEFT. GANGS ARE SIGNIFICANT IN DELINQUENCY AND CRIME CAUSATION BECAUSE THEY ARE ONGOING SYSTEMS WHICH EXIST INDEPENDENT OF THEIR CURRENT MEMBERSHIP. CLOWARD AND OHLIN AND SPERGLER TREAT DELINQUENT GANGS AS RATIONAL SYSTEMS WHOSE GOALS AND STRUCTURES ARE AFFECTED BY THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THEY ARISE. THE SELECTION BY SPERGLER NOTES THAT THERE IS A CONTINUUM OF INFORMAL AND FORMAL STRUCTURE--A CONTINUUM OF RATIONALITY--EVEN WITHIN DELINQUENT GANGS. THE LAST THREE SELECTIONS INDICATE THAT AMERICAN SYNDICATED CRIME (INCLUDING SOME FORMS OF WHITE COLLAR CRIME) IS A SYSTEM BASED ON FURTHER EXTENSION OF A RATIONAL DESIGN FOR SAFETY AND PROFIT. COHEN THEORIZES THAT THE PATTERN OF DEFERRED GRATIFICATION, TRADITIONALLY A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE MIDDLE CLASS, IS BREAKING DOWN. EVEN MIDDLE CLASS BOYS ARE NOT AS WILLING AS WERE THEIR FATHERS AND GRANDFATHERS TO DEFER GRATIFICATIONS TO THE DISTANT FUTURE. 94 REFERENCES.

32044 \$03
AUTHORS: CRESSEY, DONALD R.; WARD, DAVID A.
TITLE: SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CRIMINALS AND OTHERS.
SOURCE: IN: CRESSEY, D., DELINQUENCY, CRIME, AND SOCIAL PROCESS.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HARPER & ROW, 1969. 1151 P. (P. 914-1042).

IT HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY TO VIEW DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF SOMETHING INSIDE THE DEVIANT, BUT MANY SUCH BEHAVIORS MIGHT WELL BE THE PROPERTIES OF ORGANIZATIONS, SUBCULTURES, AND GROUPS, NOT OF INDIVIDUALS. FURTHER, THE PERPETRATION OF SOME CRIMES REQUIRES THE ACTIVE COOPERATION OF PERSONS WHO, IN MANY CASES, ARE NOT BLAMED OR HELD LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR PLAYING THIS ROLE. SEVEN STUDIES WHICH ANALYZE THESE SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIPS ARE REPRINTED. THE SELECTIONS BY POSTON AND GARDINER INDICATE THAT MOST OF THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY CORRUPT OFFICIALS ARE PERPETRATED IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE CORRUPTERS. BUT CORRUPT OFFICIALS DO NOT ALWAYS PLAY A MINOR PART IN THE CRIMES IN WHICH THEY ARE INVOLVED, AS IS THE CASE WHEN THEY ISSUE CRIME COMMITTING LICENSES TO PERSONS TO WHOM WE ASSIGN THE BLAME AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REAL CRIME. THE SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMINALS CAN ALSO BE SEEN IN A THIRD KIND OF CORRUPTION. IN THIS FORM, A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL CONSPIRES WITH A BUSINESSMAN OR LABOR LEADER TO CHEAT THE CITIZENS REPRESENTED BY THE OFFICIALS. IN STILL A FOURTH KIND OF CORRUPTION, THE SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP IS BETWEEN A CORRUPTEE AND A CORRUPTER WHO IS ALSO A VICTIM, AS IN THE SMALL SHOPKEEPER WHO IS A VICTIM OF SIMPLE EXTORTION ON THE PART OF OFFICIALS. THE SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF A CRIMINAL NEED NOT BE A RELATIONSHIP WITH ANOTHER CRIMINAL THEY CAN BE WITH OTHERS WHO ARE QUITE RESPECTABLE AND GENERALLY HONEST. 25 REFERENCES.

32045 \$03
AUTHORS: CRESSEY, DONALD R.; WARD, DAVID A.
TITLE: LONERS IN A CRIMINAL WORLD.
SOURCE: IN: CRESSEY, D., DELINQUENCY, CRIME, AND SOCIAL PROCESS.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HARPER & ROW, 1969. 1151 P. (P. 1044-1128).

THE DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY DOES NOT ADEQUATELY EXPLAIN ALL CRIMINALITY BECAUSE SOME CRIMINALS DO NOT LEARN THE METHODS OF COMMITTING THEIR CRIMES OR THEIR VOCABULARIES OF MOTIVES IN INTERACTION WITH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. SOME FORMS OF CRIMINALITY SEEM TO BE THE PROPERTY OF INDIVIDUALS, THE RESULT OF

SOMETHING WITHIN THE OFFENDERS. HOWEVER, THE SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONIST PERSPECTIVE CAN BE HELPFUL IN EXPLAINING SEVERAL IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE CRIMINALITY OF LONERS. FIRST, THE COMMISSION OF SOME CRIMES DOES NOT REQUIRE THE LEARNING OF SPECIAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES FROM OTHER OFFENDERS. SECOND, THE ELEMENTS OF THE VOCABULARY OF MOTIVES FOR SOME CRIMES CAN BE TAKEN FROM THE CULTURE OF THE LARGER SOCIETY. THIRD, A GOOD PART OF THE DIFFICULTY IN EXPLAINING SO CALLED INDIVIDUAL CRIMES IS RELATED TO A MAJOR ISSUE CONFRONTING ALL CRIMINOLOGISTS: DETERMINATION OF THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE OFFENDER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND THE DEGREE TO WHICH HE IS COMPELLED TO BEHAVE IN AN ILLEGAL MANNER BY BIOCHEMICAL, GENETIC, PSYCHIC, OR SOCIO-CULTURAL FORCES. FIVE STUDIES OF CRIMINAL "LONERS" ARE REPRINTED. A STUDY BY THE INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY REVEALS THERE IS MUCH SIMILARITY IN THE CONDUCT OF RAPISTS, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THEIR ACTS ARE CARRIED OUT INDEPENDANTLY. THE SELECTION BY WINICK DOES NOT EXPLICITLY DISCUSS A VOCABULARY OF MOTIVES USED BY PHYSICIANS WHO BECOME DRUG ADDICTS, NOR DOES IT EXPLAIN WHAT IT WAS ABOUT THE PHYSICIANS WHO BECAME ADDICTS THAT DIFFERENTIATED THEM FROM PHYSICIANS WHO DID NOT BECOME ADDICTS. LIKE PHYSICIAN ADDICTS THE CHECK FORGERS STUDIED BY LEMERT WORKED ALONE AND AVOIDED ASSOCIATIONS WITH OTHER CRIMINALS. THE FINAL SELECTION BY CRESSEY, ARGUES THAT EVEN CRIMES IDENTIFIED AS PERSONAL, EMOTIONAL, IRRATIONAL, IMPULSIVE, IRRESISTIBLE, AND COMPULSIVE ARE CONTROLLED BY VERBALIZATIONS WHICH THE CRIMINAL HAS LEARNED FROM HIS SOCIAL GROUPS. THE SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONIST THEORY SHOULD INCREASINGLY BE USED IN ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN INDIVIDUALISTIC CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AS WELL AS IN ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN OTHER FORMS OF DELINQUENT AND CRIMINAL CONDUCT. 61 REFERENCES.

32046 \$03
 AUTHORS: MONGER, MARK.
 TITLE: IS CASEWORK APPROPRIATE FOR AFTER-CARE?
 SOURCE: IN: MONGER, M., CASEWORK IN AFTER-CARE.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, BUTTERWORTHS, 1967. 218 P. (P. 10-26).

THE REPORT OF ENGLISH ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS INDICATED THAT AFTERCARE SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT LARGELY BY PROBATION OFFICERS USING CASEWORK APPROACH AND METHODS. IN THIS CHAPTER, THE AUTHOR ATTEMPTS TO ANSWER SOME CRITICISMS AND MAKE COMMENT ON SOME MISUNDERSTANDINGS ABOUT CASEWORK AND THE CASEWORK RELATIONSHIP IN THE FIELD OF AFTERCARE. 10 REFERENCES.

32048 \$03
 AUTHORS: MONGER, MARK.
 TITLE: AFTER-CARE OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.
 SOURCE: IN: MONGER, M., CASEWORK IN AFTER-CARE.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, BUTTERWORTHS, 1967. 218 P. (P. 179-192).

ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF WOMEN AND GIRL OFFENDERS IS SMALL, THERE IS NO REASON TO IGNORE THEIR PROBLEMS AND THE PROBLEMS THEY PRESENT AS OFFENDERS. CRIMINOLOGISTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS AGREE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE MALE AND THE FEMALE OFFENDER BOTH IN THE CAUSATIVE FACTORS AND THE CONSEQUENCES TO THE INDIVIDUAL. AFTERCARE WITH THE FEMALE OFFENDER IS IMPORTANT AND SHOULD BEGIN EARLY EVEN IF THE PRISONER IS NOT ABLE TO USE IT IMMEDIATELY. IN THIS CHAPTER, THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE MALE AND THE FEMALE OFFENDER AND WHAT THE AFTERCARE WORKER CAN LOOK FOR IN THE WOMEN AND ADOLESCENT FEMALE OFFENDER. A WOMAN OR GIRL SENT TO AN APPROVED SCHOOL, BORSTAL, OR PRISON NEEDS THE RELATIONSHIP WITH AN INDIVIDUAL OTHER THAN ONE OF HER FAMILY OR THE STAFF OF THE INSTITUTION. THE RELATIONSHIP NEEDS TO BE ONE OF CONTROLLED INVOLVEMENT SINCE DOMINATING FORCES IN WOMEN TEND TO BE EMOTIONAL RATHER THAN INTELLECTUAL. IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT TO THE CLIENT WHOSE NEEDS WILL NOT BE MET BY AN OVERWHELMING AND SMOTHERING WORKER. 3 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32049 \$03
 AUTHORS: MONGER, MARK.
 TITLE: THE RUGBY SCHEME FOR VOLUNTARY HELPERS IN AFTER-CARE.

SOURCE: IN: MONGER, M., CASEWORK IN AFTER-CARE.
SOURCEID: LONDON, BUTTERWORTHS, 1967. 218 P. (P. 193-199).

THE RUGBY SCHEME FOR VOLUNTARY HELPERS IN AFTERCARE WAS STARTED IN 1964 IN THE RUGBY PROBATION OFFICE. IT HAD LONG BEEN FELT THAT THE PROBATION SERVICE SHOULD MAKE A MORE POSITIVE ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY IN WORK WITH THOSE DISCHARGED FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR FAMILIES. THERE ARE AT PRESENT 14 VOLUNTARY HELPERS ALL OF WHOM WENT THROUGH A PROCESS OF RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, SELECTION, AND WHO NOW, WHILE ACTUALLY INVOLVED IN WORK WITH CLIENTS, HAVE REGULAR SUPERVISION BOTH AS INDIVIDUALS AND AS A GROUP. THE VOLUNTEERS CONSIST OF 6 MEN AND 8 WOMEN VARYING IN AGE AND OCCUPATIONS. IT MIGHT BE DESCRIBED AS A GROUP REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS. THE MECHANICS OF THE SCHEME ARE BASED UPON INDIVIDUAL SUPERVISION BY THE OFFICER WITH WHOSE CASE THE HELPER IS INVOLVED AND GROUP MEETINGS WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE THE SKILLS NEEDED TO DEVELOP A HELPFUL RELATIONSHIP. THIS SCHEME HAS MET WITH SUCCESS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32051 \$03
AUTHORS: SKOLNICK, JEROME H.
TITLE: WHITE MILITANCY.
SOURCE: IN: SKOLNICK, J., THE POLITICS OF PROTEST.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, BALLANTINE BOOKS, 1969. 420 P. (P. 210-240).

THE CHARACTERISTIC FORM OF VIOLENT WHITE MILITANCY IN HISTORY (VIGILANTISM) AND CONTEMPORARY WHITE MILITANCY ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT, WHICH IS PART OF A BOOK ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. THE MOST VIOLENT SINGLE FORCE IN AMERICAN HISTORY OUTSIDE OF WAR HAS BEEN A MINORITY OF MILITANT WHITES, DEFENDING HOME, FAMILY, OR COUNTRY FROM FORCES CONSIDERED ALIEN OR THREATENING. HISTORICALLY, A TRADITION OF DIRECT VIGILANTE ACTION HAS JOINED WITH RACIST AND NATIVIST CULTURAL THEMES TO CREATE INTERMITTENT REIGNS OF TERROR AGAINST RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES AND AGAINST THOSE CONSIDERED UN-AMERICAN. IT IS DIFFICULT TO EXAGGERATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH VIOLENCE OFTEN AIDED BY COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT FROM POLITICAL LEADERS, IS EMBEDDED IN AMERICAN HISTORY. ALTHOUGH MOST WHITE AMERICANS REPUDIATE VIOLENCE AND SUPPORT THE GOAL OF INCREASED OPPORTUNITY FOR BLACKS, THERE HAS BEEN A RESURGENCE OF MILITANT WHITE PROTEST, LARGELY DIRECTED AGAINST THE GAINS OF THE BLACK COMMUNITIES. THE ROOTS OF SUCH PROTEST LIE IN THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SOURCES OF WHITE MARGINALITY AND INSECURITY. IN THIS SENSE, WHITE MILITANCY, LIKE STUDENT, ANTIWAR, AND BLACK PROTEST REFLECTS A FUNDAMENTAL CRISIS OF AMERICAN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. WHITE PROTEST IS NOT SIMPLY THE WORK OF EXTREMISTS WHOSE BEHAVIOR IS PERIPHERAL TO THE MAIN CURRENTS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. SIMILARLY, CAPITULATION TO THE RHETORIC OF WHITE MILITANCY, THROUGH SIMPLISTIC DEMANDS FOR LAW AND ORDER, CANNOT SUBSTITUTE ADEQUATELY FOR CONCRETE PROGRAMS AIMED AT THE ROOTS OF WHITE DISCONTENT. 678 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

32052 \$03
AUTHORS: SCHEUER, JAMES H.
TITLE: WANTED: NEW HARDWARE.
SOURCE: IN: SCHEUER, J., TO WALK THE STREETS SAFELY.
SOURCEID: GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK, DOUBLEDAY AND CO. INC. 1969. 236 P.

ANY ATTEMPT TO PROTECT CITIZENS AGAINST PREDATORY CRIME IS FUTILE IF WE CANNOT GET HELP WHERE IT IS NEEDED, WHEN IT IS NEEDED, AND IN TIME TO DO SOME GOOD. IT IS VITALLY IMPORTANT THAT THERE BE A SWIFT COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE POLICE, AND BETWEEN POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND THE INDIVIDUAL POLICEMAN ON DUTY. TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL IT IS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE SUCH FUNDAMENTALS AS EMERGENCY PHONE BOOTHS, STANDARDIZED EQUIPMENT, AND INTRODUCE COMPUTERIZED ACTION TO EXPEDITE ROUTINE FORMALITIES. EVEN THE PATROL CAR OF TODAY IS MOST INADEQUATE, IT IS AS OUT OF DATE FOR CRIME CONTROL AS THE CAVALRY HORSE IS FOR MILITARY WARFARE. THE UNIQUE SCIENCE OF CRIMINALISTICS MUST BE FURTHER IMPROVED AND EXPANDED TO AID THE RECOVERY OF OFFENDERS. WHEN THE USE OF POLICE FORCE TO DEAL WITH A LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEM RESULTS IN FAR GREATER HARM TO THE

PUBLIC SAFETY OF THE COMMUNITY THAN THE OFFENSE IN WHOSE NAME IT WAS EMPLOYED, IT IS TIME TO RE-EVALUATE THE VALUE AND WISDOM OF SUCH A POLICE PRACTICE.

32053 \$03
AUTHORS: SCHEUER, JAMES H.
TITLE: WANTED: NEW SYSTEMS.
SOURCE: IN: SCHEUER, J., TO WALK THE STREETS SAFELY.
SOURCEID: GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK, DOUBLEDAY AND CO., INC. 1969. 236 P. \$5.95

THE POLICEMAN'S LOT, TODAY, IS A HARD ONE. APART FROM THE DIVERSITY OF HIS PROBLEMS HE RECEIVES LITTLE COOPERATION FROM THE PUBLIC. THE LACK OF PERSONNEL IS A MAJOR SETBACK. IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION IT IS NECESSARY TO RECRUIT MORE MEN, TO IMPROVE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR RECRUITS AND PROVIDE ADVANCED TRAINING FOR THE EXPERIENCED OFFICERS. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT WE CHOOSE MEN WITH THE RIGHT QUALITIES TO CONDUCT OUR POLICE WORK. NEW SYSTEMS IN JUDICIAL PROCEDURES ARE NECESSARY TO ALLEVIATE THE WORKLOAD OF OUR ATTORNEYS. THE COMPUTER IS AT THE VERY LEAST A SUPERBLY EFFICIENT RECORD KEEPING INSTRUMENT; BUT INFORMATION STORAGE IS ONLY ONE OF THE MANY SERVICES IT CAN PROVIDE. IT CAN ALSO MONITOR ALL FUNCTIONS OF THE COURT SYSTEM AND, BY COMPILING STATISTICAL PROFILES, FLOW CHARTS, AND THE LIKE, CAN POINT UP NEEDS, WEAKNESSES, OVERLOADS, AND WASTE ANYWHERE ALONG THE LINE. THE EFFECT OF THE YY CHROMOSOME IS ONE OF MANY QUESTIONS BEING RAISED ABOUT THE COURSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. IT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED THAT THERE IS AN INTIMATE LINK BETWEEN BODY AND MIND AND THAT BEHAVIOR MAY BE AFFECTED BY PHYSIOLOGY OR BIOCHEMISTRY. OUR INSTITUTIONS ARE UNPREPARED TO COPE WITH THE COMPLICATED NEW HUMAN PROBLEMS PRESENTED TO THEM THROUGH NEW DISCOVERIES IN MEDICAL RESEARCH. A WIDESPREAD EDUCATION CAMPAIGN IS IN ORDER, TO INFORM PEOPLE THAT CRIME IS RAMPANT AND THAT THERE WILL BE NO IMPROVEMENT UNTIL THEY MAKE ACTIVE EFFORTS FIRST TO RECOGNIZE IT AND THEN TO FIGHT IT.

32054 \$03
AUTHORS: SCHEUER, JAMES H.
TITLE: WANTED: NEW SPIRIT.
SOURCE: IN: SCHEUER, J., TO WALK THE STREETS SAFELY.
SOURCEID: GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK, DOUBLEDAY AND CO. INC. 1969. 236 P.

MAN CAN PROLONG HUMAN LIFE, PUT A MAN ON THE MOON BUT IS UNABLE TO CONTROL CRIME. PARTICIPATION BY INDIVIDUALS SINGLY AND AS A COMMUNITY IS VITAL TO HELP COMBAT RISING CRIME. COMMUNITY ACTION IS NECESSARY TO ASSIST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVIDE SUPPORT. PUBLIC CONCERN IS THE BASIC MOTIVATING FACTOR TOWARDS ACTIVE EFFORT. THE POLICE HAVE THEIR HANDS FULL AND ARE NOT ABLE TO COMPLETE THEIR JOBS IF THE PUBLIC IS UNCOOPERATIVE. STATISTICS SHOW THAT IN WASHINGTON D. C. THE RATIO OF UNREPORTED CRIMES IS 8 TO 1. IT IS OBVIOUS THEN, THAT A NATIONAL PROGRAM MUST BE INAUGURATED. WE MUST CONVINCE OURSELVES THAT CRIME CAN BE REDUCED; WE CAN START BY INSTALLING STRONGER LOCKS ON OUR DOORS, AND APPLYING POLITICAL PRESSURE ON OUR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEGISLATORS. TO ACHIEVE PEACE AND HARMONY IN OUR NEIGHBORHOODS, THE ANSWER LIES IN OUR HANDS - THE PUBLIC.

32062 \$03
AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.
TITLE: SETTING UP AN EVALUATION STUDY.
SOURCE: IN: WILKINS, L., EVALUATION OF PENAL MEASURES.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK CITY, RANDOM HOUSE, 1969. 177 P. (P. 114-124).

DEFINING EVALUATION AS THE PROCESS OF ASSESSING THE DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT RELATED TO THAT WHICH HAS BEEN ATTEMPTED, THIS CHAPTER CONSIDERS WHAT A PENAL SYSTEM SEEKS TO ACHIEVE AND THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH EVALUATION STUDIES AND THE CRITERIA FOR SETTING UP AN EVALUATION STUDY THAT GIVES GOOD AND ACCURATE RESULTS. IT SEEMS THAT THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE PENAL SYSTEM INCLUDING THE TREATMENT ASPECTS MUST BE TO MINIMIZE THE PROBABILITY THAT THE OFFENDER WILL RECIDIVATE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32063 \$03
 AUTHORS: U.S. CONGRESS. 91ST, 1ST SESSION SENATE. SELECT COMM. ON
 SMALL BUSINESS.
 TITLE: CRIMES AGAINST SMALL BUSINESS. A REPORT OF THE SMALL
 BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION TRANSMITTED TO THE SELECT
 COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C. U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE; 1969.
 279 P. \$1.25.

A STUDY OF THE IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OF ROBBERY, BURGLARY, SHOPLIFTING, VANDALISM, EMPLOYEE THEFT, AND BAD CHECKS WAS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WAYS IN WHICH SUCH CONCERNS MAY BEST PROTECT THEMSELVES AGAINST SUCH ACTIVITIES. A FIELD SURVEY OF A SAMPLE OF ALL AMERICAN BUSINESS PROVIDED AUTHORITATIVE ESTIMATES OF LOSSES FROM THESE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES. SPECIAL STUDIES OF PROTECTIVE DEVICES, ARCHITECTURAL SECURITY, BUSINESS MANAGEMENT FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND INSURANCE WERE MADE BY SPECIAL TASK GROUPS OR BY EXPERTS IN THE SEVERAL FIELDS. DETAILED REPORTS OF THESE STUDIES ARE INCLUDED IN APPENDIXES. THE SURVEY REVEALED THAT THE TOTAL LOSS FROM ORDINARY CRIME AGAINST ALL BUSINESS IN THE YEAR 1967-68 WAS \$3 BILLION. LOSS FROM BURGLARY WAS THE HIGHEST, \$958 MILLION, FOLLOWED BY VANDALISM, SHOPLIFTING, EMPLOYEE THEFT, AND BAD CHECKS. ROBBERY PRODUCED THE LOWEST LOSS, \$77 MILLION. THE SMALLER THE BUSINESS, THE GREATER THE IMPACT OF THE LOSSES. GHETTOS HAD THE HIGHEST CRIME LOSSES, RURAL AREAS THE LEAST. RETAIL TRADE EXPERIENCED ABOUT THE SAME MAGNITUDE OF LOSSES AS ALL BUSINESSES TOGETHER EXCEPT IN THE GHETTO WHERE IT WAS MUCH HIGHER. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT COUNTERMEASURES FALL INTO THREE BROAD CATEGORIES OF OPTIONS -- AVOIDANCE OF THE INITIATION OF CRIME (DETERRENCE), REDUCTION OF TAKE, AND CAPTURE. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REDUCING CRIME LOSSES ARE MADE FOR BUSINESS MEN, LANDLORDS, ARCHITECTS, POLICE DEPARTMENTS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. SUGGESTIONS FOR INCLUSION OF SECURITY STANDARDS IN BUILDING CODES AND FOR THE USE OF CENTRAL STATION PROTECTION ARE ALSO INCLUDED.

32064 \$03
 AUTHORS: MANN, W. E.
 TITLE: PATTERNS OF INMATE-GUARD RELATIONSHIPS.
 SOURCE: IN: MANN, W., SOCIETY BEHIND BARS.
 SOURCEID: TORONTO, SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, 1967. 164 P. (P. 123-138).

FROM AN ANALYSIS OF INMATE-GUARD RELATIONSHIPS AT GUELPH REFORMATORY, A PART OF A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE PRISON, IT IS CLEAR THAT AS INMATES LEARN AND PASS ON VARIOUS WAYS OF ESCAPING OBSERVATION OR EVADING CERTAIN RULES, THEY IP SO FACTO UNDERMINE SOME OF THE FORMAL AUTHORITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. A STANDARD OF BEHAVIOR EMERGES BY WHICH IT IS WRONG TO BREAK RULES ONLY IF ONE IS CAUGHT, AND THE GOAL OF MOST PRISONERS IS TO BE SMART AND NOT GET CAUGHT. FOR THE INTELLIGENT INMATE ESPECIALLY, THIS COLD WAR SITUATION CREATES A CHALLENGE TO RESIST AUTHORITY AND EVADE DETECTION. THE RESULT IS A BATTLE OF WITS IN WHICH INMATES CONSTANTLY AIM TO OUT SMART THE GUARDS. A SYSTEM OF RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENTS WHEREBY CERTAIN INMATES OR INMATE LEADERS WORK OUT UNDERSTANDINGS OR BARGAINS WITH GUARDS IS A COMMON FEATURE OF LIFE IN GUELPH. INMATE - STAFF ANTAGONISMS AND PATTERNS OF INTERACTION ARE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE DISADVANTAGED AND LOW CASTE POSITION THAT INMATES HOLD WITHIN THE PRISON SOCIAL HIERARCHY. TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, EACH GROUP IS CONSTANTLY ENGAGED IN TESTING AND REASSESSING THE OTHER, SO THE RESULTANT EQUILIBRIUM OR ACCOMMODATIVE SYSTEM IS DYNAMIC AND UNSTABLE. THIS UNSTABLE PATTERN THAT DEVELOPS MAY BE EXPLOITED BY EITHER GROUP, ALTHOUGH NEITHER HAS ANYTHING SUBSTANTIAL TO GAIN BY ANY RADICAL ALTERATION. 3 REFERENCES.

32065 \$03
 AUTHORS: MANN, W. E.
 TITLE: PATTERNS OF PRISONER SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

SOURCE: IN: MANN, W., SOCIETY BEHIND BARS.
SOURCEID: TORONTO, SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, 1967. 164 P. (P. 57-82).

IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT ALL INDIGENOUS EXPRESSIONS OF THE INMATE SOCIETY AT GUELPH REFORMATORY ARE INFORMAL AND OF A PRIMARY GROUP NATURE. AN ELABORATE NETWORK OF INFORMAL AND FRIENDLY OR INSTRUMENTAL EXCHANGE RELATIONSHIPS LINKS TOGETHER THE VARIOUS PRIMARY GROUPS INTO A FLUID AND SOMEWHAT LOOSELY INTEGRATED SOCIAL SYSTEM. DUE TO THE ADMINISTRATION'S BAN ON BARTER AND ALL DEALING IN CONTRABAND, THE PROCESS OF ECONOMIC EXCHANGE IS OBVIOUSLY COMPLICATED, BUT IN GENERAL, DEALS ARE CARRIED OUT IN AN UNSYSTEMATIC, IMPULSIVE AND AD HOC FASHION. CONTRABAND MERCHANDISING WHILE NOT HIGHLY ORGANIZED, NEVERTHELESS HAS SPECIFIC PATTERNS OF ARRANGEMENT AND PROVIDES A MEANINGFUL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE WITHIN THE PRISONER COMMUNITY. GAMBLING IN VARIOUS FORMS IS A SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL INSTITUTION, WITH ESTIMATES MADE THAT UP TO 50% OF THE INMATES ENGAGE IN SOME FORM DURING THEIR TERM. THUS, A SOMEWHAT UNIQUE TYPE OF SUB-CULTURE EMERGES IN GUELPH THAT IS REACTIVE TO THE DEPRIVATION EXPERIENCES, THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EVASION AND THE TRADITIONS AND CODES PASSED ON FROM ONE GENERATION OF INMATES TO THE NEXT. WHAT MAINTAINS A CERTAIN IDENTITY AND CONTINUITY TO THE GUELPH SUBCULTURE IS FIRST THE TRANSMISSION OF ITS TRADITIONS AND CODES TO INMATES AND A UNIQUE STATUS SYSTEM. 4 REFERENCES.

32066 \$03
AUTHORS: MANN, W. E.
TITLE: SOCIALIZATION PROCESS.
SOURCE: IN: MANN, W., SOCIETY BEHIND BARS.
SOURCEID: TORONTO, SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, 1967. 164 P. (P. 83-100).

THE EMERGENCE OF AN INMATE SUBCULTURE AND ITS ACCEPTANCE BY MANY PRISONERS IS INTIMATELY RELATED TO A SELECTION PROCESS WHEREBY THE POPULATION AT GUELPH REFORMATORY TENDS TO BE COMPOSED MAINLY OF LOWER CLASS OR WORKING CLASS MALES. A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF THE INMATES HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY EXPOSED TO TECHNIQUES OF PETTY CRIME, TO CERTAIN BASIC ANTISOCIAL NORMS AND VALUES COMMON TO THE CRIMINAL CULTURE AND TO SIGNIFICANT DEFENSIVE AND NEUTRALIZING RATIONALIZATIONS ABOUT POLICE, SOCIAL WORKERS, CLERGY AND PSYCHIATRISTS. MANY ARE "GRADUATES" OF PROVINCIAL JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OR HAVE SPENT TIME IN COUNTY JAILS. THE LENGTH OF TERM AND NUMBER OF TERMS SERVED ALSO AFFECT THE DEGREE OF SOCIALIZATION ATTAINED. PROLONGED INCARCERATION, WHETHER IN CELL OR DORM, PRODUCES CHANGES IN SELF IMAGE WHICH ARE SIGNIFICANT FOR SOCIALIZATION TO THE INMATE CULTURE. THE SIGNIFICANT FINDING AT GUELPH AND MOST OTHER NORTH AMERICAN PRISONS IS THAT THE INMATE GROUP ACTUALLY DOMINATES THE SOCIALIZING PROCESS. WHILE THE ADMINISTRATION, IN THE ABSENCE OF CLEAR CUT REFORM POLICIES AND ADEQUATE QUALIFIED STAFF, CARRIES ON A REARGUARD, DEFENSIVE PROGRAM. THIS IS NOT TO SAY THAT THE LARGE MAJORITY OF INMATES BECOME UNEQUIVOCALLY SOCIALIZED TO THE NORMS OF THE INMATE CULTURE. SOME FIND IT EXPEDIENT TO SUBORDINATE CONTACTS WITH THEIR FELLOW TO THE GOAL OF KEEPING OUT OF TROUBLE BY SUPPORTING THEIR MORES AND AT THE SAMETIME CONCEALING FROM THEM THEIR TRACTABLE BEHAVIOR WHEN ALONE WITH THE STAFF. 12 REFERENCES.

32067 \$03
AUTHORS: MANN, W. E.
TITLE: SOCIETY BEHIND BARS; A SOCIOLOGICAL SCRUTINY OF GUELPH REFORMATORY.
SOURCEID: TORONTO SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, 1967. 164 P. \$2.75.

THIS RESEARCH STUDY WRITTEN BY THE CHAPLAIN OF THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY IN GUELPH, CANADA, FOCUSES ON THE INMATES, THEIR LEADERS, NORMS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION. THE FORMAL STRUCTURE OF THE PRISON AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ARE DESCRIBED AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRISONERS AND PATTERNS OF INMATE - GUARD RELATIONSHIPS ANALYZED AS A BACKGROUND TO THE INVESTIGATION OF HOW THE PRISON SYSTEM LOOKS TO THE INMATES, HOW THEY REACT, AND HOW THEY DEVELOP SPECIFIC PATTERNS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND THE STATUS SYSTEM. PROBLEMS OF

IMPLEMENTING SOCIAL REFORM PROPOSALS ARE EXAMINED. LITTLE REFORM HAS BEEN MADE IN CANADA AND THE PUBLIC IS UNAWARE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THE DATA WAS OBTAINED FROM LENGTHY INTERVIEWS WITH 30 RECENTLY RELEASED INMATES. THE BOOK REFLECTS THE AUTHOR'S KNOWLEDGE OF AND CONCERN FOR THE YOUNG MEN CAUGHT UP IN THE PENAL SYSTEM. 78 REFERENCES.

32068 \$03
 AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND DEPT. OF JUSTICE.
 TITLE: CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND.
 SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R. E. OWEN, 1968. 417 P., \$4.50.

WITH THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF PROVOKING PUBLIC CONSIDERATION OF THE ISSUES WHICH ARISE FROM THE FACTS OF CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND, STATISTICAL INFORMATION, IS PRESENTED, LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ARE DESCRIBED AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, RELEVANT PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS ARE DISCUSSED. SUCH SUBJECTS AS HOMICIDE, SUICIDE, SEXUAL OFFENSES, OFFENCES OF VIOLENCE TO THE PERSON, FEMALE OFFENDING, CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, ABORTION, DISHONESTY, AND PETTY OFFENDING ARE COVERED IN SEPARATE CHAPTERS. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, WHICH IS STILL A LIVE ISSUE DESPITE ITS ABOLITION IN 1941, AND BAIL AND REMAND PROCEDURES ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. SOCIAL TRENDS, PARTICULARLY URBANIZATION, CHANGES IN THE PATTERNS OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, AND RESULTING CHANGES IN CRIME CONTROL LAWS WITH THE EMERGING EMPHASIS ON REHABILITATION ARE SUMMARIZED.

32069 \$03
 AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
 TITLE: HOMICIDE.
 SOURCE: IN: NEW ZEALAND DEPT. JUSTICE, CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND.
 SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R. E. OWEN, 1968. 417 P. (P. 20-83).

A CLOSE STUDY OF MURDER PRESENTS A COMPLICATED PICTURE. THE HISTORIES AND THE PERSONALITIES OF MURDERS, THE CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING UP TO THE OFFENSE, AND THE MANIFOLD FACTORS IN THE CRIME PRESENT A COMPLEX OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR WHICH DEFIES SIMPLE PRESENTATION. FROM 1920 TO 1966, 105 PERSONS WERE FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN NEW ZEALAND. MOST NEW ZEALAND MURDERERS ARE BETWEEN 21 AND 30 YEARS OF AGE. ONLY NINE OF THE 105 MURDERERS WERE WOMEN. THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS SERVING LIFE IMPRISONMENT IS DETERMINED BY THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PAROLE BOARD. WHILE THE FUNCTION OF THE PAROLE BOARD IS ONLY TO RECOMMEND, IT IS UNDESIRABLE THAT THERE SHOULD BE ANY SERIOUS DIVERGENCE BETWEEN ITS RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE DECISIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT. THE POLICE ROLE IN HOMICIDE IS BOTH URGENT AND EXACTING AND EARLY ACTIVITY ON THEIR PART IS NECESSARY. THE PSYCHIATRIST, LIKE THE PATHOLOGIST, SHOULD SEE THE SUSPECT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. BY EXAMINING THE ABNORMAL MURDER CASES, THE MURDER AND ALCOHOL SYNDROME, MURDER BY JUVENILES AND WOMEN, AND MURDER BY MAORIS, SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE PATTERN OF MURDER IN NEW ZEALAND ARE APPARENT. IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 12% OF A PRISON POPULATION IS MENTALLY ILL, WHEREAS 70% OF THE HOMICIDE GROUP IS MENTALLY ILL. IN CONSIDERING THE SCOPE FOR REFORM, ONE MUST BE REMINDED THAT SOCIETY REGARDS MURDER AS THE MOST SERIOUS CRIME. SOME REGARD LIFE IMPRISONMENT AS BEING IN ITSELF SUFFICIENTLY SEVERE. THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE SO FAR ATTEMPTED--CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-- IS BARREN OF REFORMATION, AND APPEARS TO HAVE LITTLE EFFECT ON THE INCIDENCE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE. IF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS A THING OF THE PAST, THE PROBLEM OF MEN AND WOMEN SERVING LONG TERMS, MANY OF WHOM ARE MODEL PRISONERS AND HAVE ONLY COMMITTED THIS ONE CRIME REMAINS. 33 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32071 \$03
 AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
 TITLE: SEXUAL OFFENDING.
 SOURCE: IN: NEW ZEALAND DEPT. JUSTICE, CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND.
 SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R. E. OWEN, 1968. 417 P. (P. 140-199).

IN NEW ZEALAND, THE MAIN SEXUAL OFFENSES ARE RAPE, INCEST, UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (WITH GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS), HOMOSEXUALITY, INDECENT ASSAULT, PEDOPHILIA, AND OBSCENE EXPOSURE. SEX OFFENDERS MAY BE DIVIDED INTO FIVE MAJOR GROUPINGS: (1) "NORMAL" OFFENDER MAY BE SAID TO BE A REASONABLY WELL ADJUSTED, OR SEXUALLY NON-DEVIATED INDIVIDUALS; (2) SEXUALLY DEVIATED BUT PSYCHIATRICALY NON-DEVIATED OFFENDERS WHO ENGAGE IN ABNORMAL SEX ACTS SUCH AS HOMOSEXUALITY, BUT WHO REMAIN SUFFICIENTLY WELL INTEGRATED AND EMOTIONALLY STABLE TO PURSUE THEIR ABERRANT BEHAVIOR WITHOUT GETTING INTO TROUBLE WITH SOCIETY; (3) SEXUALLY DEVIATED AND PSYCHIATRICALY DEVIATED OFFENDERS WHO ENGAGE IN ABNORMAL ACTS, AND WHO DO SO IN A REPETITIVE, COMPULSIVE, OR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED MANNER, AND WHO KEEP GETTING INTO DIFFICULTIES; (4) SEXUALLY NON-DEVIATED BUT PSYCHIATRICALY DEVIATED OFFENDERS WHO ENGAGE IN NORMAL SEX ACTS BUT DO SO IN BIZARRE AND SOCIALLY REPULSIVE WAYS OR INDIVIDUALS WHO ENGAGE IN ABNORMAL SEX ACTS AS A BY-PRODUCT OF THEIR GENERAL DISTURBANCE RATHER THAN BECAUSE OF ANY SPECIFIC SEX DISTURBANCE. EXAMINING THE SEXUALLY DEVIATE AND SEXUAL OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS, THIS CHAPTER OF A STUDY OF CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND EXAMINES AND PRESENTS CASES AND THE NEW ZEALAND LAW IN REFERENCE TO THESE CASES AND SEXUAL OFFENDING. FROM 1920 TO 1930, 67 PERSONS WERE FOUND GUILTY OF RAPE AND ALLIED OFFENSES, WHEREAS FROM 1950 TO 1960, 175 PERSONS WERE SO CONVICTED. WHILE THE RISE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION WAS 52%, THE INCREASE OVER THE EARLIER PERIOD IN THE NUMBER OF RAPES AND ALLIED OFFENSES WAS 161%. 18 REFERENCES.

32072 \$03
 AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
 TITLE: VIOLENT OFFENSES TO THE PERSON.
 SOURCE: IN: NEW ZEALAND DEPT. JUSTICE, CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND.
 SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R. E. OWEN, 1968. 417 P. (P. 200-215).

THE RATE OF SERIOUS ANTI-SOCIAL EXPRESSIONS OF NON-SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN NEW ZEALAND IS SMALL, AND, TO THE PRESENT, HAS BEEN FREE OF SERIOUS GANG VIOLENCE. THE USE OF THE TERM NON-SEXUAL DOES NOT SUGGEST THAT SEXUAL FACTORS ARE ABSENT FROM ALL CASES CITED. IT DOES EXCLUDE FROM CONSIDERATION THE KIND OF DIRECT SEXUAL VIOLENCE THAT RESULTS IN A COMPLETELY SEXUAL CRIME OR OFFENSE. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY, THE AUTHOR IS GUIDED IN THE ESTIMATE OF SERIOUSNESS BY THE NATURE OF THE INJURIES SUSTAINED, THE SEVERITY OF THE SENTENCE AND, BY THE OFFENDERS HISTORY OF VIOLENCE. WHILE THE CASES CITED MAINLY COMPRISE INDIVIDUAL MANIFESTATIONS OF VIOLENCE, VIOLENCE SOMETIMES ERUPTS IN A MORE SPECTACULAR MANNER SUCH AS PRISON VIOLENT ACTS OR GANG LAND TYPE VIOLENCE. 15 REFERENCES.

32073 \$03
 AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
 TITLE: CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.
 SOURCE: IN: NEW ZEALAND DEPT. JUSTICE, CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND.
 SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R. E. OWEN, 1968. 417 P. (P. 216-234).

REPORTS OF VIOLENT CRIME AND REPORTS OF VIOLENT SEXUAL CRIME IN PARTICULAR, FREQUENTLY EVOKE A DEMAND FOR CORPORAL PUNISHMENT. THIS POINT OF VIEW STILL EXISTS IN NEW ZEALAND ALTHOUGH CORPORAL PUNISHMENT HAS NOT BEEN AVAILABLE TO THE COURTS FOR OVER 25 YEARS. THE HISTORY OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND THE LEGISLATION REGARDING THIS FORM OF PUNISHMENT IS INCLUDED IN THIS CHAPTER OF A STUDY OF CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND. STATISTICS REVEAL OF OFFENDERS THAT WHO WERE FLOGGED AND WHOSE SUBSEQUENT RECORDS KNOWN, 55% REOFFENDED. OF THOSE WHO COMMITTED CRIMES FOR WHICH POSSIBLE PUNISHMENT WAS FLOGGING, BUT IN FACT WERE NOT FLOGGED, 26.4% REOFFENDED. APPARENTLY 11 OF THE 14 SEX OFFENDERS FLOGGED DID NOT REOFFEND; HOWEVER, 5 SEX OFFENDERS WHO WERE FLOGGED LEFT THE COUNTRY, AND 1 DIED IN PRISON. OF THOSE NOT FLOGGED, 72 OUT OF 98 SEX OFFENDERS DID NOT REOFFEND, THAT IS 21.5% OF THE FLOGGED SEX OFFENDERS REOFFENDED, AND 26.5% WHO WERE NOT FLOGGED DID OFFEND AGAIN. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS FLOGGED IS TOO SMALL TO DRAW ANY RELIABLE STATISTICAL CONCLUSION, BUT THE INFERENCE THAT FLOGGING HAD NO MARKEDLY DIFFERENT EFFECT FROM OTHER FORMS OF

TREATMENT IS CLEAR. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32074 \$03
AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
TITLE: FEMALE OFFENDING.
SOURCE: IN: NEW ZEALAND DEPT. JUSTICE, CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND.
SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R. E. OWEN, 1968. 417 P. (P. 235-272).

THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS CHAPTER OF A STUDY OF CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND ARE TO DISCUSS THE AMOUNT AND KINDS OF OFFENDING BY WOMEN, TO ANALYZE THE SENTENCES IMPOSED ON WOMEN, AND TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEMS FACED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF BREACHES OF THE LAW. MUCH OF WHAT IS REGARDED AS "ANTI-SOCIAL" ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF WOMEN AND GIRLS LIES WITHIN THE BORDERLINE BETWEEN MORALITY AND CRIME. FEMALES MAKE UP A VERY SMALL PROPORTION OF ALL OFFENDERS IN NEW ZEALAND - ONLY 7.7% OF THE TOTAL CONVICTIONS INCLUDING ALL TRAFFIC OFFENSES. OF THE OFFENSES WHICH APPEAR TO THE COURTS SERIOUS ENOUGH TO CALL FOR THE OFFENDER'S DETENTION, VERY FEW ARE COMMITTED BY WOMEN. ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF FEMALES SENTENCED TO BORSTAL TRAINING IS, COMPARATIVELY, VERY MUCH HIGHER THAN THE NUMBER SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT. TYPICAL FEMALE OFFENDING COVERS A NARROWER RANGE THAN DOES MALE OFFENDING. A HIGHER PROPORTION OF THE OFFENSES (OTHER THAN TRAFFIC OFFENSES) COMMITTED BY WOMEN ARE THEFT AND VAGRANCY, AND THE TWO CRIMES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH OF THE INCREASE IN FEMALE OFFENDING RATES DURING THE PAST 12 YEARS. THE MOST FREQUENTLY ASSESSED PENALTY IS THE FINE. THIS IS PARTLY A REFLECTION OF THE FACT THAT A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE CASES WERE MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES AND ANOTHER CONSIDERABLE GROUP WERE BREACHES OF VARIOUS BYLAWS AND REGULATIONS. DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS, THE NUMBER OF FEMALES RELEASED ON PROBATION HAS INCREASED MARKEDLY. IT APPEARS THAT A WOMAN TENDS TO BREAK THE LAW DURING PERIOD OF UNUSUAL STRESS EITHER PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC OR SOCIAL. 18 REFERENCES.

32075 \$03
AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
TITLE: CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.
SOURCE: IN: NEW ZEALAND DEPT. JUSTICE, CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND.
SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R. E. OWEN, 1968. 417 P. (P. 273-288).

IN NEW ZEALAND, AS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, IT IS DIFFICULT TO GET ADEQUATE OR RELIABLE INFORMATION ON THE INCIDENCE OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. ALTHOUGH THE LAW RELATING TO SUCH ACTS IS FAIRLY, SPECIFIC, RELATIVELY FEW CHARGES ARE MADE EACH YEAR AND THE REPORTED OFFENSES REPRESENT ONLY A SMALL PROPORTION OF THOSE SUSPECTED TO HAVE OCCURRED. DURING 1960 TO 1964, CHARGES OF MURDER, ATTEMPTED MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER WHERE THE VICTIM WAS A CHILD SHOW THAT 17 CHILDREN WERE KILLED. NINE MALES WERE CHARGED AND RECEIVED AN AVERAGE SENTENCE OF 4.5 YEARS; 13 FEMALES WERE CHARGED AND RECEIVED AN AVERAGE SENTENCE OF 1.1 YEARS. CRUELTY OCCURS AS A RESPONSE TO A COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH PLACE INTOLERABLE STRESS ON THE ADULT WHO HAS CHILDREN IN HIS, OR HER, CARE. SOME OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES ARE EXTERNAL SUCH AS FINANCIAL PRESSURE, POOR HOUSING AND OVERWORK; SOME ARISE FROM WITHIN THE PERSON AND PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS OF VARYING DEGREES SUCH AS IGNORANCE, ILL HEALTH AND SOME ARE DUE TO THE CHILD'S OWN ABNORMALITY OR POOR BEHAVIOR. CRUELTY TO CHILDREN POSES PROBLEMS TO WHICH THERE IS NO EASY SOLUTION. ONE CAN ONLY HOPE THAT THE COMMUNITY PROGRESSIVELY RECOGNIZES AND REPORTS THE TRAGEDIES IN ITS MIDST, AND BENDS ALL ITS RESOURCES TO COPING WITH THEM WITH SPEED AND COMPASSION. 11 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32076 \$03
AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
TITLE: ABORTION.
SOURCE: IN: NEW ZEALAND DEPT. JUSTICE, CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND.
SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R. E. OWEN, 1968. 417 P. (P. 289-300).

THE LAW OF NEW ZEALAND RELATING TO ABORTION HAS ALTERED LITTLE IN SUBSTANCE SINCE THE CRIMINAL LAW WAS CODIFIED IN 1893. SPORADIC SUGGESTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR ITS ALTERATION BUT THE PRESSURE HAS BEEN NEITHER STRONG NOR SUSTAINED. HOWEVER, NOW THAT NEW LEGISLATION HAS BEEN ENACTED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, IT IS HOPED THAT FURTHER DISCUSSION AND STUDY WILL FOLLOW IN NEW ZEALAND. THE LAST AND, AS FAR IS KNOWN, THE ONLY FULL-SCALE INQUIRY INTO ABORTION IN NEW ZEALAND WAS MADE IN 1936 WHEN A SPECIAL COMMITTEE WAS APPOINTED TO REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE INCIDENCE OF SEPTIC ABORTION, THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF ITS OCCURRENCE, THE BEST MEANS OF COMBATING AND PREVENTING ITS OCCURRENCE, AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS. THE COMMITTEE FOUND THAT IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO ASSESS THE INCIDENCE OF ABORTION WITH COMPLETE ACCURACY. THE COMMITTEE DID PROPOSE AN ALTERATION TO THE ABORTION LAW, BUT IT WAS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE STATUTES REVISION COMMITTEE. IN 1964 THERE WERE 62,459 LIVE BIRTHS AND ASSUMING THAT SPONTANEOUS ABORTIONS CAN BE CALCULATED AT 7% OF LIVE BIRTHS, THERE WERE 4,372 SPONTANEOUS ABORTIONS. IN THIS SAME YEAR 4,716 CASES OF ABORTION CAME TO PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL STATISTICS RECORD THAT 76 OF THESE CASES WERE INDUCED LEGALLY FOR MEDICAL REASONS. IF ALL CASES OF SPONTANEOUS ABORTION WERE TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, WHICH IS UNLIKELY, A SIMPLE CALCULATION SHOWS THAT 268 OF THE ABORTIONS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS WERE ILLEGALLY INDUCED. 11 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32077 \$03
 AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
 TITLE: DISHONESTY.
 SOURCE: IN: NEW ZEALAND DEPT. JUSTICE, CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND.
 SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R. E. OWEN, 1968. 417 P. (P. 310-333).

ALTHOUGH BY NO MEANS ALL DISHONESTY IS PUNISHABLE UNDER THE NEW ZEALAND CRIMINAL LAW, IT REPRESENTS THE LARGEST HOMOGENEOUS CATEGORY OF CRIME. CRIMINAL DISHONESTY INCLUDES BURGLARY, THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, CAR CONVERSION, SHOPLIFTING, FORGERY, FRAUD, AND FALSE PRETENSES. DISHONESTY THAT IS NOT AN OFFENSE CAN INCLUDE SHARP BUSINESS PRACTICES, THE MANIPULATION OF STOCK MARKETS, MISREPRESENTATIONS, AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS, SOME ADVERTISING PRACTICES AND MANY OTHER ACTIVITIES THAT SOME OTHERWISE REPUTABLE PEOPLE MAY INDULGE IN. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY FORM A VERY LARGE PROPORTION OF ALL CRIME. THE ONLY LARGER SINGLE CATEGORY IS TRAFFIC OFFENSES, WHICH IN 1965 ACCOUNTED FOR 81% OF ALL MAGISTRATES COURT'S CONVICTIONS. A STUDY OF ARREST CASES IN 1965 SHOWS THAT 4,364 CONVICTIONS WERE ENTERED FOR OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY OUT OF A TOTAL 14,078 CONVICTIONS. SENTENCING IN OCCASIONAL OR ISOLATED CASES OF DISHONESTY HAS CHANGED CONSIDERABLY SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. THE SHIFT IS IN THE DIRECTION OF TREATING SUCH OFFENDERS OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS. IN RECENT YEARS DETENTION IN A DETENTION CENTER (FOR THE YOUNG OFFENDER AGED 15 TO 20 YEARS) AND PERIODIC DETENTION (FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AND CERTAIN ADULT OFFENDERS) HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE SENTENCES AVAILABLE TO THE COURTS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT COULD BE MOST APPROPRIATELY MEASURED BY ITS EFFECT ON OFFENDERS AGAINST PROPERTY. RECIDIVISM IS MORE COMMON IN THIS FIELD THAN IN ANY OTHER, APART FROM DRUNKENNESS AND RELATED OFFENSES. 122 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32078 \$03
 AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
 TITLE: PETTY OFFENDING.
 SOURCE: IN: NEW ZEALAND DEPT. JUSTICE, CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND.
 SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R. E. OWEN, 1968. 417 P. (P. 334-381).

THE TERM "PETTY OFFENDER" HAS NO LEGAL BASIS. IT IS NOT USED IN LEGISLATION; NOR IS THERE ANY LEGAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN PETTY AND NON-PETTY OFFENSES. BUT IT IS CLEAR THAT SOME CRIMES ARE MORE OR LESS SERIOUS THAN OTHERS AND REQUIRE DIFFERENT PENALTIES. THE STATISTICAL INFORMATION PRESENTED IN THIS CHAPTER OF A STUDY OF CRIME

IN NEW ZEALAND IS RESTRICTED TO OFFENSES WHICH FALL WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE OFFENSES ACT AND THOSE OFFENSES WHICH ARE REGARDED IN PRACTICE AS BEING MINOR. THEY INCLUDE DRUNKENNESS, DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR, FAILURE TO PAY MAINTENANCE, VANDALISM, VAGRANCY, AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES. VARIOUS APPROACHES TO HANDLING INDIVIDUALS CONVICTED OF SUCH OFFENSES AND PREVENTING REPETITIONS ARE DISCUSSED. THE LATTER FORM A CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION OF THE ANNUAL TOTAL OF CONVICTIONS - A MUCH GREATER PROPORTION THAN MAY GENERALLY REALIZED. 14 REFERENCES.

32079 \$03
 AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
 TITLE: SOCIAL TRENDS AND OUR RESPONSE.
 SOURCE: IN: NEW ZEALAND DEPT. JUSTICE, CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND.
 SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R. E. OWEN, 1968. 417 P. (P. 397-407).

IN A DISCUSSION OF SOCIAL CHANGES WITHIN THE NEW ZEALAND COMMUNITY THAT ARE IMPORTANT NOT ONLY TO PENELOGY BUT ALSO THE STRUCTURE AND FUTURE OF SOCIETY, URBANIZATION IS IDENTIFIED AS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT. THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION IS EVEN GREATER UPON THE MAORI THAN THE WHITE POPULATION. THE INCREASE IN THE INCIDENCE OF ILLEGITIMACY IS ONE OF THE MORE CONSPICUOUS SOCIAL PHENOMENA OF RECENT YEARS. DESPITE THE FACT THAT ADOPTIONS ARE NOT KEEPING PACE WITH THE CHILDREN AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION, VERY LITTLE IS DONE TO ASSIST THE UNMARRIED MOTHER. THERE IS A GROWING NEED FOR ORGANIZED HELP IN THE AREA OF PROBLEM CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS. SOCIAL MEASURES WILL NEVER ELIMINATE CRIME, ALTHOUGH THEY MAY REDUCE IT. ADEQUATE PENAL MEASURES WILL ALWAYS BE NEEDED. A NUMBER OF ADVANCES HAVE BEEN MADE IN THIS FIELD IN RECENT YEARS; HARD LABOR, REFORMATIVE DETENTION, CORRECTIVE TRAINING, PREVENTIVE DETENTION - ALL VARIANTS OF IMPRISONMENT - HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED, EXCEPT FOR THE LAST, WHICH CAN NOW BE IMPOSED ONLY IN LIMITED CASES. BORSTAL TRAINING AND DETENTION CENTERS FOR YOUTHS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. SEPARATE BORSTAL PAROLE BOARDS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AND A SCHEME WAS DEVELOPED TO LINK COMMUNITY AND INMATE THROUGH REGULAR VISITING AND DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. THE COURTS ARE NOW AWARE OF THE FACT THAT INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT SHOULD BE A LAST RESORT. THE INCREASING USE OF FINES AND PROBATION AND THE NEW CONCEPT OF PERIODIC DETENTION FOR ADULTS AS WELL AS ADOLESCENTS SHOW HOW THE LAW IS MOVING AWAY FROM THE "DETERRENCE AND RETRIBUTION" APPROACH TO CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. MANY APPROACHES, MUCH KNOWLEDGE AND A REAL EFFORT BY AGENCIES AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES ARE REQUIRED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND THE CRIMINAL. DESPITE PROGRESS, NEW ZEALAND HAS YET TO REACH THE STANDARD OF AN ALERT, RESPONSIVE, CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIETY THAT CAN PRODUCE THE SOLUTIONS.

32080 \$03
 AUTHORS: WATSON, JOHN A. F.
 TITLE: WHICH IS THE JUSTICE?
 SOURCEID: LONDON, GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN, 1969. 242 P. \$8.00.

THE REFLECTIONS OF A LONDON JUVENILE COURT MAGISTRATE CONCERN NOT ONLY HIS EXPERIENCES IN THE COURTS, BUT MORE ESPECIALLY HIS PERSONAL CONTACTS OUTSIDE THE COURTS. THE AUTHOR, AT AGE 19, BECAME A VOLUNTEER WORKER AT WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON, AND DID FURTHER PRISON VISITING AND TEACHING WITH BORSTAL BOYS BEFORE BECOMING, AT AGE 32, ONE OF THE YOUNGEST BRITISH MAGISTRATES. THE DIFFERENCES IN THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS, CHILDREN AND MAGISTRATES, AND PARENTS AND MAGISTRATES ARE STRESSED. HIS EXPERIENCES IN GERMANY, WHERE HE WENT TO ADVISE THE CONTROL COMMISSION ON PROBLEMS ARISING FROM AN UPSURGE OF JUVENILE CRIME, GIVE AN INSIGHT INTO CONDITIONS IN THAT COUNTRY IN THE IMMEDIATE POST-WAR YEARS, AND INTO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. THIS NARRATIVE OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN TROUBLE, THE TEMPTATIONS THAT ARISE, AND THE MISTAKES AND INJUSTICES OF WHICH THEY ARE THE MAIN VICTIMS IS ALWAYS HUMAN IN ITS APPROACH.

32082

AUTHORS: WATSON, JOHN A. F.
TITLE: PRISONS AND PRISONERS.
SOURCE: IN: WATSON J., WHICH IS THE JUSTICE?
SOURCEID: LONDON, GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN, 1969. 242 P. (P. 46-60).

IN 1922 IN ENGLAND THERE WAS LITTLE IN THE WAY OF ADULT EDUCATION IN THE PRISONS EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL LECTURES. IN THE OFFICIAL VIEW, THE PRISON ROLE IN EDUCATION WAS LIMITED TO TEACHING ILLITERATE PRISONERS TO READ AND WRITE. IN THAT YEAR, HOWEVER, THE HOME OFFICE DECIDED THAT SOMETHING MORE WAS NEEDED, AND AN EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM OF TEACHING AND VISITING WAS BEGUN AT THE WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON, WITH A GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF CHARLES DOVIE. THE AUTHOR BECAME A MEMBER OF THIS GROUP AND IN THIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY REMINISCES ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCE. BELIEVING THAT IMPRISONMENT WOULD DEADEN THE IMAGINATION, THWART THE INITIATIVE AND DISTORT THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE INMATES, THE WORK OF THE VOLUNTEER GROUP WAS DIRECTED TOWARD PREVENTING OR AT LEAST RETARDING THAT DETERIORATION. ENGLISH LITERATURE, BEGINNING WITH SHAKESPEARE, WAS CHOSEN. THE WORKS WERE READ, DISCUSSED, AND ACTED AND THE PRISONERS SEEMED TO ENJOY THE MEETINGS AND PARTICIPATED WITH ENTHUSIASM. WITH THIS SUCCESS THE NUMBER OF CLASSES WAS INCREASED AND THE SUBJECTS BECAME MORE VARIED. IN ADDITION TO THE CLASSES THE VOLUNTEER GROUP MET AND TALKED WITH PRISONERS INDIVIDUALLY. AS A RESULT FRIENDSHIPS DEVELOPED BETWEEN SOME OF THE PRISONERS AND THE VISITORS WHICH WERE MAINTAINED BY CORRESPONDENCE AFTER RELEASE. ACCOUNTS OF SEVERAL OF THESE CASES ARE INCLUDED.

32083

\$03

AUTHORS: WATSON, JOHN A. F.
TITLE: ALEC PATTERSON AND BORSTAL MEMORIES.
SOURCE: IN: WATSON, J., WHICH IS THE JUSTICE?
SOURCEID: LONDON, GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN, 1969. 242 P. (P. 61-73).

SIR ALEC PATTERSON, A POLICE COMMISSIONER FROM 1922 TO 1947, WAS ONE OF THE GREAT LEADERS OF PENAL REFORM IN ENGLAND. FOR MANY YEARS PATTERSON LIVED IN LONDON'S TENEMENT SECTION TEACHING AND ORGANIZING THE CLUBS OF THE OXFORD AND BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT. BUILDING ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE FIRST BORSTAL, HE CREATED A SYSTEM OF LEADERSHIP AND TRAINING THAT HAS BEEN COPIED ALL OVER THE WORLD. UNDER HIS LEADERSHIP MANY FAR REACHING REFORMS IN THE PRISONS WERE MADE. THE AUTHOR OF THESE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES WORKED AS A VOLUNTEER IN THE PORTLAND BORSTAL AND CAMPED OFTEN WITH THE JUVENILES. THESE CAMPING TRIPS ARE VIVIDLY DESCRIBED.

32084

\$03

AUTHORS: WATSON, JOHN A. F.
TITLE: SENTENCING AND SENTENCERS.
SOURCE: IN: WATSON, J., WHICH IS THE JUSTICE?
SOURCEID: LONDON, GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN, 1969. 242 P. (P. 93-110).

JOHN WATSON, WRITING OF HIS LIFE AS A MAGISTRATE IN ENGLAND, DISCUSSES THE DIFFICULTIES THAT JUDGES FACE IN SENTENCING MEN WHO HAVE BEEN FOUND GUILTY. EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT A MERE PILING ON OF PENALTIES DOES NOT ALWAYS HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT, PARTICULARLY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE. IN ADDITION, IF SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES IN PENALTIES ARE MADE FOR LESS SERIOUS AND MODERATELY SERIOUS OFFENSES, THERE IS DANGER OF HAVING TOO LITTLE LEFT IN RESERVE FOR THE VERY SERIOUS OFFENSES. THE AUTHOR PLEADS FOR MORE DISCRIMINATE SENTENCES AFTER AN EXPERT BALANCING OF ALL CONSIDERATIONS, INCLUDING THE FIRST PRIORITY ON THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC. IF ALL PROFESSIONAL SENTENCERS HAD HAD TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION BEFORE THEIR APPOINTMENT TO THE BENCH SOME OF THEIR PREJUDICES MIGHT BE REDUCED. QUALIFICATIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL SENTENCERS SHOULD INCLUDE A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF EVERY FORM OF TREATMENT THAT IS IN HIS POWER TO ORDER, AN APPRECIATION OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT TEND TO BREED CRIME, AND SOME UNDERSTANDING OF THE MOTIVATION OF THE CRIMINAL AND HIS PSYCHOLOGICAL MAKE-UP.

32085

AUTHORS: WATSON, JOHN A. F.
TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND JUVENILE COURTS.
SOURCE: IN: WATSON, J., WHAT IS THE JUSTICE?
SOURCEID: LONDON, GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN, 1969. 242 P. (P. 129-153).

AVERAGE AND REASONABLY WELL INFORMED PEOPLE ARE NOT WELL INFORMED ABOUT JUVENILE COURTS IN ENGLAND ACCORDING TO JOHN WATSON IN HIS BOOK "WHAT IS THE JUSTICE?" THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT OF 1963 PROPOSED TO RAISE THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY TO TWELVE AND ULTIMATELY THE BILL PASSED BY RAISING THE AGE TO TEN. THE PUBLIC WAS HIGHLY AROUSED BY THIS ACT AND MISUNDERSTOOD ITS PURPOSE. THE PURPOSE IN RAISING THE AGE OF RESPONSIBILITY WAS TO ENSURE THAT MORE CHILDREN WHO WERE SERIOUSLY DELINQUENT MIGHT BE DEALT WITH QUICKLY BY THE COURTS. IN AN EFFORT TO PROMOTE CHILDREN'S WELFARE, THE AUTHOR MAKES AN ANALOGY BETWEEN THE WORK OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND THAT OF A DOCTOR. THERE ARE THREE STATES. FIRST IS OBSERVATION OF SYMPTOMS AND IN JUVENILE COURT THESE WOULD BE SIGNS OF UNDERLYING BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS. THE DIAGNOSIS - WHY DID THE BOY STEAL OR COMMIT ASSAULT - FOLLOWS WITH THE DECISION ON TREATMENT BEING BASED UPON THOSE PREVIOUS FINDINGS. NO CONSCIENTIOUS DOCTOR PRESCRIBES TREATMENT UNTIL HIS DIAGNOSIS IS AS COMPLETE AS HE CAN MAKE IT, AND IT IS THE SAME WITH JUDICIAL TREATMENT. IN BOTH CASES THE PRIMARY PURPOSE IS REMEDIAL EVEN THOUGH STEPS MAY BE NECESSARY TO CONSERVE THE HEALTH OF OTHERS AT THE SAME TIME.

32086

\$03
AUTHORS: HEYNS, GARRETT.
TITLE: THE ROAD AHEAD IN CORRECTIONS.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
SOURCEID: 30(6):6-8,10, 1968.

THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING IS CONCLUDING A 3 YEAR SURVEY OF ORIGINAL RESEARCH IN THE CORRECTIONS FIELD. A NATIONWIDE SAMPLE OF 1,870 CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL ON THE NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS WAS A MAJOR UNDERTAKING. RESULTS SHOWED THAT THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD IS DISORGANIZED; ITS JURISDICTIONS OVERLAP; THERE IS DUPLICATION OF EFFORT; AND PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES HAVE MANY DIFFERING PATTERNS OF AUTHORITY, ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES. COLLEGES SHOULD KNOW THE EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR VARIOUS CORRECTIONS CAREER POSITIONS. IT IS IMPORTANT TO INCREASE STAFF PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS. THE SURVEY INDICATED DEFINITE AREAS OF JOB DISSATISFACTION E.G., OVERWORK, UNDERPAYMENT, AND PROMOTION PROBLEMS. PERSONNEL WERE ASKED WHAT THEY CONSIDERED THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GOALS OF CORRECTIONS. REHABILITATION WAS FIRST AS EXPECTED, BUT MORE THAN HALF OF THOSE INTERVIEWED MENTIONED CHANGING COMMUNITY ATTITUDES AND CONDITIONS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AS THE SECOND GOAL.

32087

\$03
AUTHORS: RICHMOND, M. S.
TITLE: THE PRACTICALITIES OF COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
SOURCEID: 30(6):12-14,16,18, 1968.

A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR NEW APPROACHES TO CORRECTION OF THE OFFENDER IS NOT ENOUGH FOR THE PROGRAM PLANNERS OR MANAGERS. CONSIDERATION MUST ALSO BE GIVEN THE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS WHICH ACT AS LIMITS AND WHICH FREQUENTLY DICTATE PRIORITIES AND DIRECTIONS OF PROGRAM PLANNING. TRADITIONALLY, THE FOCUS OF PROGRAM AND STAFF CONCERN HAS BEEN ON THE ADAPTION OF INMATES TO THE SOCIETY OF THE INSTITUTION RATHER THAN ON THE COMMUNITY FROM WHICH OFFENDERS COME AND TO WHICH THEY WILL RETURN. THESE INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES MUST BECOME CORRECTIONAL CENTERS; THE USE OF CORRECTIONAL RESOURCES MUST BE SELECTED AND FLEXIBLE; AND A CLEARER DEFINITION OF TREATMENT GOALS IS NEEDED. ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC PROBLEM OF CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES HAS BEEN THAT FOR TOO LONG THEY HAVE TRIED TO DO THE JOB ALONE. THESE PROGRAMS SHOULD SHARE RESPONSIBILITIES WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS. THE NEED TO CONTINUALLY EVALUATE ALL ASPECTS OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMING CANNOT

BE OVEREMPHASIZED. IN REGARD TO OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS, THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM HAS MANY POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS FOR BOTH THE INTAKE AND DISCHARGE ENDS OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION. THE SAME IS TRUE FOR THE STUDY RELEASE PROGRAM WHERE SELECTED PRISONERS ARE GIVEN EDUCATION COURSES IN NEARBY COMMUNITIES. COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTERS CAN PROVIDE A PROGRAMMED AND SUPERVISED TRANSITION TO PRODUCTIVE COMMUNITY LIVING FOR SELECTED OFFENDERS. FURLOUGHS ARE ALSO A GOOD TREATMENT TOOL, PARTICULARLY IF THEY ARE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH WORK RELEASE, STUDY RELEASE, AND RESIDENTIAL CENTERS.

32088 \$03
 AUTHORS: BELCHER, GLEN.
 TITLE: PRISON: A LEARNING RESOURCE FOR SOCIAL WORK.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(6)20-22, 1968.

PRISONS ARE BEGINNING TO OFFER THEIR FACILITIES FOR THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF SOCIAL WORKERS, AND SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK ARE STARTING TO UTILIZE THE PRISON COMMUNITY WITH INCREASING SKILL. WITHIN THE PRISON COMMUNITY THERE IS AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN AND DEVELOP CRAFTSMANSHIP SKILL IN ANY OR ALL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL WORK. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

32091 \$03
 AUTHORS: MCDONALD, JAMES T.
 TITLE: CRIME IN KANSAS: 1966. SPECIAL REPORT SERIES, NO. 174.
 SOURCEID: LAWRENCE, KANSAS, GOV. RESEARCH CENTER, UNIV. KANSAS, 1968. 57 P.

WITHOUT A KNOWLEDGE OF THE VOLUME, LOCATION, AND TYPES OF CRIME AND THE NATURE OF THE OFFENDERS, IT IS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS THE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY CRIME. CONSEQUENTLY, CRIME STATISTICS ARE BASIC TO A PROPER PROGRAM OF CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL. THIS STUDY INVOLVED A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE POLICE RECORDS FOR 1966 AND IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT FROM THE DATA RECEIVED, CRIME CONDITIONS IN KANSAS CAN BE ANALYZED IN TERMS OF TROUBLED AREAS AND PERIODS OF THE YEAR AND CRIME INCIDENCE BY AGE GROUPS CAN BE DETERMINED. POLICE EFFORTS TOWARD PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CRIME CAN THEN BE CHanneLED. THE DATA PRESENTED IS SHOWN ON A COUNTY, CITY, AND REGIONAL BASIS AND A CONSTANT CHECK WAS MAINTAINED ON ALL THE DATA SUBMITTED BY THE REPORTING AGENCIES. THERE WAS A TOTAL OF 112,197 OFFENSES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN KANSAS DURING 1966. GENERALLY THESE OFFENSES ROSE IN VOLUME WITH THE PEAK BEING ATTAINED DURING JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER. CHARACTERISTICS OF AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY POLICE FOR SPECIFIC CRIMINAL ACTS ARE PRESENTED. MALES WERE ARRESTED 8 TIMES MORE OFTEN THAN FEMALES FOR ALL CRIMES. ONE-HALF OF ALL ARRESTS WERE OF PERSONS UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE. THE PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS FOR THIS AGE GROUP VARIES SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE AVERAGE ACCORDING TO THE CRIME INVOLVED. NINETY-FIVE PERCENT OF ARRESTS FOR VANDALISM, 90% OF AUTO THEFT, AND 88% OF ARSON ARRESTS INVOLVED PERSONS UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE. THIS AGE GROUP ALSO COMPRISED 85% OF ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY AND LARCENY AND OVER THREE-FOURTHS OF THE ARRESTS FOR FORCIBLE RAPE, ROBBERY, AND BUYING, RECEIVING, AND POSSESSING OF STOLEN GOODS. OF THE ARRESTS MADE, 85% INVOLVED PERSONS OF THE WHITE RACE WHILE 15% WERE NON-WHITES. THE STATE CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM IS ANTICIPATED TO YIELD A NUMBER OF IMMEDIATE AND LONG RANGE BENEFITS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32096 \$03
 AUTHORS: PAWELA, STANISLAW.
 TRITITLE: /MODEL AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL COURT (IN THE LIGHT OF THE PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE PENAL CODE)./
 TITLE: MODEL I FUNKCJE SĄDU PENITENCJARNEGO (W ŚWIETLE PROJEKTU KODEKSU KARNEGO WYKONAWCZEGO).
 SOURCE: PREGŁAD PENITENCJARNY.
 SOURCEID: 21(1):18-38, 1969.

THE PROPOSED CODIFICATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PENAL LAW IS UNIQUELY POLISH, REQUIRED 30 YEARS TO COMPLETE, AND IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE NEW RULES FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE ACCUSED, FOR DEFINING HIS LEGAL RIGHTS, AND FOR PROTECTING THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL. IT VIEWS THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WIDE AUTHORITY GIVEN TO THE SENTENCING JUDGE AND THE CRIMINAL COURT. THE ARTICLES SETTING OUT THE DUTIES OF CRIMINAL COURTS IMPLY THE FOLLOWING: (1) THE OVERALL FUNCTION CONSISTS IN DETERMINING WHETHER THE GOALS OF PUNISHMENT ARE BEING REALIZED AND HOW WELL THE REHABILITATION OF THE PRISONER IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED. THIS INVOLVES SUPERVISION OVER PENAL AGENCIES, OVER THOSE EXERCISING DISCIPLINARY CONTROL, AND OVER THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE IN TEMPORARY CUSTODY OF PRISONERS. (2) THE COURT IS TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN FASHIONING METHODS AND MEASURES WHICH WILL HAVE AN EDUCATIONAL IMPACT UPON THE CONVICT. IT MUST STUDY METHODS FOR CLASSIFYING THE PRISONERS, CHANGING THE FORM OF PENAL PRESSURE, EMPLOYING ENCOURAGEMENT, PRIVILEGES AND PENALTIES, USING MEDICAL INQUIRES AND PROCEDURES, AND PERMITTING DOUBT AND QUESTION REGARDING THE CARRYING OUT OF A SENTENCE. (3) IT IS ALSO THE COURT'S FUNCTION TO MODIFY PUNISHMENT AND SANCTIONS THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE, DETERMINING THE TYPE OF PENALTY AND CONDITIONS OF IMPRISONMENT, THE ADJUSTMENT OF PUNISHMENT, THE APPLICATION OF SOCIAL MEASURES, PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF REPEATERS, FREEDOM FROM CONFINEMENT UNDER ARREST, THE SETTING OF FINES, POSTPONEMENT OR DEFERMENT OF FINES, AND CONDITIONAL FREEDOM. (4) THE COURT ALSO SHOULD OVERSEE THE REHABILITATION OF THE CONVICT DURING RELEASE ON PROBATION, CHANGE AND EXPAND COURT ORDERS DURING THE COURSE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF BACKSLIDERS, SUPERVISE THE WORK OF LEGAL AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATORS, AND PROVIDE POST-PENAL ASSISTANCE.

32097 \$03
 AUTHORS: RAND, KENNETH R.
 DESIG: ED.
 TITLE: PLANNING A RECORD CONVERSION.
 SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
 SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 521-527).

GENERAL AND SPECIFIC DESCRIPTIONS OF A RECORD CONVERSION ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY. THE INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING A CONVERSION SHOULD INCLUDE A COMPLETE DEFINITION OF THE PRESENT RECORDS AND THE SYSTEM USED TO MAINTAIN THEM, A LISTING OF THE CLERICAL AND MACHINE-ORIENTED METHODS AVAILABLE FOR THE CONVERSION OF DATA, AND A DEFINITION OF THE NEW SYSTEM AND RECORDS ASSOCIATED WITH IT. THE FOLLOWING THREE BASIC ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO RECORD CONVERSION ARE DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE SCOPE OF THE CONVERSION EFFORT: CONVERSION OF THE ENTIRE HISTORICAL FILE AND ALL NEW RECORDS CREATED; CONVERSION OF ONLY THOSE NEW RECORDS CREATED AFTER A CUT-OFF DATE; AND CONVERSION OF SELECTED RECORDS FROM THE HISTORICAL FILE AND ALL NEW RECORDS CREATED AFTER A CUTOFF DATE. TO FORMULATE THE CONVERSION ALTERNATIVES APPROPRIATE TO A SPECIFIC SITUATION, THESE GENERAL CONVERSION ALTERNATIVES MUST BE RELATED TO THE PRESENT RECORDS SYSTEM AS WELL AS THE NEW SYSTEM DEFINED IN THE INITIAL PLANNING PHASE. FOUR FACTORS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN THE EVALUATION OF CONVERSION ALTERNATIVES: COSTS, SERVICE LEVELS PROVIDED, NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND SKILLS REQUIRED, AND ORGANIZATIONAL AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS. THIS APPROACH TO PLANNING A RECORD CONVERSION WAS USED FOR THE NEW YORK STATE IDENTIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM, WHICH IS A RAPID ACCESS COMPUTER-BASED DATA BANK CONTAINING CRIMINAL RECORDS AND FINGERPRINT INFORMATION. IT IS IN THE FINAL STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AFTER MORE THAN THREE YEARS OF PLANNING.

32098 \$03
 AUTHORS: D'ALESSANDRO, ADAM F.
 TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL.
 SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
 SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 25-31).

THE DEVELOPMENT AND USES OF AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING BY PEOPLE

INVOLVED IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. THE MULTI-FACETED PROBLEM OF INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL IS BEING ATTACKED FROM ALL SIDES BY PEOPLE IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF FACTORS THAT REFLECT THE STATE-OF-THE-ART AS IT AFFECTS LAW ENFORCEMENT. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ARE EAGER TO UTILIZE AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING, AND THIS URGENCY SOMETIMES LEADS TO THE INSTALLATION OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS WITHOUT ADEQUATE PLANNING. MOST CASES INVOLVED TO DATE INCLUDE STOLEN CARS, WANTED PERSONS, TRAFFIC WARRANTS, AND STOLEN PROPERTY. ALSO, INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL INVOLVE MORE THAN THE USE OF COMPUTERS. THERE IS CONCERN THAT THESE SYSTEMS WILL JEOPARDIZE THE SECURITY OF THE DATA BEING ENTERED AND INFRINGE ON THE PRIVACY OF THE INDIVIDUALS TO WHICH THAT DATA RELATES. AMONG THE CITIES INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, MEMPHIS, REDONDO BEACH, CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND NEW YORK CITY. A NUMBER OF COUNTIES ARE OPERATING OR STUDYING THE INSTALLATION OF SUCH SYSTEMS AND INCLUDE: DADE COUNTY AND PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA, AND THE COUNTY OF ORANGE, CALIFORNIA. AMONG THE STATES ARE: MICHIGAN-LEIN (LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION NETWORK), OHIO-LEADS (LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEM), CONNECTICUT, MISSOURI, CALIFORNIA, AND NEW YORK STATE, WHICH HAS NYSILS (NEW YORK STATE IDENTIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM). THE OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WHICH SUPPORTS AND ENCOURAGES RESEARCH, AND THE SECOND NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WHICH SERVES AS A FORUM FOR THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS, HAVE MADE POSSIBLE THE COORDINATION AND INTERCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AS IT RELATES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT.

32099 \$03
 AUTHORS: CONOT, ROBERT.
 TITLE: RIOT PROFILE: THE POLICE REACTION.
 SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
 SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 63-68).

SUGGESTIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL POLICE OPERATION DURING CIVIL DISORDERS IN GHETTOS ARE PRESENTED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. THERE HAS BEEN A TENDENCY FOR BLACK AMERICANS TO SEE POLICE AT THEIR WORST, AND FOR THE POLICE TO SEE BLACK AMERICANS AT THEIR WORST, WITHOUT EITHER UNDERSTANDING WHY IT IS SO. CONSIDERING THE STATE OF MIND AND ARMAMENT OF MANY NEGROES AND WHITES, IF AN ARMED RACIAL CLASH DOES DEVELOP, IT WILL, ESSENTIALLY, BE BEYOND THE POWER OF POLICE TO CONTROL, AND IT MAY TAKE THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES TO RESTORE ORDER. THE EFFORTS OF THE POLICE MUST BE DIRECTED TOWARD AVERTING SUCH A CLASH BY PRECRISIS PLANNING, EDUCATING THE WHITE POPULATION, AND CONVINCING THE NEGRO THAT THE POLICE ARE HIS POLICE FORCE AND THAT AMERICAN SOCIETY IS HIS SOCIETY. WHILE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CONSTRUCT A SINGLE RIOT PROTOTYPE, AN ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO DIVIDE A RIOT SITUATION INTO ROUGH STAGES AND TO FORMULATE SUGGESTIONS FOR APPROPRIATE POLICE ACTION IN EACH OF THOSE STAGES. THESE STAGES INCLUDE: PRECRISIS, EMBRYONIC, LIMITED VIOLENCE AND DESTRUCTION, OUT OF CONTROL, MASS COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, MASSIVE RESPONSE, AND RESTORATION OR ORDER. IN ALMOST EVERY CASE OF RIOTING, THE WEATHER WAS WARM. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF DISORDERS OCCURRED BETWEEN 6 P.M. AND 12:00 P.M. TEENAGERS AND YOUNG ADULTS INVARIABLY PROVIDE THE SPARK FOR THE INITIAL INCIDENT. THE INITIAL DISORDER WILL USUALLY OCCUR IN ONE OF THE HIGHEST DENSITY AREAS OF THE CITY AND THE SPARK TO SET OFF THE DISORDER USUALLY HAS BEEN ROUTINE ACTION BY THE POLICE.

32101 \$03
 AUTHORS: WINCKOSKI, BERNARD G.
 TITLE: DETROIT, SUMMER OF 1967.
 SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
 SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 73-76).

FIVE MAJOR PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

DURING THE RIOT IN JULY 1967 ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. (1) MOBILIZATION OF MANPOWER FOR ON-DUTY OFFICERS WAS AS EFFECTIVE AS IT COULD BE WITH THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY, BUT MOBILIZATION FOR OFF-DUTY PERSONNEL REVEALED SERIOUS DEFECTS. (2) ANOTHER DIFFICULT PROBLEM WAS PRISONER PROCESSING AND HOUSING, SINCE OVER 7,000 PEOPLE WERE ARRESTED. DETENTION FACILITIES WERE IMPROVISED AND THE COOPERATION OF THE CITY IN USING LARGE BUSES WAS VERY HELPFUL. THE PROCESSING OF FINGERPRINTS AND IDENTIFYING PRISONERS WAS THE MAJOR DIFFICULTY. (3) CONCERNING RADIO COMMUNICATION, THE USE OF THE PREP RADIO, A MOBILE RADIO USED FOR MAINTAINING CONTACT WHEN A POLICEMAN IS OUTSIDE THE CAR, PROVED INVALUABLE. HOWEVER, THE RADIO HAS SOME DEFICIENCIES. A HIGH LEVEL OF STREET NOISES INTERFERED WITH OFFICERS HEARING MESSAGES BROADCAST TO THEM. THE RADIO ITSELF IS TOO LARGE FOR CONVENIENT CARRYING AND HANDLING. FREQUENT RECHARGING OF THE BATTERIES DURING THE RIOT WAS REQUIRED. (4) THE HANDLING AND STORAGE OF LOOTED PROPERTY WAS ANOTHER MAJOR PROBLEM. PROPERTY THAT WAS RECOVERED BUT NOT NEEDED FOR EVIDENCE ADDED TO THE WORK LOAD OF THE DEPARTMENT. (5) THERE WAS A SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER, PARTICULARLY IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE RIOT. THE USE OF RESERVE FORCES OF CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS IS ONE SOLUTION THAT DETROIT IS NOW TRYING. THESE RESERVISTS WILL PROVIDE SECURITY AT IMPORTANT PUBLIC UTILITY BUILDINGS, PRECINCT STATIONS, AND OTHER POLICE BUILDINGS AND ESCORT FIREMEN AND OTHER EMPLOYEES WHO MUST PERFORM SERVICES IN THE RIOT AREA.

32104 \$03
 AUTHORS: KOBRIN, SOLOMON.
 TITLE: CIVIL DISTURBANCE-AN OVERVIEW.
 SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
 SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS 1969. 612 P. (P. 91-96).

THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE SOCIAL RESPONSE TO CIVIL DISORDER IS DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. AN AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER IS PRESENTED TO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER PROPER CONTROL AND CONTAINMENT PROCEDURES CAN BE DEVELOPED TO GET THE MAJOR JOB OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY. A RECONCEPTUALIZATION OF POLICE PROFESSIONALIZATION IS NEEDED BEYOND MATTERS OF TECHNICAL AND ORGANIZATION EFFICIENCY TO INCLUDE A KNOWLEDGE-BASED BODY OF PRACTICE THROUGH WHICH THE PRIME RESOURCE OF AUTHORITY MAY BE EFFECTIVELY DEPLOYED. ONE ELEMENT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A LOCALLY FORMED CADRE SPECIALIZED IN THE SERVICE AND INFORMATION FUNCTIONS OF POLICE OPERATIONS. THE IMPORTANCE OF MOVING RAPIDLY CANNOT BE TOO STRONGLY EMPHASIZED. RIOT PREVENTION STARTS WITH DAY-TO-DAY WORK DESIGNED NOT ONLY FOR THE CITIZEN FOR WHOM THE POLICE FUNCTION IS DESIGNED, BUT THE SECURITY OF THE ALIENATED POOR. TO AVOID URBAN GUERRILLA WARFARE, TWO BASIC CONDITIONS MUST BE MET: A FORTHRIGHT COMMITMENT TO SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION AMONG THE URBAN POOR, AND IMMEDIATE CHANGES DESIGNED TO REVERSE THE MUTUAL HOSTILITY BETWEEN POLICE AND MINORITY GROUP COMMUNITIES. IF SUCH REFORM IS TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN THE IMMEDIATE AND CRITICAL SHORT RUN, RESIDENTS OF THESE COMMUNITIES MUST COOPERATE.

32106 \$03
 AUTHORS: HILDRETH, ALAN E.
 TITLE: INTEGRATION OF THE NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER COMMUNICATIONS INTO A STATE OR LOCAL NETWORK.
 SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
 SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 435-439).

THE COMPUTERIZED OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC) ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. THE NCIC PROVIDES AN EXTREMELY VALUABLE TOOL FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE FORM OF COMPUTERIZED DATA BASE ON CRIME AND CRIMINALS. THE COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SYSTEM AND A METHOD OF MESSAGE INTERCHANGE BETWEEN THE NCIC AND AN INDEPENDENT STATE OR LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM ARE MAJOR SUBJECTS DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT. THE EQUIPMENT AT THE CENTER INCLUDES AN IBM 360 MODEL 40

COMPUTER, WITH TYPE 2703 TRANSMISSION CONTROL UNITS TO INTERFACE WITH THE COMMUNICATIONS LINES. LARGE AMOUNTS OF MASS STORAGE ENABLE THE COMPUTER TO PROVIDE RAPID ACCESS TO THE VARIOUS FILES. DUPLICATE TRANSMISSION CONTROL UNITS ARE INSTALLED, AND A BACKUP PROCESSOR IS AVAILABLE TO PROVIDE IMPROVED SYSTEM RELIABILITY. TERMINALS AT FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES PROVIDE REMOTE ACCESS TO THE COMPUTER FOR RETRIEVING INFORMATION, FOR ENTERING NEW DATA, AND FOR UPDATING OLD DATA. EACH TERMINAL IS CONNECTED TO THE NCIC COMPUTER BY ITS OWN PRIVATE CIRCUIT. THIS PROPERLY DESIGNED MESSAGE SWITCHING SYSTEM WILL EXTEND ITS SERVICE QUICKLY AND EASILY TO SMALL AND REMOTE SUBDIVISIONS.

32107 \$03
 AUTHORS: CONROY, GEORGE E.
 TITLE: A FIELD INTERVIEW SYSTEM UTILIZING EAM EQUIPMENT.
 SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
 SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 447-451).

AN AUTOMATED FIELD INTERVIEW SYSTEM USED BY THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT IS DESCRIBED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. THIS SYSTEM ALLOWS THE INVESTIGATOR CITY-WIDE SEARCHES OF INFORMATION UTILIZING VARIED INPUT CRITERIA. BECAUSE THE DATA BASE IS BROADER THAN THAT OF INFORMATION CAPTURED FROM ARREST OR CRIME REPORTS, THE FIELD INTERVIEW SYSTEM ASSISTS THE INVESTIGATOR IN DEVELOPING SUSPECT INFORMATION ENCOMPASSING NOT ONLY "REPEATERS" BUT ALSO POTENTIAL NEWCOMERS TO THE CRIME FIELD. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS SYSTEM ON A CITY-WIDE BASIS HAS SERVED TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL BY PROVIDING THEM ACCESS TO ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL DATA BASES PRESENT IN THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32108 \$03
 AUTHORS: STOEHNER, TERRENCE W.; GAFFNEY, PHILLIP M.
 TITLE: A COMPUTER-BASED FIELD INTERVIEW REPORT SYSTEM.
 SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
 SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 453-461).

SPECIFIC OPERATIONS OF THE ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT'S COMPUTER-BASED FIELD INTERVIEW REPORT (FIR) SYSTEM ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THIS SYSTEM IS INCREASED ACCESSIBILITY. ALTHOUGH THE IBM 7040 DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM AND 2302 DISK STORAGE PROVIDE THIS ACCESSIBILITY, EFFICIENCY HAS BEEN GREATLY INCREASED BY THE FOLLOWING THREE EXISTING PROGRAMS: (1) GEOGRAPHIC SUBDIVISION OF THE CITY--THE GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN PROVIDES THE ABILITY OF LIMITING AN INQUIRY TO A SPECIFIC AREA. (2) CODING OF CITY STREETS--THE NEW LOCATION CODE WAS DEVELOPED AS A MEANS OF CODING SPECIFIC ADDRESSES IN THE CITY AND ALSO GEOGRAPHIC AREAS (PARKS, COUNTIES, STATES, COUNTRIES, ETC.). (3) ON-LINE REMOTE TERMINALS--THE ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT HAD APPROXIMATELY FOUR YEARS' OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE WITH ON-LINE REMOTE TERMINALS PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIR PROGRAM. CONSEQUENTLY, TERMINAL EQUIPMENT WAS AVAILABLE AND THEIR ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY WAS NOT DEPENDENT ON THE FIR SYSTEM. 1 REFERENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32109 \$03
 AUTHORS: PARTRIDGE, WILLIAM R.; SUNYICH, LOUIS J.; WHISENAND, PAUL M.
 TITLE: DATA SYSTEMS OF SMALL CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS - A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE REDONDO BEACH PROJECT.
 SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
 SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 471-476).

A DATA SYSTEM FOR POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN SMALL CITIES IS DISCUSSED IN THIS PROGRESS OF THE REDONDO BEACH PROJECT WHICH BEGAN IN 1967. THIS REPORT WAS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. REDONDO BEACH HAS A POPULATION

JUST UNDER 60,000. AN INTENSIVE STUDY WAS MADE OF NONCOMPUTERIZED POLICE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS. CONCLUSIONS FROM THIS FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS ARE PRESENTED IN THE FORM OF TWO RECOMMENDATIONS: (1) CLARIFY THE DEPARTMENT'S ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND ITS PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES. KEEP THE DATA SYSTEM IN ITS PROPER ROLE, THAT OF SUPPORTING PEOPLE. AVOID THE TECHNICAL APPROACH. ESTABLISH PERFORMANCE STANDARDS IN TERMS OF EXPECTED RESULTS. (2) DETERMINE WHAT THE DEPARTMENT WANTS AND NEEDS FROM REGIONAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL SYSTEMS. FORMULATE AN IDEAL FLOW OF INFORMATION FROM THE CITY'S VIEWPOINT. MAKE THESE REQUIREMENTS KNOWN TO THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND COOPERATE WITH REGIONAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS. POLICE DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES CAN NEVER BE SHARED WITH OR DELEGATED TO A REGIONAL AGENCY. AT LEAST 80% OF THE DEPARTMENT'S INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS WILL BE PROCESSED FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.

32110 \$03
 AUTHORS: HALL, EARL E.; CHAPPELL, JACK F.
 TITLE: MAN-MACHINE SYSTEMS TO AID IN THE APPREHENSION OF CAREER CRIMINALS.
 SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
 SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 477-488).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPUTER SYSTEM TO AID POLICE IN APPREHENDING CRIMINALS AND PREVENTING CRIMES IS DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. FOR ALMOST A YEAR, MEMBERS OF THE DIKEWOOD CORPORATION, ASSISTED BY THE ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN WORKING ON A LOW - BUDGET PROJECT TO DEVELOP A COMPUTERIZED PATTERN FILE TO FORECAST CRIME. THE GOAL IS TO DEVELOP SUCH A FILE AND THE POLICE FIELD RESPONSE TO PATTERN INFORMATION SO THAT A GREAT MANY OFFENDERS MAY BE CAUGHT IN THE ACT. AN ANALYSIS OF BURGLARIES OVER A SPECIFIC PERIOD OF TIME REVEALED THAT THERE ARE PATTERNS IN THE BEHAVIOR OF ORDINARY CAREER CRIMINALS. DESPITE IMPROVED FORMS THERE WAS NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION TO DEVELOP A MORE EFFECTIVE PATROL AND DETECTIVE RESPONSE. ULTIMATELY ONLY THE MEMORY CAPACITY AND DATA PROCESSING CAPABILITY OF A MODERN COMPUTER COULD HANDLE THE REQUIRED DATA. THIS NEW APPROACH TO CRIME SOLVING AND PREVENTION PUTS THE TOOLS IN THE HANDS OF SENIOR POLICE OFFICERS; IT DOES NOT REPLACE GOOD POLICE, DECISION - MAKING AND JUDGMENT.

32111 \$03
 AUTHORS: STEIN, DONALD P.; CRAWSHAW, JAY-LOUISE; HERRON, JAMES C.
 TITLE: CRIME PREDICTION BY COMPUTER - DOES IT WORK AND IS IT USEFUL?
 SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
 SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 543-549).

THE DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, AND PROJECTED UTILITY OF A COMPUTER SYSTEM THAT AIDS IN THE PROBLEM OF CRIME CONTROL THROUGH CRIME PREDICTION ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT ALONG WITH SCIENTISTS FROM THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE RESEARCH LABORATORIES SET UP AN OPERATION CRIME PREDICTION MODEL WHICH IS CAPABLE OF PREDICTING CRIME OCCURRENCES HOUR BY HOUR AND SECTOR BY SECTOR. THE MODEL RECEIVES, AS INPUT, THE VALUES OF THE SELECTED CRIME FACTORS FOR A GIVEN TIME AND LOCATION IN THE CITY AND PRODUCES, AS OUTPUT, SOME INDEX INDICATING THE LIKELIHOOD OF CRIME OCCURRENCES AT THAT TIME AND LOCATION. IT CAN ALSO BE USED FOR OTHER ASPECTS OF POLICE OPERATIONS. ADDING NEW CRIME FACTORS AND UP-TO-DATE SOCIOECONOMIC DATA WILL KEEP THE MODEL RESPONSIVE TO CURRENT REAL-WORLD CONDITIONS SO THAT IT MAY GIVE MORE ACCURATE PREDICTIONS. SUBCLUSTERS WITHIN CRIME TYPES, SUCH AS DRUG STORE ROBBERIES OR APARTMENT HOUSE BURGLARIES, MAY BE INVESTIGATED TO PERMIT MORE SPECIFIC OPERATIONS OF CRIME OCCURRENCES.

32112

AUTHORS: BARD, MORTON; BERKOWITZ, BERNARD.
TITLE: FAMILY DISTURBANCE AS A POLICE FUNCTION.
SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 565-568).

THE TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO A FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT BY THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK IS DESCRIBED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. INTERVENTION IN THE FAMILY FIGHT HAS BEEN PRESENTED AS AN UNDERRATED, RATHER NEGLECTED POLICE FUNCTION, BUT ONE THAT HOLDS MUCH PROMISE FOR CRIME PREVENTION AS WELL AS FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE. SELECTED AND TRAINED POLICE FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION SPECIALISTS, SUPPORTED BY OTHER PROFESSIONALS, CAN ALSO GATHER BASIC DATA LEADING TO IDENTIFICATION OF VIOLENCE-PRONE INDIVIDUALS AND SITUATION. SUCH SPECIALISTS, KEENLY AWARE OF HUMAN SENSIBILITIES, MAY AFFORD A NEW AVENUE FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE CRUCIAL AREA OF POLICE - COMMUNITY RELATIONS. 18 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

32113

\$03

AUTHORS: NOLAN, SAMUEL, W.
TITLE: A POLICE-COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTION PROGRAM.
SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 111-113).

THE ORGANIZATION OF POLICE - COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS IN CHICAGO IN 1960 TO ACHIEVE BETTER POLICE - COMMUNITY RELATIONS IS DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. BY 1965 WORKSHOPS AND STEERING COMMITTEES WERE FORMED IN ALL BUT THE LOOP AREA DISTRICT OF THE CITY. IF SUCH WORKSHOPS ARE TO FUNCTION MEANINGFULLY, THEY MUST INCLUDE A TRUE REPRESENTATIVE CROSS-SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY, INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE, EDUCATORS, VARIOUS AGENCIES, BLOCK LEADERS, AND THE INDIGENT. THE POLICE OFFICER MUST RECOGNIZE IMPARTIALITY AND PROFESSIONALISM IN DEFENDING PUBLIC SAFETY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES, UNDERSTAND HUMAN PSYCHOLOGY, AND UNDERSTAND AND SYMPATHIZE WITH THE LESS FORTUNATE, WHO HAVE MANY PROBLEMS, INCLUDING HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT, AND EDUCATION.

32114

\$03

AUTHORS: REINKE, ROGER W.
TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION ASPECTS OF A UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER.
SOURCE: IN: COHN, S., LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II.
SOURCEID: PORT CITY PRESS, 1969. 612 P. (P. 191-193).

THE CONCEPT OF A SINGLE, UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR USE BY THE PUBLIC IN OBTAINING EMERGENCY AID IS DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. IN SELECTING SUCH A NUMBER, THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA SHOULD BE CONSIDERED: IT MUST BE TRULY UNIVERSAL; IT MUST BE EASILY RECALLED AND DIALED UNDER STRESS CONDITIONS; IT MUST BE USABLE FROM EVERY TYPE OF TELEPHONE, INCLUDING COIN-OPERATED; AND IT MUST RESULT IN THE PROVISION OF TIMELY AND APPROPRIATE ASSISTANCE. ON JANUARY 12, 1968, THE BELL SYSTEM ANNOUNCED THE AVAILABILITY OF THE DIGITS "911" FOR USE AS A UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY NUMBER. ALTHOUGH THIS TELEPHONE NUMBER DOES NOT MEET ALL THE STANDARDS LISTED ABOVE, IT IS BEING USED IN HALEYVILLE, ALABAMA, AND HUNTINGTON, INDIANA. NEW YORK CITY PLANS TO ROUTE "911" CALLS TO ITS NEW POLICE DISPATCHING CENTER. HOPEFULLY, THE MEANS WILL BE FOUND TO EXAMINE THESE AND OTHER APPLICATIONS SO THAT THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF UNIVERSALITY CAN BE REALISTICALLY ACHIEVED. 1 REFERENCE.

32117

\$03

AUTHORS: JUSTICE, BLAIR.
TITLE: REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE.
SOURCE: IN: JUSTICE, B., VIOLENCE IN THE CITY.
SOURCEID: FORT WORTH, T.C.U., 1969. 289 P. (P. 65-102).

THE EFFECTS OF POVERTY AND GHETTO LIVING ON THE REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE ARE EXPOUNDED IN THIS CHAPTER, WHICH IS PART OF A BOOK ON VIOLENCE IN THE CITIES. IN THIS CONTEXT, THE REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE CAN BE IDENTIFIED AS A PERSON WHO GENERATES A NEED TO DEMONSTRATE POWER OVER SOMEONE ELSE THROUGH VIOLENCE. HIS AGGRESSION IS CHRONIC AND CRIMINAL AND IN STRIKING OUT AT OTHERS, HE FINDS A FORM OF RELEASE, OF EXPRESSING A REACTION AGAINST MANY CONDITIONS THAT CHARACTERIZE HIS LIFE. THE REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE REFLECTS NOT ONLY "SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION: AND A REACTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION, BUT ALSO AN INTENSE NEED TO GAIN POWER AND CONTROL IN HIS LIFE. THIS NEED MAY BE BASED ON SOCIAL FRAGMENTATION AND THE PERSONAL DEVALUATION THAT COMES FROM DISCRIMINATION, BUT THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF THE REBEL IS THAT THESE FACTORS DO NOT LEAD TO A GENERAL APATHY OR TO WITHDRAWAL THROUGH DRUGS OR MENTAL ILLNESS. WHAT POWER BESTOWS ON A REBEL IS RECOGNITION FROM OTHERS, AND A SENSE OF IDENTITY, AND OF BEING "SOMEBODY." A CASE HISTORY IS PRESENTED OF PHIL FITCH, (A PSEUDONYM) A PRODUCT OF HOUSTON'S SLUM GHETTO, WHO KILLED A WHITE MAN BECAUSE HIS COURAGE WAS CHALLENGED. WHEN THE POLICE PICKED HIM UP, FITCH DID NOT RESIST ARREST BECAUSE, TO HIMSELF, HE WAS A BIG MAN WHO DID NOT NEED TO PROVE HIMSELF ANY LONGER. FITCH COULD HAVE BECOME A NARCOTIC ADDICT OR AN ALCOHOLIC, BUT HE BECAME A PERSON WHO WAS DRAWN TO VIOLENCE AND, AS ILLUSTRATED BY HIS SENSELESS AGGRESSION, WAS A REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE. THE STORY OF ANOTHER NEGRO, JAMES NORRIS (A CODE NAME), WHO DISCOVERED HIS IDENTITY AND SENSE OF POWER THROUGH A "SELF-THRUST" IS ALSO RELATED AS EVIDENCE THAT, DESPITE ALL THE ODDS AGAINST THE PERSON BORN IN A GHETTO AND DESPITE ALL THE ADVERSE INFLUENCES OF BEING HOMELESS AND CONTINUOUSLY MOVING FROM PLACE TO PLACE, A PERSON CAN OVERCOME THESE EFFECTS. WHILE IN PRISON, HE ROSE FROM THE BRINK OF ILLITERACY TO BEING ONE OF 57 INMATES WHO EVER PASSED COLLEGE COURSES WITHIN A STATE PRISON. ANOTHER DISCUSSION IS INCLUDED ON A STUDY OF THE ATTITUDES ON CIVIL RIGHTS OF 42 HOUSTON NEGROES WHO WERE TERMED "BAD ACTORS" AND "REPEATERS," SINCE THE REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE IS VIEWED AS A PERSON DRIVEN TOWARD VIOLENCE AND CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITY IS CLEARLY NOT HIS DOMINANT AVENUE OF EXPRESSION, HOWEVER, RIOTS HAVE BEEN LINKED TO CIVIL RIGHTS. AN INTERESTING FINDING OF THIS SURVEY IS THAT THE REBEL IS NOT AT ALL CONCERNED WITH HIS OWN NEED FOR DIGNITY OR IMPROVEMENT. HE IS MUCH MORE INCLINED TO PROJECT THE CAUSE OF NEGRO PROBLEMS TO DISCRIMINATION AND INSUFFICIENT JOB OPPORTUNITIES. 46 REFERENCES.

32129 \$03
 AUTHORS: BLOCH, HERBERT A.
 TITLE: THE GAMBLING BUSINESS: AN AMERICAN PARADOX.
 SOURCE: IN: GERSON, W., SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN A CHANGING WORLD.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, THOMAS Y. CROWELL, 1969. 621 P. (P. 97-108).

GAMBLING IN AMERICA IS A SPECIAL TYPE OF PROBLEM, SINCE AMERICANS HAVE A PECULIAR COMBINATION OF CONTRADICTORY ATTITUDES TOWARD GAMBLING. MANY PEOPLE WHO MAY BE EXTREMELY HESITANT TO PERMIT GOVERNMENTALLY SPONSORED FORMS OF GAMBLING WITHIN THEIR JURISDICTION DO NOT HESITATE TO GAMBLE IF SOMEONE OFFERS THE MEANS AND FACILITIES. AMERICANS LIKE TO GAMBLE AND ARE ENCOURAGED TO DO SO THROUGH NUMEROUS DIRECT AND SUBTLE PRESSURES. GAMBLING IN PRINCIPLE IS AN AMERICAN VALUE-THEME. GAMBLING FOR MONEY IS, IN MOST CASES, PUBLICLY AGAINST THE LAW. EVEN THOUGH GAMBLING IN PRINCIPLE IS A TRADITIONAL VALUE - THEME. THUS IT WOULD SEEM THAT THERE ARE DEEP ROOTED AND BUILT IN STRUCTURAL PRESSURES TO BREAK THE LAW. THE SITUATION THEN IS READY FOR VARIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZED PATTERNED EVASIONS OF THE LEGAL NORMS. IF THE GOVERNMENT OR OTHER LEGITIMATE ORGANIZATIONS DO NOT OFFER FACILITIES TO COUNTER THIS, THE ILLEGITIMATE ORGANIZATIONS WILL DO SO. 12 REFERENCES.

32130 \$03
 AUTHORS: MATZA, DAVID; SYKES, GRESHAM M.
 TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND SUBTERRANEAN VALUES.
 SOURCE: IN: GERSON, W., SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN A CHANGING WORLD.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, THOMAS Y. CROWELL, 1969. 621 P. (P. 109-120).

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT JUVENILE DELINQUENT'S VALUES ARE FAR LESS

DEVIAN'T THAN COMMONLY PORTRAYED AND THE PICTURE THAT MOST PEOPLE HAVE OF DELINQUENTS IS DUE TO AN ERRONEOUS OR OVERSIMPLIFIED VIEW OF THE MIDDLE CLASS VALUE SYSTEM. MANY SUPPOSEDLY DELINQUENT VALUES ARE VERY SIMILAR TO THOSE EMBODIED IN THE LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF THE DOMINANT SOCIETY. THE AUTHORS USE THE CONCEPT OF SUBTERRANEAN VALUES, VALUES THAT ARE IN CONFLICT OR IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER DEEPLY HELD VALUES BUT WHICH ARE STILL RECOGNIZED AND ACCEPTED BY MANY PEOPLE. SUBTERRANEAN VALUES ARE LIKE PRIVATE INTERESTS OR DESIRES AS OPPOSED TO PUBLIC MORALITY OR THE IDEALIZED VALUES OF THE SOCIETY. AN EXPLANATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY MAY BE CLARIFIED BY EXPLORING THE DELINQUENT'S SIMILARITY TO THE SOCIETY THAT PRODUCED HIM RATHER THAN HIS DISSIMILARITY. 15 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32133 \$03
 AUTHORS: MILLER, WALTER B.
 TITLE: LOWER CLASS CULTURE AS A GENERATING MILIEU OF GANG DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: IN: GERSON, W., SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN A CHANGING WORLD.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, THOMAS Y. CROWELL, 1969. 621 P. (P. 154-171).

THIS ARTICLE OFFERS ONE OF THE CLASSIC EXPLANATIONS OF LOWER CLASS DELINQUENCY. THE AUTHOR PRESENTS A BRIEF SUMMARY MODEL OF THE BASIC FOCAL CONCERNS OF THE URBAN LOWER-CLASS ADULT SUBCULTURE. (THEY INCLUDE TROUBLE, TOUGHNESS, SMARTNESS, EXCITEMENT, FATE, AND AUTONOMY.) THESE FOCAL CONCERNS, AND THE DEGREE TO WHICH THEY OPERATE, ARE QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THE MIDDLE CLASS CULTURE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. LOWER CLASS CHILDREN WILL NORMALLY BE SOCIALIZED INTO THE CULTURE OF THEIR PARENTS AND OTHER ADULTS IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD. IF THAT IS THE CASE, THE NORMAL LOWER CLASS CHILD IS BOUND TO BECOME A DEVIAN'T ACCORDING TO MIDDLE CLASS STANDARDS. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS, THEN, THAT IT IS NOT AT ALL SURPRISING THAT LOWER CLASS BOYS ARE MORE APT THAN MIDDLE CLASS BOYS TO ENGAGE IN GANG DELINQUENCY. 2 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32136 \$03
 AUTHORS: TYLER, GUS.
 TITLE: THE ROOTS OF ORGANIZED CRIME.
 SOURCE: IN: GERSON, W., SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN A CHANGING WORLD.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, THOMAS Y. CROWELL, 1969. 621 P. (P. 198-214).

ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES CAN BE SEEN AS A SUBCULTURE ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE THE "OUTLAWED" SERVICES AND COMMODITIES THAT MANY "RESPECTABLE" PEOPLE DESIRE. THIS ESSAY POINTS OUT THAT ORGANIZED CRIME IS NOT A PHENOMENON OF THE PAST, BUT RATHER AN ECONOMICALLY POWERFUL, POLITICALLY INFLUENTIAL, AND EVER RENEWED FORCE THAT IS A PART OF THE AMERICAN SCENE. ITS ROOTS LIE DEEP WITHIN THE VALUE STRUCTURE OF AMERICAN CULTURE. THE VERY VALUES AND SOCIOHISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS THAT HAVE MADE THE UNITED STATES AN AFFLUENT AND DYNAMIC SOCIETY HAVE ALSO PRODUCED A NATION IN WHICH PEOPLE ARE ENCOURAGED TO BREAK LAWS AND TO PURSUE WEALTH AND RIGHTS BY ANY MEANS, REGARDLESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES. 1 REFERENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32151 \$03
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH SHONLE.
 TITLE: THE CONCEPTS OF TOLERANCE AND CONTRACULTURE AS APPLIED TO DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND. ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. P. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P. (P. 5-19).

IN DEFINING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, LAWS ARE OF LITTLE USE. USUALLY LAWS ARE SPECIFIC ONLY IN RELATION TO SERIOUS ADULT OFFENSES. THIS PAPER IS AN ATTEMPT TO ASSIGN MISBEHAVIOR TO A PLACE IN THE TOTAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE, AND TO DETERMINE WHEN MISBEHAVIOR SHOULD BE TERMED DELINQUENCY. THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU DEFINITION OF DELINQUENCY IS TENTATIVELY USED: BEHAVIOR THAT INTERFERES WITH THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS, OR MENACES THE WELFARE OF THE DELINQUENT OR THE WELFARE OF

THE COMMUNITY. THE AUTHOR IS CONCERNED MAINLY WITH THE LAST, CONSTRUED TO MEAN THE EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION. A FIGURE IS DRAWN UP TO REPRESENT THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE, THE FRAMEWORK OF WHICH CONSISTS OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND LESS FORMAL BUT FAIRLY PERMANENT ORGANIZATIONS THAT, OPERATING TOGETHER, CARRY ON THE FUNCTIONS OF SOCIETY. THIS CONTINUUM OF BEHAVIOR IS DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS A THROUGH G WITH SECTION D REPRESENTING THE CENTRAL OR DOMINANT PART OF THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE, WHERE THE INSTITUTIONS ARE FOUND THAT SET THE FORMAL STANDARDS FOR BEHAVIOR AND EXERT THE FORMAL MEANS OF CONTROL. THE BASELINE REPRESENTS THE EXTENT OF DEVIATIONS FROM THE CENTRAL SOCIAL NORMS. ACCORDING TO THIS HYPOTHETICAL FORMULATION, BEHAVIOR FALLS INTO A CONTINUUM FROM THE CONDEMNABLE BEHAVIOR (AREA A) THROUGH DECREASING DEGREES OF DISSAPPROVED BEHAVIOR TO THE CENTRAL AREA D AND THEN THROUGH INCREASING DEGREES OF GOOD BEHAVIOR TO NEAR PERFECTION IN AREA G. THE ANALYSIS OF DEVIANCY IN THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION CLARIFIES SEVERAL PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. AMONG THOSE PROBLEMS ARE: (1) THE RELATION OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES TO SOCIAL CLASS; (2) THE EVALUATION OF BEHAVIOR EXPECTATIONS FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH ON PROBATION OR PAROLE. THE THIRD POINT THAT MAY BE CLARIFIED BY THE BEHAVIOR CONTINUUM IS THE OFTEN REPEATED STATEMENT THAT ALL BOYS ARE DELINQUENT BUT ONLY POOR BOYS ARE BROUGHT TO COURT OR TO CORRECTIONAL SCHOOLS. AN EXAMINATION OF DATA LEADS TO THE CONCLUSION THAT IN STUDIES DONE WITH HIGH SCHOOL BOYS AND CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL BOYS, THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS HAD CONFINED THEIR DELINQUENCIES TO ACTS WITHIN THE AREA OF TOLERANCE OF THE COMMUNITY, WHEREAS THE CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL BOYS WERE GUILTY OF BEHAVIOR OF TYPES A OR B, HIGHLY DISAPPROVED AND REGARDED AS THREATENING TO THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS. 12 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32152 \$03
 AUTHORS: GIBBENS, T. C. N.; AHRENFELDT, R. H.
 TITLE: DEFINITION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. P. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 20-24).

ALL THE REASONS FOR VARIATION IN THE DEFINITION OF ADULT CRIME APPLY ALSO TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BUT THERE IS AN ADDITIONAL AND MUCH GREATER COMPLEXITY ATTACHED TO THE CONCEPT OF DELINQUENCY IN CHILDREN. THE DEFINITION OF JUVENILE OFFENSES APPEARS TO HAVE ARISEN FROM A DESIRE TO PROVIDE DIFFERENT TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN, AND TO ENSURE THIS BY ABANDONING SOME ADULT DEFINITIONS. HOWEVER, THE ROOTS OF THIS DIFFERENTIATION GO MUCH DEEPER AND TO PURSUE THIS THOUGHT THE AUTHOR LOOKS AT HOW PARTICULAR CULTURES LOOK UPON CHILDREN, HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT. THERE SEEMS TO BE LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURES IN RELATION TO THE EMERGENCE OF A DEFINITION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BUT THERE SEEM TO BE SEVERAL STAGES OF CULTURAL CHANGE IN RELATION TO DELINQUENCY. IN THE FIRST STAGE, IN A TRIBAL CULTURE, THERE IS LITTLE OR NO DELINQUENCY. IN THE SECOND STAGE, IN WHICH THE RAPIDLY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF AFRICA AND THE EAST ARE BECOMING INVOLVED, JUVENILE THIEVES AND THE LIKE BECOME AN INCREASING THREAT TO SOCIETY BECAUSE URBANIZATION IS DESTROYING THE COHESION OF FAMILIES. IT IS IN THE THIRD STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT, WHICH APPLIES TO WESTERN EUROPE AND THE U. S. A, THAT DEFINITIONS BECOME INDISTINCT. THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD CARE AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, STIMULATED BY THE STUDY AND INCREASING UNDERSTANDING OF THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, LEADS MORE AND MORE TO A PREVENTIVE APPROACH. WHETHER THIS CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OCCURS OR NOT IS A MATTER OF CONJECTURE. ALTHOUGH THE CRIMINOLOGIST MUST CONCENTRATE UPON THOSE FORMS OF BEHAVIOR WHICH IN ADULTS WOULD CONSTITUTE CRIMES, HE MUST NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE FACT THAT HE IS WORKING ON SHIFTING AND UNCERTAIN GROUND, AND DEALING WITH EVER VARYING FACTORS, SUBJECT TO CHANGING SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE AND FLUCTUATING ATTITUDES. 5 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32153 \$03
 AUTHORS: LEJINS, PETER P.
 TITLE: AMERICAN DATA ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN AN INTERNATIONAL FORUM.

SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. P. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 25-32).

DURING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, MATTERS OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AS PRESUMABLE INDICES OF THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMPETING SOCIAL ORDERS ACQUIRED NEW SIGNIFICANCE IN THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL BATTLE OF IDEOLOGIES. IN THE UNITED STATES, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS GIVEN SERIOUS ATTENTION AND IS FREELY DISCUSSED, AND STATISTICAL FIGURES ON DELINQUENCY ARE FOREVER BEING COMPILED. FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON, IT IS IMPORTANT TO ACCURATELY INTERPRET THE MEANING OF DELINQUENCY DATA. FROM A WIDE VARIETY OF SIGNIFICANT POINTS WHICH SUGGEST THEMSELVES IN THIS CONTEXT, THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES 3 OF THE MORE IMPORTANT: (1) THE DIFFERENCE IN THE OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS OF DELINQUENCY USED IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN THE MAJORITY OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES; (2) THE TRANSFER TO SUCH PUBLIC AGENCIES AS THE JUVENILE COURT, PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, POLICE, ETC., THE FUNCTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE CONTROL OF JUVENILE BEHAVIOR FORMERLY PERFORMED BY SUCH CONVENTIONAL SOCIALIZING INSTITUTIONS AS THE FAMILY, SCHOOL, CHURCH, AND NEIGHBORHOOD; (3) THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE PUBLIC CONTROL OF JUVENILE BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IS DEVELOPED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. 1 REFERENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32154 \$03
AUTHORS: KVARACEUS, WILLIAM C.; MILLER, WALTER B.
TITLE: NORM-VIOLATING BEHAVIOR AND LOWER-CLASS CULTURE.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. P. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 37-47).

THE BEHAVIOR OF THOSE INVOLVED IN A GIVEN CULTURAL SYSTEM MAY BE SAID TO BE MOTIVATED BY A SET OF "FOCAL CONCERNS," WHICH RECEIVE SPECIAL EMPHASIS WITHIN THAT CULTURE. THE AUTHOR PRESENTS AND DISCUSSES SOME OF THE PATTERNED FORMS OF BEHAVIOR AND FOCAL CONCERNS WHICH CHARACTERIZE THE CULTURE OF THE LOWER CLASS AND HOW THESE ARE RELATED TO NORM - VIOLATING BEHAVIOR OF LOWER CLASS ADOLESCENTS. A LOOK AT THE FORCES IN THIS MILIEU WHICH TEND TO GENERATE NORM - VIOLATING BEHAVIOR FOR A LARGE SEGMENT OF THE DELINQUENCY POPULATION SHOWS THAT TROUBLE, TOUGHNESS, SMARTNESS, EXCITEMENT, FATE, AND AUTONOMY ARE CONCERNS. 7 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32155 \$03
AUTHORS: COHEN, ALBERT K.
TITLE: THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 47-62).

THE INTERPRETATION OF THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE HAS IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS. LOOKING AT THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE, THE AUTHOR FINDS THAT IT IS NONUTILITARIAN, MALICIOUS, AND NEGATIVISTIC. WHEN A YOUNGSTER STEALS, IT IS ASSUMED THAT HE DOES SO BECAUSE HE NEEDS THE OBJECT AND CAN PUT IT TO USE. THIS IS NOT NECESSARILY TRUE. STEALING IS OFTEN NONRATIONAL AND NONUTILITARIAN AS IT IS OFTEN A VALUED ACTIVITY FOR GLORY, PROWESS AND SATISFACTION. DELINQUENCY IS OFTEN A BID FOR RECOGNITION AND TO AVOID ISOLATION. THROUGHOUT THERE IS A KIND OF MALICE APPARENT, AN ENJOYMENT IN THE DISCOMFORT OF OTHERS. THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE IS NOT ONLY A SET OF RULES, A DESIGN FOR LIVING WHICH IS DIFFERENT FROM AND INDIFFERENT TO OR EVEN IN CONFLICT WITH THE NORMS OF RESPECTABLE SOCIETY. IT IS, THEREFORE, A NEGATIVE SOCIETY. THE DELINQUENT SYSTEM OF VALUES AND WAY OF LIFE DOES A GOOD JOB OF PROBLEM SOLVING MOST EFFECTIVELY. THE SAME VALUE SYSTEM, IMPINGING UPON CHILDREN DIFFERENTLY EQUIPPED TO MEET IT, IS INSTRUMENTAL IN GENERATING BOTH DELINQUENCY AND RESPECTABILITY.

32156 \$03
AUTHORS: CLOWARD, RICHARD A., OHLIN, LLOYD E.

TITLE: TYPES OF DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 62-83).

VARIOUS FORMS OF NEIGHBORHOOD INTEGRATION AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE AND THERE ARE SPECIFIC SOCIAL CONDITIONS THAT MAKE FOR THE EMERGENCE OF DISTINCTIVE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES. DELINQUENT RESPONSES VARY FROM ONE NEIGHBORHOOD TO THE OTHER ACCORDING TO THE ARTICULATION OF THESE STRUCTURES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. THE AUTHOR'S OBJECT IS TO SHOW MORE PRECISELY HOW VARIOUS FORMS OF NEIGHBORHOOD INTEGRATION AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUBCULTURAL CONTENT. NOWHERE IN THE CRIMINOLOGICAL LITERATURE IS THE CONCEPT OF INTEGRATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT AGE-LEVELS OF OFFENDER MADE MORE EXPLICIT THAN IN THE DISCUSSIONS OF CRIMINAL LEARNING. CRIMINOLOGISTS AGREE THAT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR PRESUPPOSES PATTERNED SETS OF RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH WHICH THE VALUES AND SKILLS ARE COMMUNICATED AND TRANSMITTED. BECAUSE THE CARRIERS OF CRIMINAL AND CONVENTIONAL VALUES ARE CLOSELY BOUND TO ONE ANOTHER, THE STABLE CRIMINAL ROLES DEVELOP. THE DRUG ADDICT MIGHT BE THE ONE EXCEPTION TO THE IDEA OF THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE. DESPITE THE PRESSURES TOWARD SUBCULTURAL FORMATION, IT IS PROBABLY TRUE THAT THE RESULTING TIES AMONG ADDICTS ARE NOT SO SOLIDARY AS THOSE AMONG PARTICIPANTS IN CRIMINAL AND CONFLICT SUBCULTURES. ADDICTION IS IN MANY WAYS AN INDIVIDUALISTIC ADAPTATION, FOR THE "KICK" IS ESSENTIALLY A PRIVATE EXPERIENCE. THE COMPELLING NEED FOR THE DRUG IS ALSO A DIVISIVE FORCE, FOR IT LEADS TO INTENSE COMPETITION AMONG ADDICTS FOR MONEY. FORCES OF THIS KIND THUS LIMIT THE RELATIVE COHESION WHICH CAN DEVELOP AMONG USERS. THERE ARE CERTAIN SOCIAL CONDITIONS THAT GIVE RISE TO RETREATIST REACTIONS SUCH AS DRUG USE AMONG ADOLESCENTS. 13 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32157 \$03
 AUTHORS: YABLONSKY, LEWIS.
 TITLE: THE CLASSIFICATION OF GANGS.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 83-94).

THREE TYPES OF GANGS APPEAR MOST PERSISTENTLY IN "GANG NEIGHBORHOOD": (1) DELINQUENT GANGS, (2) VIOLENT GANGS, AND (3) SOCIAL GANGS. THE AUTHOR ATTEMPTS TO DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AND BEHAVIOR OF EACH OF THESE GROUPS. THE DELINQUENT GANG IS DOMINATED BY DELINQUENT PATTERNS OR ACTIVITIES CHARACTERIZED BY SUCH ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR AS STEALING OR ASSAULT WITH MATERIAL PROFIT AS THE ESSENTIAL OBJECTIVE; THE VIOLENT GANG'S ACTIVITY IS DOMINATED BY SOCIOPATHIC THEMES OF SPONTANEOUS PRESTIGE-SEEKING VIOLENCE WITH PSYCHIC GRATIFICATION (KICKS) AS THE GOAL; THE SOCIAL GANG IS A SOCIAL GROUP COMPRISED OF TOUGH YOUTHS WHO BAND TOGETHER BECAUSE THEY BELIEVE AND FIND THEIR INDIVIDUAL GOALS OF A SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTIVE NATURE CAN MOST ADEQUATELY BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THEIR GANG PATTERN. ALTHOUGH THESE GANGS SELDOM APPEAR IN A PURE FORM, THEY HAVE A CENTRAL CHARACTERISTIC THAT DISTINGUISHES THEM. THE GANGS' CENTRAL NORMS, BEHAVIOR PATTERNS, AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEMBERSHIP TEND TO DISTINGUISH EACH GANG TYPE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32158 \$03
 AUTHORS: MATZA, DAVID; SYKES, GRESHAM M.
 TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND SUBTERRANEAN VALUES.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 94-105).

THE DELINQUENT IS DEVIANT; NOT ONLY DOES HIS BEHAVIOR RUN COUNTER TO THE LAW BUT HIS UNDERLYING NORMS, ATTITUDES, AND VALUES ALSO STAND OPPOSED TO THOSE OF THE DOMINANT SOCIAL ORDER WHICH IS THE MIDDLE CLASS. THIS PAPER ARGUES THAT: (1) THE VALUES BEHIND MUCH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ARE FAR LESS DEVIANT THAN THEY ARE COMMONLY PORTRAYED; (2) THE FAULTY PICTURE IS DUE TO A GROSS OVERSIMPLIFICATION OF THE MIDDLE CLASS VALUE SYSTEM. WHEN WE EXAMINE

THE DELINQUENT'S VALUES CLOSELY, WE MUST BE STRUCK BY THEIR SIMILARITY TO THE COMPONENTS OF THE CODE OF THE "GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE" DEPICTED BY THORSTEIN VEBLEN. THE EMPHASIS ON DARING AND ADVENTURE; THE REJECTION OF THE PROSAIC DISCIPLINE OF WORK; THE TASTE FOR LUXURY AND CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION; AND THE RESPECT PAID TO MANHOOD DEMONSTRATED THROUGH FORCE--ALL FIND A PROTOTYPE IN THAT SARDONIC PICTURE OF A LEISURED ELITE. WHAT IS NOT FAMILIAR IS THE MODE OF EXPRESSION OF THESE VALUES, NAMELY DELINQUENCY. THIS THEORY CONCERNING THE ROLE OF LEISURE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY LEAVES UNSOLVED A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS. FIRST, THERE IS THE QUESTION WHY SOME ADOLESCENTS CONVERT SUBTERRANEAN VALUES INTO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND OTHERS DO NOT. SECOND, WE NEED TO KNOW A GOOD DEAL MORE ABOUT THE DISTRIBUTION OF LEISURE AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND ITS IMPACT ON THEIR VALUE SYSTEM. THE AUTHOR SUSPECTS THAT 2 VARIABLES ARE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE: (1) THE EXTENT OF IDENTIFICATION WITH ADULT SYMBOLS OF WORK, SUCH AS THE FATHER; AND (2) THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE SCHOOL IS SEEN AS PROVIDING ROLES TO ENHANCE THE EGO, BOTH NOW AND IN THE FUTURE, RATHER THAN AS AN OPPRESSIVE AND DREARY MARKING OF TIME. 13 REFERENCES.

32159 \$03
 AUTHORS: ENGLAND, RALPH W., JR.
 TITLE: A THEORY OF MIDDLE CLASS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 106-115).

POST-WAR CHANGES IN COMMUNICATIONS PROCESSES ARE HEIGHTENING INGROUP FEELINGS WITHIN A LARGE POPULATION SEGMENT WHICH, DURING THE LAST 100 YEARS, HAS EXPERIENCED INCREASED STATUS AMBIGUITY AS THE PRODUCTIVE ROLES OF THIS GROUP HAVE DIMINISHED. THE INTENSIVE PREOCCUPATION WITH PLAY AMONG TODAY'S TEENAGERS RESULT FROM THE CIRCUMSTANCE THAT HEDONISTIC PURSUITS, EVOKED BY THE YOUNGSTERS' PRESENT POSITION IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE, ARE BECOMING THE STATUS-DEFINING "FUNCTION" OF THIS EMERGING NATIONAL INTEREST GROUP. IN ORDER TO RETAIN THE NEED - SATISFACTIONS PRODUCED BY THIS NEW STATUS CLARIFICATION, THE GROUP'S VALUES AND NORMS MUST SUPPORT ITS PLAY FUNCTION BY CONSTITUTING A HEDONISTIC ETHOS, AND MUST NEUTRALIZE NONHEDONISTIC PRESSURES FROM THE ADULT WORLD EITHER BY DENIGRATING THEM ENTIRELY OR BY ALTERING THEM TO CONFORM WITH THE TEENAGE CULTURE. ONCE INCORPORATED INTO THAT CULTURE, THEY BECOME CONTROLLING AND MOTIVATING FORCES FOR THOSE TEENAGERS SHARING THE SYSTEM BUT IN DIRECTIONS SOMETIMES INCONSISTENT WITH ADULT NORMS. 10 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

32160 \$03
 AUTHORS: SCOTT, JOSEPH W.; VAZ, EDMUND W.
 TITLE: A PERSPECTIVE ON MIDDLE CLASS DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 115-128).

A MAJOR IMPLICATION OF THIS PAPER, IS THAT A SPECIAL SET OF MOTIVES NEED NOT BE RECRUITED TO EXPLAIN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR WITHIN THE MIDDLE CLASS YOUTH CULTURE. AT NO TIME DOES THE MIDDLE CLASS TEENAGER TURN FROM LEGITIMATE TO ILLEGITIMATE MEANS IN ORDER TO ATTAIN HIS ENDS. IN TERMS OF A MEAN - END SCHEME, THIS CAN ONLY MAKE SENSE IF THERE HAS BEEN NEITHER A REJECTION OF CULTURAL GOALS NOR FRUSTRATION IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF LEGITIMATE MEANS. THE SEEDS OF MIDDLE CLASS DELINQUENCY RESIDE IN THE PROMINENT, CULTURALLY ESTEEMED PATTERNS THEMSELVES. THEREFORE, DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR CAN BEST BE UNDERSTOOD THROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE LEGITIMATE YOUTH CULTURE AND ITS STRUCTURAL CONNECTIONS TO THE COMMUNITY WITHIN THE LARGER HISTORICAL TRANSFORMATION TAKING PLACE. 19 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

32161 \$03
 AUTHORS: HASKELL, MARTIN R.
 TITLE: TOWARD A REFERENCE GROUP THEORY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 129-143).

IN AN ATTEMPT TO ANSWER THE QUESTION: "HOW DOES THE INDIVIDUAL BECOME COMMITTED TO DELINQUENCY?", A TENTATIVE REFERENCE GROUP THEORY IS ADVANCED. AN EXPLANATION IS OFFERED TO ACCOUNT FOR THE FACT THAT AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS A MEMBER OF A NORMATIVE PERSONAL REFERENCE GROUP, A FAMILY, LATER BECOMES A MEMBER OF A DELINQUENT PERSONAL REFERENCE GROUP, A STREET GROUP OR GANG. BASED ON THE THEORY ADVANCED, RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE WHICH SHOULD REVERSE THE TREND TO INCREASES IN DELINQUENCY. THESE RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE: (1) PROVIDING CLASSES ORGANIZED AROUND THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING REALISTIC GOALS; (2) SUPPLYING PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING TO BOYS BEFORE THEIR 11TH YEAR TO ASSIST THEM IN DECIDING UPON APPROPRIATE OCCUPATIONAL AND SOCIAL GOALS; (3) ENCOURAGING RESPECT FOR SKILLED AND SEMISKILLED WORKERS BY ARRANGING FIELD TRIPS TO SEE THEM APPLYING THEIR TRADE; (4) STIMULATING THE ORGANIZATION OF NORMATIVE SOCIO GROUPS IN THE SCHOOL BASED ON OCCUPATIONAL CHOICE, RECREATIONAL CHOICE, OR EDUCATIONAL INTEREST. FINALLY, A METHOD OF MOVING THOSE PRESENTLY IN STREET GROUPS OR GANGS INTO NORMATIVE SOCIO GROUPS IS PROPOSED. IT COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED BY: (1) MAKING AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL; (2) FACILITATING THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING PART TIME JOBS FOR THOSE ATTENDING SCHOOL; (3) PROVIDING ROLE TRAINING TO HELP BOYS RELATE SATISFACTORILY TO EMPLOYERS; (4) PROVIDING NORMATIVE SOCIO GROUPS; (5) PROVIDING GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY AND ROLE TRAINING FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT ACCEPT WORK OR SCHOOL GROUPS; (6) REMOVING FROM THE COMMUNITY THOSE BOYS WHO CANNOT OR WILL NOT ACCEPT ANY OF THE ABOVE ALTERNATIVES. 13 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32162 \$03
AUTHORS: SCHEPSES, ERWIN.
TITLE: BOYS WHO STEAL CARS.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 244-256).

CAR THEFTS PRESENT A GRAVE PROBLEM QUANTITATIVELY, AND THAT PROBLEM IS MORE SERIOUS BECAUSE OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE PARTICIPATING IN THIS ACTIVITY. THIS INVESTIGATION IS BASED ON RECORD MATERIAL OF THE NEW YORK STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WARWICK, NEW YORK, GENERALLY KNOWN AS WARWICK. AT THE TIME OF THIS STUDY, BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1952 AND DECEMBER 31, 1954, THE SCHOOL ADMITTED BOYS ON COURT COMMITMENT FROM NEW YORK CITY AND RURAL ORANGE COUNTY WHERE THE SCHOOL IS LOCATED. THESE BOYS WERE 12 TO 16 YEARS OLD ON ADMISSION WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A FEW WHO WERE OLDER. THE PRIMARY GROUP STUDIED CONSISTED OF 81 BOYS WHO CAME TO THE SCHOOL WITH A HISTORY OF INVOLVEMENT IN ONE OR MORE CAR THEFTS. IN ADDITION TO THE CAR THEFT GROUP, A CONTROL GROUP OF 81 BOYS WAS STUDIED WHO DID NOT HAVE A RECORD OF STEALING CARS. THESE BOYS WERE SELECTED AT RANDOM FROM THE TOTAL NUMBER ADMITTED TO THE SCHOOL WITH ONE IMPORTANT QUALIFICATION: SINCE THE RACIAL AFFILIATION EMERGED AS AN IMPORTANT DISTINGUISHING QUALITY BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS, IT WAS NECESSARY TO LET THE CONTROL GROUP REFLECT THE RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE TOTAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE 3 YEAR PERIOD. PUERTO RICANS ARE COUNTED AS A GROUP, SEPARATE FROM WHITES AND NEGROES. IN STUDYING THE RECORDS, THE AUTHOR FOUND: (1) IN EVALUATING THE VERY YOUNG BOY (BETWEEN 12 AND 16), ARRESTED FOR CAR THEFT ONE MUST DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE BOY WHO COMMITS NO OFFENSE EXCEPT CAR THEFT, AND THE ONE WHO COMBINES CAR THEFT WITH OTHER DELINQUENT ACTIVITIES. (2) STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS DISTINGUISHING BOYS ARRESTED FOR CAR THEFT FROM OTHER DELINQUENT BOYS ARE: (A) PREVALENCE OF WHITE OVER NEGRO AND PUERTO RICAN, (B) ONSET OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AT A LATER AGE, (C) FEWER DULL AND ILLITERATE BOYS, (D) HOMES WITH BETTER ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES AND, (E) FEWER BROKEN HOMES. (3) IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES, THEFTS ARE COMMITTED BY GROUPS OF BOYS FOR THE PURPOSE OF JOY RIDES. (4) THE ADJUSTMENT OF A BOY WITHIN THE TRAINING SCHOOL SEEMS TO HAVE NO RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENSE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS COMMITMENT. (5) THOSE IN THE PURE CAR THEFT GROUP MAY HAVE A SLIGHTLY BETTER CHANCE TO MAKE A SATISFACTORY

COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT AFTER TREATMENT AT THE TRAINING SCHOOL. 6
REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32163 \$03
AUTHORS: CLINARD, MARSHALL B.; WADE, ANDREW L.
TITLE: JUVENILE VANDALISM.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 257-263).

VANDALISM IS PROPOSED AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE TYPOLOGICAL APPROACH TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. VANDALISM IS DEFINED AS THE DELIBERATE DEFACEMENT, MUTILATION OR DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY BY A JUVENILE OR GROUP OF JUVENILES NOT HAVING IMMEDIATE OR DIRECT OWNERSHIP IN THE PROPERTY SO ABUSED. THE AUTHOR POINTS OUT THAT MORE CONCENTRATION OF RESEARCH ON TYPES OF DELINQUENCY IS NEEDED. RATHER THAN GROUPING ALL KINDS OF DELINQUENCIES AND DELINQUENTS INTO A HETEROGENEOUS CATEGORY DESIGNED AS "JUVENILE DELINQUENTS" AND COMPARING THIS WITH AN EQUALLY OMNIBUS ONE LABELED "JUVENILE NON-DELINQUENTS," AN EFFORT SHOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD A FULLER UNDERSTANDING OF THE ACT ITSELF AND THE KIND OF JUVENILE WHO PREDOMINANTLY COMMITS THIS TYPE OF OFFENSE. VANDALISM HAS CERTAIN DIMENSIONS, SPECIFICALLY THE COMMUNITY'S DEFINITION OF THE ACT AND ITS TOLERANCE LIMITS WHEN THE PROPERTY DESTRUCTION OCCURS. ALSO OF IMPORTANCE IS THE SOCIAL SETTING IN WHICH THE OFFENSE TAKES PLACE. WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS A WELL-DEFINED FIELD IN WHICH VANDALISM IS A PERMISSIBLE ACT HAS MUCH TO DO WITH ITS OCCURRENCE AND DIRECTION. NOT ONLY IS IT AN IMPORTANT ACT OF DELINQUENCY, JUDGING FROM COMMUNITY REACTION AND FINANCIAL COST, BUT VANDALISM IS ALSO ILLUSTRATIVE OF WHAT HAS BEEN CALLED "BEHAVIOR OF THE MOMENT" IN RESPONSE TO CERTAIN SITUATIONS. RESEARCH ON VANDALISM HAS BEEN LARGELY EXPLORATIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE WITHOUT A UNIFYING FRAME OF REFERENCE AND TESTABLE HYPOTHESES. CONSEQUENTLY, IT IS PROPOSED THAT PROPERTY DESTRUCTION BE EXAMINED WITHIN A SOCIOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR. FROM THIS PERSPECTIVE VANDALISM IS SEEN AS ONE EXPRESSION OF THE FRUSTRATION FELT BY TEENAGE BOYS IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO ACHIEVE AUTONOMY AND A SATISFYING SELF-CONCEPTION IN A CULTURE WHERE THE ADOLESCENT'S ROLE AND STATUS LACK A NORMATIVE STRUCTURE. 10 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32164 \$03
AUTHORS: REISS, ALBERT J.
TITLE: SEX OFFENSES OF ADOLESCENTS.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 263-274).

THE ADOLESCENT IS A MARGINAL PERSON WHO IS NO LONGER ACCORDED THE PRIVILEGED STATUS OF THE CHILD, NOR AS YET MANY OF THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ADULT. THE RELATIVELY LOW DEGREE OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF ADOLESCENCE AS A STATUS POSITION AND THE MARGINAL POSITION OF THE ADOLESCENT IN TERMS OF ROLE EXPECTATIONS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY ARE REFLECTED IN THE FACT THAT MOST OF THE NORMS GOVERNING ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR DO NOT HAVE ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AS THEIR REFERENCE POINT. THIS ARTICLE IS AN ATTEMPT TO SHOW THAT THE FAILURE TO ACCORD ADOLESCENCE A DISTINCT STATUS POSITION THAT IS CLOSELY INTEGRATED WITH THE LARGER STRUCTURE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THE RESULTING MINIMUM INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF NORMS FOR GOVERNING ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR HAS SEVERAL VERY IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR DEFINING AND SANCTIONING THE SEXUAL CONDUCT OF ADOLESCENTS IN OUR SOCIETY. (1) THE PERCEPTION OF ADOLESCENT SEX OFFENDERS AS NEITHER CHILDREN NOR ADULTS TENDS TO ENCOURAGE CONSIDERABLE VARIATION IN DEFINITION OF THEIR SEXUAL OFFENSES AND LEADS TO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT AND DIFFERENTIAL ADJUDICATION OF THEIR CASES OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR ON THE BASIS OF AGE, SEX, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AND JURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND OBSCURES THE DEGREE TO WHICH THEY ARE DENIED THE DUE PROCESS OF LAW. (2) THE AGE-BASED STATUS REFERENCE POINT FOR EVALUATING ADOLESCENT SEXUAL OFFENSES IS A FACTOR IN THE SANCTIONS APPLIED TO THEIR DEVIATION. WHEN ADOLESCENT SEX OFFENDERS ARE VIEWED AS "NOT ADULT", THEY ARE

GENERALLY OVER PROTECTED THEREBY WEAKENING THE MORAL INTEGRATION OF THE TOTAL SOCIETY. WHEN THEY ARE VIEWED AS "NOT CHILDREN", THERE IS OFTEN A TENDENCY TO DEAL MORE PUNITIVELY WITH THEM THAN WITH ADULTS WHO COMMIT SIMILAR SEX OFFENSES. (3) THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENTS IS PRIMARILY PEER ORGANIZED AND PEER CONTROLLED. AN EXAMINATION OF THE PEER ORGANIZED BASIS FOR ADOLESCENT SEXUAL CONDUCT PROVIDES A NORMATIVE BASIS FOR EVALUATING THEIR BEHAVIOR IN RELATION TO THE LARGER SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN WHICH THEY ARE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR ACTIONS. 10 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32165 \$03
 AUTHORS: CHEIN, ISIDOR.
 TITLE: NARCOTICS USE AMONG JUVENILES.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 274-289).

THIS PAPER ATTEMPTS TO ANALYZE: (1) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF NEIGHBORHOODS IN MANHATTAN, BROOKLYN, AND BRONX IN WHICH HEROIN USE BY MALE ADOLESCENTS HAS THE WIDEST PREVALENCE; (2) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RATES OF DRUG USE IN VARIOUS NEIGHBORHOODS AND THE RATES OF OTHER DELINQUENT ACTIVITY; (3) THE HOME LIFE AND OTHER BEHAVIORAL AND ATTITUDINAL CHARACTERISTICS OF 100 HEROIN USERS AND 100 NONUSERS; (4) THE ROLE THAT THE DELINQUENT STREET GANG PLAYS IN HEROIN ACTIVITY; (5) THE PREVAILING INFORMATION AND ATTITUDES TOWARD DRUGS AND DRUG USE AMONG ABOUT 1000 YOUNG BOYS, AND ABOUT 13 OR 14 YEARS OLD, WHO LIVE IN 3 NEIGHBORHOODS DIFFERING IN KNOWN INCIDENCE OF HEROIN USE. THE FINDINGS OF THE FIRST STUDY SHOWED THAT IN EACH OF THE BOROUGHS, DRUG USE AMONG ADOLESCENT MALES IS MAINLY CONCENTRATED IN A SMALL NUMBER OF CENSUS TRACTS CONSISTING OF THE MOST UNDERPRIVILEGED, CROWDED AND DILAPIDATED AREAS IN THE CITY. THE SECOND STUDY WAS LIMITED TO MANHATTAN AND THE DATA SHOWED THAT ALL THE NEIGHBORHOODS WHERE DRUG USE HAD SPREAD IN EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS WERE LOCATED IN VERY HIGH DELINQUENCY AREAS. HOWEVER, THERE WERE AREAS OF EQUALLY HIGH DELINQUENCY RATES WHERE DRUG USE HAD NOT SPREAD; THESE AREAS CONTAINED SUBSTANTIALLY LESS DEPRIVATION. ON THE BASIS OF THESE STUDIES IT IS SUGGESTED THAT FORMS OF BEHAVIOR LIKE DELINQUENCY AND DRUG ADDICTION DO NOT TAKE PLACE IN A VACUUM. THEY ARE CARRIED OUT IN A PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT WHICH PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN DETERMINING THEIR LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE AND THE SPECIFIC FORMS THAT THEY TAKE. 1 REFERENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32166 \$03
 AUTHORS: LEJINS, PETER P.
 TITLE: THE FIELD OF PREVENTION.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 292-297).

THE CONCEPT OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IS USED IN JUXTAPOSITION TO THE CONCEPT OF CONTROL. PREVENTION IS A MEASURE TAKEN BEFORE A CRIMINAL OR DELINQUENT ACT HAS OCCURRED FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORESTALLING SUCH AN ACT; CONTROL IS A MEASURE TAKEN AFTER A CRIMINAL OR DELINQUENT ACT HAS BEEN COMMITTED. BOTH PREVENTION AND CONTROL SHOULD BE VIEWED AS SUBCATEGORIES OF SOCIETY'S NEGATIVE ATTITUDE AND ACTION AGAINST CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. BOTH THEORETICALLY AND PRACTICALLY THERE ARE 3 TYPES OF PREVENTION: (1) PUNITIVE PREVENTION, (2) CORRECTIVE PREVENTION, AND (3) MECHANICAL PREVENTION. IN PUNITIVE PREVENTION THE THREAT OF PUNISHMENT PRESUMABLY FORESTALLS THE CRIMINAL ACT; IN CORRECTIVE PREVENTION THE CONCEPT IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT--PREVENTION IS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, JUST AS ANY OTHER HUMAN BEHAVIOR, HAS ITS CAUSES, IS INFLUENCED BY CERTAIN FACTORS, AND IS THE RESULT OF A CERTAIN MOTIVATION, WHATEVER THE TERMINOLOGY MAY BE. PREVENTIVE ACTION MEANS THE ELIMINATION OF THOSE CAUSES, FACTORS, OR MOTIVATIONS BEFORE THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR HAS ACTUALLY TAKEN PLACE. MECHANICAL PREVENTION REFERS TO ACTS BY WHICH OBSTACLES ARE PLACED IN THE WAY OF THE POTENTIAL OFFENDER THAT MAKE IT DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO COMMIT AN OFFENSE. SUCH PREVENTIVE ACTION DOES NOT INVOLVE THE PERSONALITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL; NO ATTEMPT IS MADE TO INFLUENCE HIS

INTENTIONS BY THREATENING PUNISHMENT OR BY CHANGING HIS MOTIVATION. ALTHOUGH ALL 3 KINDS OF PREVENTION ARE IN OPERATION IN MODERN SOCIETY, CORRECTIVE PREVENTION IS CLEARLY IN THE ASCENDENCY AND DOMINATES INTEREST AND PRACTICAL INNOVATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. 2 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32167 \$03
AUTHORS: KOBRIN, SOLOMON.
TITLE: THE CHICAGO AREA PROJECT: A 25 YEAR ASSESSMENT.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 308-322).

THE CHICAGO AREA PROJECT SHARES WITH OTHER DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS THE DIFFICULTY OF MEASURING ITS SUCCESS IN A SIMPLE AND DIRECT MANNER. THIS ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT RESTS ON AN APPRAISAL OF ITS EXPERIENCE IN CARRYING OUT PROCEDURES ASSUMED BY ITS FOUNDERS AND SUPPORTERS TO BE REVELANT TO THE REDUCTION OF DELINQUENCY. THE THEORY OF DELINQUENCY CAUSATION UNDERLYING THE AREA PROJECT PROGRAM AND THE PROCEDURES REGARDED AS ESSENTIAL TO THE MODIFICATION OF CONDITIONS WHICH PRODUCE DELINQUENCY ARE OUTLINED. THE ADAPTATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF THESE PROCEDURES ARE DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT ARE ASSESSED IN RELATION TO ITS THEORY OF DELINQUENCY CAUSATION IN THE SOCIAL SETTING OF THE HIGH RATE NEIGHBORHOODS. THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THE FEASIBILITY OF CREATING YOUTH WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH CAPABLE PERSONS HELPED AND GUIDED THE NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAMS. THE PROJECT WAS THE FIRST ORGANIZED PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES TO USE WORKERS TO ESTABLISH DIRECT AND PERSONAL CONTACT WITH THE UNREACHED BOYS TO HELP THEM TO FIND THEIR WAY BACK TO ACCEPTABLE CONDUCT. THE PROJECT ALSO EXPLORED THE PROBLEM OF TEMPERING THE IMPERSONALITY OF THE MACHINERY WHICH AN URBAN SOCIETY ERECTS TO CONTROL AND CORRECT THE WAYWARD CHILD. IN ALL PROBABILITY, THESE ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE REDUCED DELINQUENCY IN THE PROGRAM AREAS, AS ANY SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOCIAL CLIMATE OF A COMMUNITY MUST. HOWEVER, THE EXTENT OF THE REDUCTION IS NOT SUBJECT TO PRECISE MEASUREMENT. IN PERSPECTIVE, THE AREA PROJECT'S DISTINCTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AS A FIELD OF PRACTICE AND TECHNIQUE WILL BE SEEN IN ITS DEVELOPMENT OF A METHOD DESIGNED TO KEEP PREVENTIONAL WORK FOCUSED UPON ITS PROPER OBJECT, THE DELINQUENT AS PERSON IN HIS MILIEU. 4 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32168 \$03
AUTHORS: MILLER, WALTER B.
TITLE: THE IMPACT OF A "TOTAL COMMUNITY" DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 322-351).

THE MIDCITY PROJECT CONDUCTED A DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROGRAM IN A LOWER CLASS DISTRICT OF BOSTON BETWEEN THE YEARS 1954 AND 1957. A MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT WAS TO INHIBIT OR REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF ILLEGAL ACTIVITY ENGAGED IN BY RESIDENT ADOLESCENTS. ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR BY URBAN LOWER CLASS ADOLESCENTS, WHATEVER THEIR PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS IS IN SOME SIGNIFICANT DEGREE FACILITATED BY OR ACTUALIZED THROUGH CERTAIN STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY, THE PROJECT EXECUTED "ACTION" PROGRAMS DIRECTED AT 3 OF THE SOCIETAL UNITS SEEN TO FIGURE IMPORTANTLY IN THE GENESIS AND PERPETUALIZATION OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR-- THE COMMUNITY, THE FAMILY, AND THE GANG. THE COMMUNITY PROGRAM INVOLVED 2 MAJOR EFFORTS: (1) THE DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL 'CITIZENS' GROUPS SO AS TO ENABLE THEM TO TAKE DIRECT ACTION IN REGARD TO LOCAL PROBLEMS; (2) AN ATTEMPT TO SECURE COOPERATION BETWEEN THOSE PROFESSIONAL AGENCIES WHOSE OPERATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY IN SOME WAY INVOLVED ADOLESCENTS. WORK WITH FAMILIES WAS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A "CHRONIC PROBLEM FAMILY" AND WORK WITH GANGS, THE MAJOR EFFORT OF THE PROJECT, WAS BASED ON THE DETACHED WORKER APPROACH. THE TECHNIQUES AND ACTIONS USED BY THE PROJECT ARE DESCRIBED AND IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE PROJECT DID HAVE IMPACT ON THE

BEHAVIOR OF THE GROUPS WITH WHICH IT WORKED. HOWEVER, CAREFUL EVALUATION REVEALED LITTLE SIGNIFICANT, MEASURABLE INHIBITION OF LAW VIOLATING OR MORALLY DISAPPROVED BEHAVIOR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF PROJECT EFFORTS WAS FOUND. 18 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32169 \$03
AUTHORS: KOBRIN, SOLOMON.
TITLE: LEGAL AND ETHICAL PROBLEMS OF STREET GANG WORK.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 352-357).

IN THE SHORT HISTORY OF STREET GANG WORK, IMPORTANT LEGAL AND ETHICAL PROBLEMS HAVE ARISEN WHICH DIRECTLY AFFECT THE STREET WORKER HIMSELF. THESE PROBLEMS ARISE FROM THE UNIQUE NATURE OF HIS WORK, WHICH MAKES HIM MORE VULNERABLE TO ERRORS OF JUDGMENT THAN OTHER TYPES OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORKERS. HAVING GAINED THE GANG'S CONFIDENCE, THE WORKER MAY COME INTO POSSESSION OF INFORMATION REGARDING THEIR OFFENSES; THIS INFORMATION POSES A LEGAL AND ETHICAL DILEMMA FOR HIM. IF HE INFORMS THE POLICE, HE JEOPARDIZES THE CONFIDENCE AND FRIENDSHIP OF THE GANG. IF HE FAILS TO REPORT SUCH INFORMATION, HE PLACES HIMSELF IN THE POSITION OF ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT AND IS HIMSELF VIOLATING THE LAW. IF THIS PROBLEM IS TO BE DEALT WITH ADEQUATELY, A MAJOR REQUIREMENT OF GANG WORK MUST BE, IF NOT AN UNCOMPROMISING OPPOSITION TO DELINQUENT ACTIVITY, AT LEAST A LEVEL OF TOLERANCE OF IT WHICH DOES NOT EXCEED THAT OF THE WIDER COMMUNITY. THIS MEANS THAT THE STREET GANG WORKER MUST RISK HIS OWN ALIENATION FROM THE GROUP BY REFUSING TO SHOW ANY SYMPATHY FOR THEIR DELINQUENT INTERESTS. 5 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32171 \$03
AUTHORS: DUNHAM, H. WARREN.
TITLE: THE JUVENILE COURT: CONTRADICTORY ORIENTATIONS IN PROCESSING OFFENDERS.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND. ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 370-394).

THE DEVELOPMENT AND ROLE OF THE JUVENILE COURT ARE ANALYZED FROM 5 POINTS OF VIEW. (1) THE HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE INTERACTING SOCIAL FORCES THAT HAVE PRODUCED IT ARE BRIEFLY CONSIDERED. (2) THE IMAGE OF THE JUVENILE COURT THAT HAS DEVELOPED FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORMISTIC IDEALS IS PORTRAYED. (3) ANOTHER IMAGE OF THE JUVENILE COURT, AS DERIVED FROM THE TRADITIONAL LAW IS CONSTRUCTED. (4) SOME OF THE CONSEQUENCES AND PROBLEMS THAT HAVE RESULTED FROM THE CONFLICT OF THESE TWO IMAGES ARE DISCUSSED. (5) SOME OPPORTUNITIES ARE SUGGESTED FOR THE JUVENILE COURT TODAY. THIS ANALYSIS ILLUMINATES NOT ONLY WHAT THE JUVENILE COURT IS, WHAT IT DOES, WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED, BUT, PERHAPS, WHERE IT IS GOING. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO PORTRAY 2 IDEALIZED CONCEPTIONS OF THE JUVENILE COURT--THE SOCIAL AGENCY AND THE LEGALISTIC--THE NATURE OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THEM, AND THE RESULTANT STATE OF RIGIDITY INTO WHICH IT HAS BECOME FROZEN. THE AUTHOR FEELS THAT WHILE THE SOCIAL AGENCY IMAGE HAS BEEN THE MOST DOMINANT AND AGGRESSIVE, THE LEGALISTIC IMAGE STILL REMAINS IN MANY JUVENILE COURTS, HIDDEN IN THE TRADITIONS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW. THE FUTURE OF THE JUVENILE COURT HINGES UPON THE CAPACITY TO ANALYZE CAREFULLY THE ISSUES IN THIS CONFLICT IN ORDER THAT A TYPE OF INSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE MAY BE DEvised IN CONFORMITY WITH EXISTING KNOWLEDGE THAT WILL BEST INSURE BOTH PROTECTION FOR THE COMMUNITY AND ESSENTIAL PERSONALITY STRENGTHS FOR THE YOUTH. 29 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32172 \$03
AUTHORS: NEIGHER, ALAN.
TITLE: THE GAULT DECISION: DUE PROCESS AND THE JUVENILE COURTS.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 394-412).

ON MAY 15, 1967, THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES RULED THAT JUVENILE COURTS MUST GRANT TO CHILDREN MANY OF THE PROCEDURAL PROTECTIONS REQUIRED IN ADULT CRIMINAL TRIALS BY THE BILL OF RIGHTS. IN THIS, THE GAULT DECISION, THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE FIRST TIME CONSIDERED THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME POPULAR MISCONCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE SCOPE OF THE GAULT DECISION. THE DECISION DOES NOT ACCORD TO JUVENILES ALL OF THE PROTECTIONS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS AS ALL JUVENILE COURTS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE, IN FACT, STATE COURTS. THE BILL OF RIGHTS HAS NOT YET BEEN MADE APPLICABLE IN ITS ENTIRETY TO STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. FURTHER, THE GAULT DECISION WAS LIMITED TO BUT FEW OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS' ISSUES. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE BASIC PROTECTIONS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, AND WHETHER THESE PROTECTIONS HAVE BEEN EXTENDED TO STATE (AND THEREBY JUVENILE) PROCEEDINGS. 9 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32173 \$03
 AUTHORS: CHAPPELL, RICHARD A.
 TITLE: PROBATION: CASE WORK.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 412-423).

MOST PERSONS WHO HAVE STUDIED THE METHODS AND PRACTICES OF SUCCESSFUL PROBATION SERVICES AGREE THAT THE PROBATION PROCESS IS BASED PRIMARILY ON CASEWORK SKILLS, METHODS AND PRACTICES. IT INVOLVES A KNOWLEDGE OF PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR AND THE SKILL TO ASSIST PERSONS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO SEEK SOLUTIONS FOR THEIR OWN PROBLEMS. THERE ARE THOSE WHO CONTEND THAT CASEWORK CANNOT FUNCTION IN AN AUTHORITARIAN SETTING BECAUSE IT INVOLVES A PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP THAT CAN BE USEFUL ONLY IF THE CLIENT SEEKS IT VOLUNTARILY. HOWEVER, IT IS TRUE THAT MOST OF LIFE'S SITUATIONS INVOLVE AUTHORITY AND ALTHOUGH A PROBATIONER COMES INVOLUNTARILY TO THE PROBATION OFFICE, HE MAY HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE RELATIONSHIP AND MIGHT FIND GROWTH AND SATISFACTION IN HIS ASSOCIATION WITH THE PROBATION OFFICER. UNFORTUNATELY, CASEWORK TECHNIQUES ARE NOT ALWAYS UTILIZED IN THE PROBATION SETTING. VERY FEW PROBATION WORKERS ARE DRAWN FROM THE RANKS OF TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED SOCIAL WORKERS AND SOME WORKERS HAVE HAD VERY LITTLE, IF ANY, TRAINING. HOWEVER, MANY WITH LITTLE TRAINING POSSESS AN UNDERSTANDING OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND HAVE A GOOD OVERALL PERSPECTIVE AND SUITABLE PERSONALITIES THAT MAKE THEM SUCCESSFUL IN THE PROBATION FIELD. 2 REFERENCES.

32174 \$03
 AUTHORS: BERMAN, SIDNEY.
 TITLE: ANTISOCIAL CHARACTER DISORDER.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 147-158).

AFTER PAINFUL ATTEMPTS TO TREAT DELINQUENT CHILDREN IN CLINICS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE, THE AUTHOR-PSYCHIATRIST FOUND IT NECESSARY TO CRITICALLY REEVALUATE CURRENT THEORIES AS THEY APPLY TO THE TREATMENT OF THIS GROUP OF BEHAVIOR DISORDERS. THIS PAPER PRESENTS A THEORETICAL REFORMULATION OF CERTAIN TYPES OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR BY THE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS SINCE THE BEHAVIORAL PHENOMENA WERE LESS WELL ACCOUNTED FOR BY OTHER SUPPOSITIONS. AN INHERENT TECHNICAL PROBLEM IN SUCH A STUDY IS THE DIFFICULTY IN TREATING THE DELINQUENT CHILD AND HIS FAMILY AND THEREFORE THE DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING VALID DATA: THE UNCONSCIOUS GENETIC AND DYNAMIC MATERIAL IS HARD TO COME BY, NOT ONLY BECAUSE THE PARENTS ARE ELUSIVE AND DIFFICULT TO RELATE TO, BUT ALSO BECAUSE THEY HAVE A PROBLEM IN RECALLING FORGOTTEN EARLY EVENTS WHICH MAY HAVE INFLUENCED THE CHILD'S PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT. THESE CHILDREN SIMILARLY POSE A PROBLEM IN OBTAINING DATA BECAUSE THEY REACT TO TREATMENT WITH VIOLENT OPPOSITION. THERE IS NO SHORT OR EASY ROAD TO THE THERAPEUTIC GOAL OF THE SOCIALIZATION OF THESE CHILDREN. THE THERAPIST SHOULD ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR TREATMENT, DEDICATED TO THE FACT THAT THIS TYPE OF FAMILY MAY NEED TO USE HIS SKILLS FOR A LONG TIME, AND THAT MANY CRISES WILL ARISE. TREATMENT IMPLIES THE PARTICIPATION OF THE PARENTS,

ESPECIALLY THE MOTHER. PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH THE MOTHER REQUIRES MORE ACTIVE AND DIRECT COLLABORATION ON THE PART OF THE THERAPIST, AND THEREFORE IS DIFFERENT FROM THE TECHNIQUE CUSTOMARILY USED IN CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS. EFFECTIVE METHODS OF DETECTION AND PREVENTION AS WELL AS NEW EDUCATIONAL TECHNIQUES NEED TO BE DEVELOPED. THEY REQUIRE AN ORIENTATION BASED ON THE NATURE OF THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, WITH ASSISTANCE PROVIDED FOR THE PARENTS AS WELL AS THE CHILD. THIS IMPLIES THE EVOLUTION OF A SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY WHICH BRINGS GUIDANCE AND TREATMENT PRINCIPLES INTO THE HOMES OF THESE PARENTS WHERE INDICATED, AND SUPPORTS THEM, ESPECIALLY THE MOTHER, IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION OF THE CHILDREN. 12 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32175 \$03
 AUTHORS: SHANLEY, FRED J.; LEFEVER, D. WELTY; RICE, ROGER E.
 TITLE: THE AGGRESSIVE MIDDLE CLASS DELINQUENT.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 230-244).

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS HAVE DEVOTED RELATIVELY LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE STUDY OF MIDDLE CLASS DELINQUENCY. IN THIS PAPER, DATA OBTAINED FROM A SAMPLE OF MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASS AGGRESSIVE DELINQUENTS WHOSE POLICE RECORDS WERE FOUND TO BE GENERALLY COMPARABLE TO THE RECORDS OF FOUR LOWER CLASS DELINQUENT GROUPS IS ANALYZED. THIS SAMPLE OF DELINQUENTS WAS IDENTIFIED IN CONNECTION WITH A STUDY OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL EXPERIENCES OF MALE ADOLESCENTS IN A LOS ANGELES SUBURBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT. THREE STUDENT GROUPS WERE IDENTIFIED: (1) AGGRESSIVE STUDENTS SELECTED BECAUSE OF THEIR CHRONICALLY DISRUPTIVE, CHALLENGING BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL, (2) NONAGGRESSIVE UNDERACHIEVERS SELECTED BECAUSE OF THEIR ACADEMIC UNDERACHIEVING BEHAVIOR, AND (3) A CONTROL GROUP OF WELL-ADJUSTED STUDENTS WHO WERE NEITHER AGGRESSIVE SOCIALLY NOR UNDERACHIEVING ACADEMICALLY. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE GROUPS REVEALED A STRIKING DIFFERENCE IN THE NUMBER OF POLICE CONTACTS. SEVENTY-THREE PERCENT OF THE AGGRESSIVE STUDENTS HAD POLICE RECORDS, WHILE ONLY 26% OF THE NONAGGRESSIVE UNDERACHIEVERS AND 12% OF THE WELL-ADJUSTED STUDENTS HAD SUCH RECORDS. GIVEN THE HIGH RATE OF POLICE CONTACT FOR THE AGGRESSIVE GROUP, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE CONTACT RATE AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS WAS STUDIED. THIS ANALYSIS REVEALED AN UNEXPECTEDLY HIGH INCIDENCE OF POLICE CONTACT FOR ALL 3 SOCIAL CLASSES WITHIN THE AGGRESSIVE GROUP. THE STATISTICS PROVIDE EVIDENCE REGARDING THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE AGGRESSIVE GROUP'S POLICE RECORD. THEY ALSO REVEAL THAT THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE GROUP'S MEMBERS (734) CAME FROM MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASS HOMES. EXISTING THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL LITERATURE RELATING TO THE TOPIC OF THE DELINQUENT EXPERIENCE OF THE MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASS AGGRESSIVE MALE ADOLESCENT IS ALSO EXAMINED. 24 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32176 \$03
 AUTHORS: BARKER, GORDON H.; ADAMS, W. THOMAS.
 TITLE: THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 426-437).

EVERY SOCIAL GROUPING DEVELOPS PATTERNS OF INTERRELATIONSHIPS THAT HAVE SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THOSE GROUPINGS. THESE PATTERNS ARE OFTEN CALLED SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE THAT PREVAILS AMONG THE BOYS AND GIRLS COMMITTED TO AN INSTITUTION IS OFTEN MORE EFFECTIVE IN DETERMINING BEHAVIOR THAN ARE THE FORMAL PROCEDURES. THE MAJOR ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF A TYPICAL TRAINING SCHOOL ARE CENTERED AROUND AN AUTHORITARIAN SYSTEM OF ADULT PERSONNEL. THESE ADULTS ARE DIFFERENT FROM PARENTS AND THE HOME SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY BECAUSE THE CHILD IS NOT EXPECTED TO IDENTIFY HIMSELF EMOTIONALLY WITH THEM. ANOTHER MAJOR DIFFERENCE IS THE HOMOGENEITY OF THE INSTITUTION IN TERMS OF SEX. MANY PROBLEMS DEVELOP IN INSTITUTIONAL LIVING, SOME OF WHICH ARE EASILY DETECTED THROUGH THE CULTURE PATTERNS THAT SPRING UP AMONG THE RESIDENT BOYS IN REFORMATORIES, STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND ORPHANAGES. A CULTURE

PATTERN IS A WAY OF DOING SOMETHING WHICH IS DISTINCT AND CAN BE OBSERVED AS A REAL AND PERSISTENT EXPRESSION OVER A PERIOD OF TIME. IN ALMOST ALL GROUPINGS, POWER STATUS HIERARCHIES DEVELOP. IN THE INSTITUTION, A BOY WHO ACHIEVES A POSITION OF POWER AND DOMINANCE OVER THE OTHER BOYS IS A BIG SHOT AND BIG SHOTISM IS AN IMPORTANT CULTURE PATTERN IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE. PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT CLUSTER OF CULTURE PATTERNS EXIST IN THE AREA OF SEXUAL IDENTIFICATION. MANY OF THE BOYS COME TO THE INSTITUTION FROM A MOTHER - ORIENTED HOME AND HAVE NOT HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO IDENTIFY WITH AN ADULT MALE FIGURE. THUS THE BOY HAS A GREAT DEAL OF ANXIETY ABOUT HIS ROLE POSITION. THE CULTURE PATTERNS THAT DEVELOP IN THE SCHOOL INDICATE HOW IMPORTANT THESE PROBLEMS ARE TO THE BOY AND HOW THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE NURTURES THE GROWTH OF SUCH PROBLEMS AND CHANNELS THE EXPRESSIONS. ANOTHER CULTURE PATTERN THAT EXISTS IN THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE IS THE PROBLEM OF SELF CONCEPT AND THE FACT THAT PEOPLE ACT IN TERMS OF THE WAY THEY FEEL ABOUT THEMSELVES. A BOY IS SCRUTINIZED BY THE BOYS AND IS EVALUATED IN TERMS OF HIS ABILITIES AND TOUGHNESS. UNFORTUNATELY, THE BOYS TEND TO SELECT THE PHYSICALLY MALADJUSTED OR PSYCHOLOGICALLY INHIBITING FACTORS OF THE OTHER CHILDREN AND THEN USE THEM TO STRENGTHEN NEGATIVE FEELINGS. MOST BOYS INSTITUTIONALIZED HAVE FAIRLY NEGATIVE SELF CONCEPT. IN THE INSTITUTION EVERY INTERPERSONAL RELATION THAT DEVELOPS IS IMPORTANT AND THESE CULTURE PATTERNS NEED TO BE UNDERSTOOD AND DEALT WITH BY A STAFF THAT IS TRAINED TO REHABILITATE THE CHILDREN. 5 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32177 \$03
 AUTHORS: PRENTICE, NORMAN M.; KELLY, FRANCIS J.
 TITLE: THE CLINICIAN IN THE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION: FRICTIONS IN AN EMERGING COLLABORATION.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT., 1969. 499 P. (P. 437-444).

THIS PAPER EXAMINES SOME OF THE PROBLEMS THAT MAY ARISE IN THE INTRODUCTION OF CLINICAL SERVICES INTO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. WHILE BOTH CLINICAL AND CORRECTIONAL STAFF SHARE THE OBJECTIVE OF ALTERING THE DELINQUENT'S ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, FRICTIONS OFTEN OCCUR BETWEEN THESE 2 DISCIPLINES IN THEIR PURSUIT OF THIS GOAL. THE FRICTIONS ARISE FROM THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CLINICAL AND CORRECTIONAL STAFFS IN THEIR FOCUS AND TERMINOLOGY AND IN THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD THEMSELVES AND EACH OTHER. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, ADVANTAGES IN THIS COLLABORATION. THE CLINICIAN'S TRAINING PREPARES HIM TO PLACE GREATER EMPHASIS ON HOW THE CHILD FEELS AND THINKS AND HOW HE COPEs WITH HIS FEELINGS AND THOUGHTS. THE CORRECTIONAL STAFF IS OFTEN ALERT PRIMARILY TO THE IMMEDIATE MANIFEST BEHAVIOR OF THE CHILD BECAUSE IT IS THE DELINQUENT'S ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR THAT HAS RESULTED IN HIS COMMITMENT AND IT IS THE CONTROL AND MODIFICATION OF THIS BEHAVIOR WITH WHICH CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL ARE SPECIFICALLY CHARGED. THE PRIMARY BENEFITS FROM THE CLINICIAN'S PRESENCE ARE IN THE AREAS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. PROGRAMS OF REHABILITATION MUST BE FITTED TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND A DIAGNOSTIC CLINICIAN CAN CONTRIBUTE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THIS PURPOSE. 3 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32178 \$03
 AUTHORS: WEBER, GEORGE H.
 TITLE: CAMPS FOR DELINQUENT BOYS.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P. (P. 444-456).

IN RECENT YEARS CAMPS HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY PROMINENT AS A WAY OF HELPING DELINQUENT BOYS WHO MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE COMMUNITY. THIS ARTICLE IS CONCERNED WITH THE PLANNING AND OPERATING OF SUCH CAMPS, AND SUGGESTS LINES ALONG WHICH CAMP PROGRAMS MIGHT BE DEVELOPED AND ADMINISTERED. IT DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CURRENT PROGRAMS, NOR OFFER A CRITIQUE OF THEIR PAST AND PRESENT OPERATIONS. THERE ARE 2 GENERAL CATEGORIES OF CAMPS FOR DELINQUENTS: (1) THOSE THAT ARE PRIMARILY ORIENTED TOWARD WORK, AND

(2) THOSE THAT HAVE AN EDUCATIONAL EMPHASIS. MANY CAMPS HAVE PROGRAMS THAT ARE MIXED IN CHARACTER AND ALL STRIVE TO PROVIDE A HELPFUL EXPERIENCE FOR THE CHILDREN IN THEIR CARE. THE WORK PROGRAMS ARE DESIGNED TO HELP THE OLDER ADOLESCENT BOYS LEARN HOW TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE USUALLY SOME OFF-DUTY PROGRAMS IN EDUCATION AS WELL AS SOME COUNSELING, AND AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO PROVIDE THE BOYS WITH A POSITIVE LIVING EXPERIENCE THAT INCLUDES RECREATION AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES. CONSIDERABLE DIVERSITY IS POSSIBLE AMONG CAMPS. HOWEVER, THEY USUALLY HAVE A NUMBER OF CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES: LOCATION IN A CONSERVATION AREA SUCH AS A FOREST OR WILDLIFE RESERVE; A PHYSICAL PLANT WITH MINIMAL SECURITY MEASURES; A SMALL NUMBER OF BOYS, PREFERABLY NO MORE THAN 50 TO 60; AN INFORMAL AND RELAXED RELATIONSHIP AMONG THE STAFF AND BOYS; AND A VARIETY OF CONSERVATION WORK PROJECTS THAT ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF A BROADER TREATMENT PROGRAM. THE CAMP PROGRAM AIMS TO RETURN THE DELINQUENT YOUTH TO THE COMMUNITY SUFFICIENTLY IMPROVED IN HIS SOCIAL AND PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT TO FUNCTION IN A SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTIVE WAY. 12 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32179 \$03
 AUTHORS: AMOS, WILLIAM E.
 TITLE: THE FUTURE OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND. ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 456-468).

THE PHYSICAL PLANTS AND FACILITIES OF INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT YOUTH HAVE BEEN UPDATED. THEIR CAPACITY FOR HOUSING ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS HAVE INCREASED 3 TO 4 TIMES. THE NUMBER OF STAFF MEMBERS BOTH PROFESSIONAL AND CUSTODIAL, HAVE INCREASED PROPORTIONATELY. UNFORTUNATELY, HOWEVER, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE INSTITUTIONS HAS NOT KEPT PACE WITH EITHER THE DEMANDS OF THE COMMUNITY OR THE NEEDS OF THE YOUNGSTERS. AND THERE IS GRAVE CONCERN AS TO WHETHER THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES HAVE BEEN UTILIZED. VERY FEW PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE REALISTICALLY GEARED TO PROVIDE A PARTICULAR TYPE OF TREATMENT FOR A PARTICULAR TYPE OF DELINQUENT. IN THE FUTURE, WE WILL HAVE TO SEE MORE TREATMENT TYPOLOGIES AND PROTOTYPES DEVELOPED, UNDERSTOOD AND UTILIZED. THE PURPOSE OF COMMITTING A CHILD TO AN INSTITUTION IS CHANGING DELINQUENTS INTO NONDELINQUENTS. CERTAIN DISCIPLINES HAVE BEEN THREATENED AND THERE HAS BEEN REAL RESISTANCE TO ACCEPT THE FACT THAT SOME OTHER DISCIPLINE, OR PERSON WITH NO PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AT ALL, MIGHT BE ABLE TO WORK AS SUCCESSFULLY AND, IN SOME CASES, MORE SUCCESSFULLY THAN THE SO-CALLED PROFESSIONAL. RESEARCH STUDIES HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT SOME OF THESE DISCIPLINES ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL WITH MANY DELINQUENTS. THE TYPE OF SERVICE WHICH SO MANY OF THE YOUTH NEED IS NOT INTENSIVE CASEWORK BUT RATHER CLOSE SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY DURING WEEKENDS AND EVENING HOURS, HELP IN OBTAINING COMMUNITY SERVICES, AND ASSISTANCE IN MAINTAINING A GOOD ADJUSTMENT IN SCHOOLS AND ON THE JOB. WE ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE AWARE THAT THERE IS LITTLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TIME SPENT IN AN INSTITUTION AND THE DEGREE OF POSITIVE REHABILITATION THAT RESULTS FROM THE INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE. MANY YOUNGSTERS MIGHT BENEFIT FROM A VERY SHORT-TERM INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE OR EVEN A WEEKEND EXPERIENCE AND OTHER YOUNGSTERS MIGHT BETTER BE RETURNED DIRECTLY TO THE COMMUNITY AND INVOLVED IN A VARIETY OF TREATMENT AND SUPPORTIVE PROGRAMS BASED ON THEIR PARTICULAR TYPOLOGIES. THIS WOULD REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THE NEWEST TYPE OF JUVENILE FACILITY, THE RECEPTION-DIAGNOSTIC CENTER WHOSE FUNCTION IS TO IDENTIFY THE CAUSE AND MOTIVATIONS UNDERLYING THE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND TO PROVIDE TREATMENT THAT WILL ALLOW THE CHILD TO REENTER SOCIETY SUCCESSFULLY. COMMUNITY RESOURCES SHOULD BE USED BY THE INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES NOT ONLY DURING AFTERCARE BUT WITHIN THE INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM AS WELL. 7 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32180 \$03
 AUTHORS: GREENSTONE, SAMUEL M.
 TITLE: GETTING THE RETURNEE BACK TO SCHOOL.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 468-476).

EFFECTING SCHOOL PLACEMENT FOR CHILDREN RETURNING FROM INSTITUTIONS IS OFTEN A TRYING EXPERIENCE FOR THE COUNSELOR. THE NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, THOUGH COGNIZANT OF THE DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN THE RETURNEE'S ABSORPTION INTO THE SCHOOL SYSTEM, IS DETERMINED THAT HE SHALL NOT BE DENIED THE EDUCATION THAT HE IS DUE. IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE INSTITUTIONS TO WHICH CHILDREN ARE COMMITTED, MACHINERY HAS BEEN SET UP TO REDUCE THESE DIFFICULTIES TO A MINIMUM. THE MACHINERY IS FAR FROM PERFECT; PROCEDURES ARE CONSTANTLY MODIFIED. WHEN A BOY IS RELEASED FROM THE INSTITUTION AND FURTHER SCHOOLING IS RECOMMENDED, HIS YOUTH PAROLE WORKER INFORMS THE COUNSELOR WHO HAS BEEN ASSIGNED BY THE NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION TO SUPERVISE SCHOOL PLACEMENT OF RETURNEES; THIS COUNSELOR ARRANGES TO MEET WITH BOTH THE YOUTH PAROLE WORKER AND THE RETURNEE. PARENTS ARE WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS, BUT SELDOM ATTEND. THE INTERVIEW, WHICH USUALLY TAKES PLACE A WEEK AFTER IT IS REQUESTED, IS A 2 STAGE AFFAIR. IN STAGE 1, INVOLVING THE YOUTH PAROLE WORKER AND THE COUNSELOR ONLY, THE COUNSELOR REVIEWS THE SCHOOL FORM, AND THE WORKER GOES INTO THE BOY'S BACKGROUND INFORMATION. IN STAGE 2, THE BOY IS INTRODUCED TO THE COUNSELOR AND HIS EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GOALS ARE DISCUSSED. THERE ARE OFTEN SOME BLOCKS TO THIS APPROACH AND THE AUTHOR EXAMINES WHAT CAN HAPPEN IN THIS SEQUENCE OF EVENTS, WHY THEY EXIST, AND WHAT IS BEING DONE TO OVERCOME THEM. SOMETIMES, THE BOARD OF EDUCATION'S INSISTENCE ON SCHOOL PLACEMENT FOR POORLY MOTIVATED RETURNEES IS CHALLENGED. THAT THE RETURNEE IS NOT LONG FOR SCHOOL OR THAT HE IS A CERTAIN DROPOUT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AS AN AXIOM; A FOLLOW-UP OF RETURNEES PLACED IN SCHOOL FROM SEPTEMBER, 1959, TO JUNE, 1960, REVEALED THAT 45% DROPPED OUT DURING THE YEAR. IN THE SAME PERIOD, THE DROPOUT RATE THROUGHOUT THE CITY WAS LESS. BUT ONE HIGH SCHOOL LOST EXACTLY THE SAME PERCENTAGE OF ITS 10TH YEAR PUPILS AND ONE EVEN MORE, 49%. FOUR RETURNEES WERE GRADUATED AT THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR. AN EVALUATION OF THE PLACEMENT PROGRAM REVEALED THAT ALL SCHOOLS DID NOT HAVE THE SAME HOLDING POWER OVER RETURNEES. THE SCHOOLS WITH THE HIGHEST RETENTION RATINGS DID NOT COME BY THEM WITHOUT REASON; THEIR SUCCESS CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO AN ATTITUDE THAT REFLECTED THE GUIDANCE ORIENTED ADMINISTRATION. 4 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32181 \$03
 AUTHORS: DINITZ, SIMON; SCARPITTI, FRANK R.; RECKLESS, WALTER C.
 TITLE: DELINQUENCY VULNERABILITY: A CROSS GROUP AND LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P. (P. 158-163).

THE TERMINAL PART OF A RESEARCH PROJECT DESIGNED TO DISCOVER FACTORS WHICH INSULATE EARLY ADOLESCENT BOYS IN HIGH DELINQUENCY AREAS AGAINST DELINQUENCY IS REPORTED. THE STUDY DEALS WITH THE ASSESSMENTS OF 70 WHITE BOYS, 16 YEARS OF AGE, WHO WERE PART OF A GROUP OF 101 TWELVE YEAR OLD WHITE BOYS IDENTIFIED AS HEADED FOR TROUBLE WITH THE LAW 4 YEARS PREVIOUSLY BY THEIR SIXTH GRADE TEACHERS IN HIGH DELINQUENCY AREA SCHOOLS IN COLUMBUS, OHIO. EUPHEMISTICALLY, THESE BOYS ARE REFERRED TO AS THE "BAD" OR THE VULNERABLE BOYS. FOUR YEARS AFTER INITIAL CONTACT, 70 OF THE BOYS WERE RECONTACTED IN COLUMBUS, AND REASSESSMENT MADE. OF AN ORIGINAL GROUP OF 125 TWELVE YEAR OLD WHITE BOYS WHO HAD BEEN NOMINATED BY THEIR 6TH GRADE TEACHERS IN THE SAME ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AS LIKELY TO STAY OUT OF TROUBLE WITH THE LAW, THE "GOOD" BOYS OR THE BOYS INSULATED AGAINST DELINQUENCY, 103 WERE LOCATED AND REASSESSED. ANALYSIS OF THE DATASUGGESTS THAT A GOOD SELF CONCEPT, A PRODUCT OF FAVORABLE SOCIALIZATION, HELPS PROTECT SLUM BOYS FROM DRIFTING INTO DELINQUENCY, WHILE A POOR SELF CONCEPT, A PRODUCT OF UNFAVORABLE SOCIALIZATION, GIVES THE BOY NO RESISTANCE TO DEVIANCY, DELINQUENT COMPANIONS, OR DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE. THIS AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE SELF STRENGTH ACT AS AN INNER BUFFER OR INNER CONTAINMENT AGAINST DELINQUENCY. 9 REFERENCES.

32182

AUTHORS: MCCORD, WILLIAM; MCCORD, JOAN.
TITLE: THE EFFECTS OF PARENTAL ROLE MODEL ON CRIMINALITY.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 176-186).

THIS PAPER, AN OUTGROWTH OF A LARGER LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE CAUSES OF CRIME, IS CONCERNED WITH THE EFFECTS OF THE PARENTAL ROLE MODEL ON CRIME. OVER A 5 YEAR PERIOD, OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE OF THE DAY TO DAY BEHAVIOR OF 253 BOYS AND THEIR FAMILIES. THESE OBSERVATIONS ARE VALID, FOR THE INVESTIGATORS HAD NO CHANCE OF LEARNING THE EVENTUAL OUTCOME OF THEIR SUBJECTS' LIVES. TWENTY YEARS LATER, THE CRIMINAL RECORDS OF THESE BOYS, NOW ADULTS, WERE EXAMINED. THE BACKGROUNDS OF THE MEN WERE INDEPENDENTLY CATEGORIZED AND COMPARED TO THEIR RATES OF CRIME. ALL OF THE MEN CAME FROM RELATIVELY LOWER CLASS, URBAN AREAS; THUS ONE MAJOR FACTOR IN THE CAUSATION OF CRIME, THE INFLUENCE OF A DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE OR TRADITION, WAS HELD CONSTANT. THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS EMERGE FROM THIS STUDY: (1) THE EFFECT OF A CRIMINAL FATHER ON CRIMINALITY IN THE SON IS LARGELY DEPENDENT UPON THE FACTORS WITHIN THE FAMILY. (2) IF PATERNAL REJECTION, ABSENCE OF MATERNAL WARMTH, OR MATERNAL DEVIANCE IS COUPLED WITH A CRIMINAL ROLE MODEL, THE SON IS EXTREMELY LIKELY TO BECOME A CRIMINAL. (3) CONSISTENT DISCIPLINE IN COMBINATION WITH LOVE FROM AT LEAST ONE PARENT SEEMS TO OFFSET THE CRIMINOGENIC INFLUENCE OF A CRIMINAL FATHER. (4) THE CONSCIOUS VALUES, EVEN AMONG CRIMINALS, SEEM TO SUPPORT THE NONCRIMINAL NORMS OF SOCIETY. THESE CONSCIOUS VALUES ARE TRANSMITTED THROUGH CONSISTENT DISCIPLINE. THUS THIS STUDY CASTS SERIOUS DOUBTS ON SOME OF THE MORE POPULAR OPINIONS CONCERNING THE CAUSES OF CRIME. 2 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32183

\$03

AUTHORS: KVARACEUS, WILLIAM C.
TITLE: THE BROKEN HOME.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 187-188).

THE FEMALE - BASED HOUSEHOLD IN WHICH THE MALE ACTING IN THE FATHER ROLE IS EITHER ABSENT FROM THE HOME, ONLY SPORADICALLY PRESENT, OR, WHEN PRESENT, IS MINIMALLY OR INCONSISTENTLY INVOLVED IN THE SUPPORT AND REARING OF CHILDREN IS COMMON IN LOWER CLASS URBAN COMMUNITIES. IT IS A PROMINENT PATTERN AMONG LOWER CLASS, URBAN NEGROES. THE LACK OF A POSITIVE FATHER FIGURE AND THE DEARTH OF OTHER POSITIVE MALE FIGURES IN THIS TYPE OF FAMILY OFTEN FORCES THE YOUNG BOY INTO STREET CORNER GROUPS IN SEARCH OF MALE IDENTIFICATION. SINCE PERSONALITY FORMATION RESTS HEAVILY UPON IDENTIFICATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE PARENTAL FIGURE, THE PREPONDERANCE OF THE FEMALE - BASED HOUSEHOLD MAY HAVE SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE HIGHER DELINQUENCY RATES OF LOWER CLASS CULTURE. 2 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32184

\$03

AUTHORS: SHORT, JAMES F., JR.
TITLE: STREET CORNER GROUPS AND PATTERNS OF DELINQUENCY: A PROGRESS REPORT.
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
(P. 204-221).

THE PROGRAM OF WHICH THIS PAPER IS A PARTIAL REPORT BEGAN IN 1958 WITH A REQUEST FROM THE YMCA OF CHICAGO TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO FOR RESEARCH CONSULTATION. THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE WAS THE DISCOVERY OF FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING THE GROUPS WORKED WITH BY THE PROGRAM FOR DETACHED WORKERS. THE RESEARCH PROGRAM SEEKS TO COMBINE APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF STREET CORNER GROUPS AND PATTERNS OF DELINQUENCY WHICH ARE IDENTIFIED TRADITIONALLY AS SOCIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND TO MAXIMIZE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRINGING TO BEAR THESE PERSPECTIVES ON THE STUDY OF BEHAVIOR AS IT OCCURS IN ITS

NATURAL SETTING. THIS PAPER IS AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT, ITS RESEARCH STRATEGY, THEORETICAL ORIENTATION, AND SOME PRELIMINARY FINDINGS. A NUMBER OF DATA GENERATION PROCESSES WERE USED, INCLUDING SYSTEMATIC FIELD OBSERVATIONS OF THE GANGS, WEEKLY INTERVIEWS WITH DETACHED WORKERS, A SURVEY - TYPE INTERVIEW OF THE GANG BOYS, SOCIOMETRIC AND ATTITUDINAL PAPER AND PENCIL INSTRUMENTS, AND LABORATORY ASSESSMENT OF INTELLIGENCE, VALUES, MOTIVATION, AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS. EXCEPT FOR FIELD OBSERVATIONS AND DETACHED WORKER INTERVIEWS, THESE METHODS WERE APPLIED TO GROUPS OF NONGANG BOYS FROM THE SAME NEIGHBORHOODS AS THE GANG BOYS AND TO MIDDLE CLASS BOYS. THE DATA WERE OBTAINED FOR 598 MEMBERS OF 6 GANGS CONSISTING OF BOTH WHITE AND NEGRO BOYS. 29 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32185 \$03
 AUTHORS: SHORT, JAMES F., JR.; STRODTBECK, FRED L.
 TITLE: WHY GANGS FIGHT.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 221-229).

JUVENILE GANG LEADERS INVEST A GREAT DEAL IN THEIR FIGHTING REPUTATIONS. IN GANG FIGHTS A LEADER CAN WORK OFF HIS AGGRESSIONS, SHOW OFF HIS FIGHTING PROWESS, AND WIN PRESTIGE AND POPULARITY WITH HIS GANG MAKING HIS POSITION MORE SECURE. AS WITH NATIONS, TYRANNIZING OUTSIDERS IS ALWAYS MORE ACCEPTABLE. IN ALL GANGS STUDIED BY THE AUTHOR OVER A 3 YEAR PERIOD, SKILL IN FIGHTING WAS HIGHLY VALUED, WHETHER OR NOT THE GANG ITSELF HAD A FIGHTING "REP". A FIGHT OFTEN OCCURRED BECAUSE A GANG, OR ITS LEADERS, SIMPLY COULD NOT TOLERATE A REAL OR IMPLIED THREAT TO WHATEVER REPUTATION THEY HAD. SOME GANGS ARE DEFINITELY "CONFLICT ORIENTED". FIGHTING IS A MAJOR AND NECESSARY ACTIVITY FOR THEM AND A MEANS OF ACQUIRING RESPECT, ADMIRATION, AND PRESTIGE WITHIN THEM. THEY MUST AND DO FIGHT OFTEN. THEY HAVE A HEAVY INVESTMENT IN -- AND THEREFORE MOTIVATION TOWARD -- COMBAT. THEIR LEADERSHIP, REPUTATION, AND STATUS ARE UNDER CONSTANT CHALLENGE. CONFLICT NEED NOT ALWAYS INVOLVE WAR AS THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF BATTLE IS TO PROVE ONESELF, NOT TO CAPTURE ANYTHING. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32186 \$03
 AUTHORS: ROBINS, LEE N.; O'NEAL, PATRICIA.
 TITLE: MORTALITY, MOBILITY AND CRIME: PROBLEM CHILDREN THIRTY YEARS LATER.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND. ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 477-492).

A STUDY OF THE OCCURRENCE OF VARIOUS EXPRESSIONS OF SOCIAL DEVIANCE INCLUDING NOT ONLY CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, BUT ALSO FAILURE TO ACHIEVE SATISFACTORY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, TRANSIENCY, ALCOHOLISM, MENTAL ILLNESS, UNSTABLE MARITAL RELATIONS, INADEQUACY AS PARENTS, AND SOCIAL ISOLATION, AMONG ADULTS WITH A HISTORY OF CHILDHOOD BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IS NOW IN PROGRESS. PERSONS (524) SEEN AS CHILDREN AT THE ST. LOUIS, MO., MUNICIPAL PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC BETWEEN 1924 AND 1929 ARE THE SUBJECTS. THESE FORMER PATIENTS ARE BEING LOCATED 30 YEARS LATER AND PERSONALLY INTERVIEWED WITH THE AID OF A STANDARDIZED QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGNED TO EVALUATE MANY ASPECTS OF THEIR SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AND PSYCHIATRIC STATUS. PUBLIC RECORDS ARE BEING SEARCHED FOR OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE THE EVIDENCE. THE CURRENT SOCIAL AND PSYCHIATRIC STATUS, AS REVEALED THROUGH INTERVIEW AND PUBLIC RECORDS, IS THEN RELATED TO THEIR CHILDHOOD BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, AS RECORDED IN DETAILED RECORDS AT THE CLINIC, COURT AND SOCIAL AGENCIES INTERESTED IN THE FAMILY DURING THE CHILDHOOD OF THE PATIENT, AND SCHOOL RECORDS. AT THE SAME TIME, THE PATIENT GROUP IS BEING COMPARED WITH A CONTROL GROUP, 100 SUBJECTS SELECTED FROM THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOL RECORDS, LOCATED, INTERVIEWED, AND CHECKED THROUGH PUBLIC RECORDS IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE PATIENT GROUP, TO DISCOVER TO WHAT EXTENT CHILDHOOD BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH AN ADULT ADJUSTMENT DIFFERENT FROM THAT FOUND IN A GROUP WITHOUT SERIOUS BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN CHILDHOOD.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT CHILDREN WHO ARE SUFFICIENTLY DISTURBED TO BE REFERRED TO A CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC GROW INTO ADULTS WHO NOT ONLY ARE HIGHLY MOBILE BUT WHO CONTRIBUTE A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE TO SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEMS. MANY EARLIER PATIENTS ARE WELL ADJUSTED AS ADULTS AND NOW INTERVIEWS BEING CONDUCTED ARE STRUCTURED TO INVESTIGATE FACTORS WHICH PROTECTED OVER ONE THIRD OF THIS MOST DISFAVORED GROUP FROM ADULT CRIME. 4 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32187 \$03
 AUTHORS: RECKLESS, WALTER C.
 TITLE: A NEW THEORY OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIME.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 164-173).

CONTAINMENT THEORY IS AN EXPLANATION OF CONFORMING BEHAVIOR AS WELL AS DEVIANCY. IT HAS 2 REINFORCING ASPECTS: AN INNER CONTROL SYSTEM AND AN OUTER CONTROL SYSTEM. ARE THERE ELEMENTS WITHIN THE SELF AND WITHIN THE PERSON'S IMMEDIATE WORLD THAT ENABLE HIM TO HOLD THE LINE AGAINST DEVIANCY OR TO HEW TO THE LINE OF SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS? THE ASSUMPTION IS THAT STRONG INNER AND REINFORCING OUTER CONTAINMENT CONSTITUTES AN INSULATION AGAINST NORMATIVE DEVIANCY (NOT CONSTITUTIONAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVIANCY), THAT IS, VIOLATION OF THE SOCIOLEGAL CONDUCT NORMS. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES CONTAINMENT THEORY AND THE RESEARCH AND OBSERVATIONS WHICH GIVE SUPPORT TO THIS THEORY. 24 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32189 \$03
 AUTHORS: CHWAST, JACOB.
 TITLE: VALUE CONFLICTS IN TREATING DELINQUENTS.
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED., NEW YORK CITY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 499 P.
 (P. 297-308).

THE PROBLEM OF VALUES HAS BECOME A CRITICAL ISSUE IN PSYCHOTHERAPY, CASEWORK, AND COUSLING. THESE GOAL -ORIENTED ATTITUDES WHICH ARISE OUT OF PERSONAL AND SOCIAL EXPERIENCES AND LEAD TO JUDGMENTS OF BEHAVIOR, PERMEATE ALL HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS AND THEY ARE CRUCIAL IN THE TREATMENT RELATIONSHIP. IN TREATING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, VALUES ARE OF THE ESSENCE SINCE THE CLIENTS' ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR RUNS COUNTER TO THE VALUES OF THE COMMUNITY AS EXPRESSED IN ITS LAWS, AND OFTEN TO THE LESS FORMALLY DEFINED VALUES EMBODIED IN SOCIAL AND MORAL CODES. TREATMENT CAN SCARCELY MOVE FORWARD CONSTRUCTIVELY IF VALUE CONFLICTS ARE NOT ONLY RECOGNIZED WHEN THEY OCCUR BUT ALSO DEALT WITH CONSTRUCTIVELY. THIS NECESSITATES AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE VALUES OPERATIVE IN THE LIVES OF THE DELINQUENT, ON ONE HAND, AND OF THE THERAPIST, ON THE OTHER, AS WELL AS SOME CLARIFICATION OF THE GOALS. 11 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32190 \$03
 AUTHORS: PUERTO RICO DEPARTAMENTO DE JUSTICIA.
 TRITITLE: /STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT 1967-1968./
 TITLE: INFORME ESTADISTICO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE JUSTICIA, ANO 1967-68.
 SOURCEID: SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, DEPT. DE JUSTICIA, 1969. 264 P.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO CONSISTS OF A DESCRIPTION OF THE PUERTO RICAN PENAL SYSTEM, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE COMMITTING THE CRIMES, AND THE WORK OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE INVESTIGATION AND SUPERVISION OF PRISONERS. THE STATISTICAL TABLES, APPEARING IN BOTH ENGLISH AND SPANISH, COVER THE TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED, THE AGE, SEX, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL STATUS OF THE OFFENDERS, THE LENGTHS OF SENTENCES GIVEN, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF PARDOLES RE-SENTENCED TO PRISON. 1 REFERENCE.

32192 \$03
 AUTHORS: HIRSCHKOP, PHILIP J.; MILLEMAN, MICHAEL A.
 TITLE: THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF PRISON LIFE.
 SOURCE: VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 55(5):795-839, 1969.

THE STORY OF LEROY JONES ILLUSTRATES THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF PRISON LIFE. IT IS THE STORY OF THE FAILURE OF OUR PENAL INSTITUTIONS TO DEAL WITH ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN AN EFFECTIVE AND HUMANE MANNER. AT THE AGE OF 15, JONES WAS ARRESTED AND PLACED IN A CELL IN THE MAXIMUM SECURITY BLOCK OF VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY. ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS JONES WAS SEXUALLY ATTACKED BY FELLOW PRISONERS; WHEN HE APPEALED FOR HELP, THE GUARD SIMPLY SPRAYED HIM WITH TEAR GAS FOR CAUSING A DISTURBANCE. JONES SUFFERED BURNS TO THE FACE AND NECK AND HIS VISION WAS BLURRED BUT HE WAS NOT ALLOWED MEDICAL ATTENTION. FROM THE TIME OF HIS ARREST JONES WAS NOT ABLE TO CONTACT HIS FAMILY OR AN ATTORNEY. AT THE TRIAL, JONES WAS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT ALTHOUGH HE HAD BEEN TOLD PREVIOUSLY THAT HE WOULD GET NO MORE THAN 2 YEARS. JONES PROTESTED THIS DECISION AND ALSO COMPLAINED OF THE CONDITIONS OF PRISON LIFE; THE JUDGE DENIED THE ALLEGATIONS AND PROMISED HIM PAROLE AFTER 2 YEARS IF JONES BEHAVED HIMSELF IN PRISON. JONES WAS NOT ALLOWED PAROLE. THE STORY OF LEROY JONES CANNOT BE FOUND IN OFFICIAL COURT RECORDS OR IN OFFICIAL PRISON LIFE AND IS REPEATED EVERY DAY IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. THE RIGHT OF A PRISONER TO CORRESPOND WITH COURTS, ATTORNEYS, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PROTECTION OF ALL OTHER RIGHTS TO WHICH THE PRISONER MAY BE ENTITLED, THEREFORE IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT FREEDOM TO COMMUNICATE BE ALLOWED. IT IS TRUE THAT A PRISONER IS NOT ENTITLED TO ALL THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ENJOYED BY FREE CITIZENS BUT WIDESPREAD, SWEEPING DENIALS OF FREEDOM SHOULD NOT BE TOLERATED. 236 REFERENCES.

32198 \$03
 AUTHORS: SEEBALD, RUDOLF, DR.
 TITLE: /PROOF OF MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES IN CASES OF TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS./
 TITLE: NACHWEIS DER MODIFIZIERENDEN KAUSALITÄT DES PFLICHTWIDRIGEN VERHALTENS.
 SOURCE: GOLTDANMER'S ARCHIV FÜR STRAFRECHT.
 SOURCEID: NO.7:193-214, 1969.

A RECENT DECISION BY A WEST GERMAN FEDERAL COURT HELD IN THE TRUCK CASE THAT A TRAFFIC VIOLATION CAN BE ASSUMED TO BE THE CAUSE FOR AN ACCIDENT ONLY IF IT IS CERTAIN THAT ADHERENCE TO TRAFFIC REGULATIONS WOULD HAVE AVOIDED THE UNFORTUNATE OUTCOME. ON CLOSER EXAMINATION, THIS VIEW IS UNTENABLE, BECAUSE IT FAILS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY. THE DECISION SHOULD HAVE DIFFERENTIATED BETWEEN FACTORS OF COMMISSION AND OMISSION. IT SHOULD HAVE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED IF THE PERSON INVOLVED HAD NOT ACTED OR, CONVERSELY, IF HE DID ACT. CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY DEPENDS ON WHETHER THE UNDESIRABLE OUTCOME CAN BE CHARGED TO THE ILLEGAL ACTION. THE DEGREE OF GUILT SHOULD DEPEND UPON THE DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE OUTCOME. WHILE CURRENT LEGAL PRACTICE ASSUMES THE GUILT OF THE OFFENDER IF THERE IS CERTAINTY THAT THE UNDESIRABLE OUTCOME HAD NOT OCCURRED IN THE ABSENCE OF HIS VIOLATION, A MORE REASONABLE APPROACH WOULD BE TO REPLACE THE CONCEPT OF CERTAINTY BY "SUFFICIENT PROBABILITY." 82 REFERENCES.

32199 \$03
 AUTHORS: KONKLE, ROBERT A.
 TITLE: A PROGRAM TO DETER MARIJUANA SALES.
 SOURCE: LAW AND ORDER.
 SOURCEID: 17(8):28-33, 1969.

A NEW PROGRAM AIMED AT DETERRING MARIJUANA SALES HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION BY THE INDIANA STATE POLICE. EVERYONE WHO SELLS MARIJUANA MUST HAVE A NARCOTIC TAX STAMP AND ONLY DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS ARE PERMITTED TO PURCHASE A TAX STAMP. EVERY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY WAS SENT A SPECIAL BULLETIN WHICH ACQUAINTED THEM

WITH THE NEW STEPS IN THE PROGRAM. NOW, ANY PERSON WHO VIOLATES THE LAW BY BEING IN POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA IS NOT ONLY PENALIZED BY THE COURTS BUT ALSO BY THE IRS FOR COLLECTION OF TAXES. FOR INSTANCE, TWO MARIJUANA CIGARETTES CAN BE PURCHASED FOR \$1.00; HOWEVER, SHOULD THE OFFENDER BE APPREHENDED IN POSSESSION OF THOSE TWO CIGARETTES, THE TAX WOULD BE ABOUT \$100.00. IN APPROXIMATELY 5 WEEKS, 15 MARIJUANA RECOVERY CASES BROUGHT IN A TOTAL ASSESSMENT OF \$28,000. IT IS HOPED THAT THIS TAX ASSESSMENT, IN ADDITION TO THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES, WILL HELP PROVIDE A GREATER DETERRENT TO POSSESSION AND USE OF MARIJUANA.

32201 \$03
 AUTHORS: VRANCIC, MARTIN.
 RTITLE: /CRIME IN SLOVENIA IN 1968 (FROM DATA OF THE ORGANS OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS)./
 TITLE: KRIMINALITETA V SLOVENIJI V LETU 1968 (PO PODATKIH ORGANOV ZA NOTRANJE ZADEVE).
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
 SOURCEID: 20(2):85-93, 1969.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATED 24,111 OFFENSES IN SLOVENIA FROM DECEMBER 1, 1967, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1968. THIS WAS 4.9% LESS THAN IN 1967; 136 OFFENSES WERE COMMITTED PER 10,000 INHABITANTS (139 IN 1967). OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY ACCOUNTED FOR 16,731 OR 69.4% OF ALL OFFENSES COMMITTED AND WERE 10.2% LESS THAN IN 1967. ROBBERY AND BURGLARY DECREASED, BUT FRAUD AND RECKLESS DRIVING INCREASED. PUBLIC PREMISES WERE BURGLARIZED MORE OFTEN THAN PRIVATE PROPERTY. ARSON INCREASED BY 25% OVER 1967. VIOLENT OFFENSES DECREASED, BUT SEXUAL AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES INCREASED. ECONOMIC OFFENSES, MOSTLY ILLICIT COMMERCE AND TAX EVASION, INCREASED BY 7.7% OVER 1967; SPECULATION IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOLD DECREASED BY 50%. OF 15,967 OFFENDERS (0.94% OF ALL INHABITANTS OF SLOVENIA), 1,945 WERE FEMALES. JUVENILES COMPRISED 16.27% OF ALL DEFENDANTS (16.54% IN 1967). JUVENILES COMMITTED 4.9% MORE OFFENSES THAN IN 1967. RECIDIVISTS, MOST FREQUENTLY PICK-POCKETS, COMPRISED 25.8% OF ALL OFFENDERS, AND 27.3% OF ALL OFFENDERS COMMITTED THEIR OFFENSES OUTSIDE THEIR DOMICILIARY COMMUNITY. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32202 \$03
 AUTHORS: VITOROVIC, MOMCILO.
 RTITLE: /PSYCHIC DISTURBANCES IN CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING (TWO EXPERT PSYCHIATRIC OPINIONS)./
 TITLE: PSIHIČNE MOTNJE PRI ZASTRUPITVI Z OGLJIKOVIM MONOKSIDOM (OB DVEH SODNOMEDICINSKIH EKSPERTIZAH).
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
 SOURCEID: 20(2):78-84, 1969.

GENERAL AND PSYCHIC SYMPTOMS OF CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING ARE SURVEYED. THE POSSIBILITIES OF INTOXICATION AT WORK, AT HOME, IN SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, AND IN ACCIDENTS ARE DESCRIBED. AN ANALYSIS IS GIVEN OF THE COURT CASE OF A SOLDIER WHO BECAME INTOXICATED BY THE FUMES OF A FIRE IN A MOUNTAIN HUT. HE BECAME CONFUSED, AND AFTERWARDS HE WAS AMNESIC. SINCE THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED NEAR THE BORDER, HE WAS ACCUSED OF HAVING ATTEMPTED TO CROSS THE BORDER. THE SECOND CASE CONCERNS A YOUNG GIRL LIVING UNDER VERY DIFFICULT CONDITIONS WITH HER SCHIZOPHRENIC MOTHER. UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DEEP PERSONAL DIFFICULTIES, THEY BOTH DECIDED TO COMMIT SUICIDE BY BURNING CHARCOAL IN THEIR ROOM. WHEN THEY BECAME ENVELOPED BY FUMES, THE MOTHER STARTED TO MOAN, AND THE DAUGHTER TRIED TO SUFFOCATE HER WITHOUT BEING CONSCIOUS OF THE ACT. THESE ARE PROBABLY THE ONLY 2 CASES IN POSTWAR SLOVENIA IN WHICH PSYCHIATRISTS HAD TO DEAL WITH CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. THEY ARE DESCRIBED AS A CURIOSITY, SINCE PSYCHIATRIC EXPERTS USUALLY HAVE TO DEAL WITH THEM IN INDEMNITY CASES. NO REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32203 \$03
 AUTHORS: PECAR, JANEZ.
 RTITLE: / (SUGGESTIONS) FOR A MORE RAPID AND RESOURCEFUL

TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY./
 ZA HITREJSI IN SMOTRNEJSI RAZVOJ KRIMINALISTIKE.
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
 SOURCEID: 20(2):70-77, 1969.

A PROPOSAL IS MADE FOR A PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION OF CRIMINOLOGISTS IN YUGOSLAVIA, AND SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN FOR ITS WORK. A SPECIALIZED SCHOOL FOR CRIMINOLOGISTS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL IS PROPOSED TO SATISFY THE URGENT NEED FOR THEORETICIANS, RESEARCH WORKERS, AND INSTRUCTORS. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING MEDIUM QUALIFIED STAFF SHOULD BE MADE MORE OPEN. A PROPOSAL IS MADE FOR LECTURES BY SPECIALISTS OUTSIDE THE SCHOOLS, GREATER USE OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN CRIMINOLOGY, IMPROVED INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, AND MORE INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. TRAINING SHOULD BE ORIENTED TOWARD PREVENTIVE CRIMINOLOGY. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32204 \$03
 AUTHORS: POMPE, LEON.
 RTITLE: /PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACCORDING TO THE AMENDED CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE./
 TITLE: PRIPOR PO NOVELI ZAKONIKA O KAZENSKEM POSTOPKU.
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
 SOURCEID: 20(2):57-68, 1969.

THE AMENDED CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE OF YUGOSLAVIA (OFFICIAL JOURNAL, FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, 1967, NO. 23) GIVES THE POLICE AND THE COURTS A NEW ROLE IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. ACCORDING TO THE AMENDED CODE, COURTS ARE THE ONLY AGENCY COMPETENT TO RESTRICT A DEFENDANT'S FREEDOM. THE POLICE ARE ENTITLED TO APPREHEND A PERSON UNDER SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 180 OF THE CODE. HOWEVER, THEY MAY NOT DETAIN HIM WITHOUT DELIVERING HIM IMMEDIATELY TO THE INVESTIGATING MAGISTRATE, WHO MUST ISSUE A DETENTION WARRANT AT ONCE IF ONE HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN ISSUED. THE ARREST LASTS FROM THE MOMENT THE PERSON IS APPREHENDED UNTIL THE MAGISTRATE ISSUES THE DETENTION WARRANT. THE ARTICLE PRESENTS A SURVEY OF DIFFERENT SITUATIONS DURING THE DETENTION PERIOD AND NEW REGULATIONS CONCERNING DETENTION IN VARIOUS PHASES OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. DIFFERENT TYPES OF COURT PROCEEDINGS ARE ANALYZED. 5 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32205 \$03
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 RTITLE: /THE TREATMENT OF THE ALCOHOLIC PRISONERS IN JAIL./
 TITLE: LE TRAITEMENT DES DETENUS ALCOOLIQUES DANS LES PRISONS.
 SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL.
 SOURCEID: 93(1):63-64, 1969.

AT ITS 1968 MEETING THE SOCIETE GENERALE DES PRISONS AND THE LEGISLATION CRIMINELLE (FRANCE) AFTER THREE YEARS OF STUDY AND DEBATE, PASSED A GENERAL RESOLUTION ON THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLIC PRISONERS. THE USE OF THE PERIOD OF DETENTION OF DETOXIFICATION AND CURE OF ALCOHOLIC DELINQUENTS IS CONSIDERED TO BE OF PRIME IMPORTANCE TO MENTAL HEALTH IN GENERAL AND SPECIFICALLY FOR THE PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGIC CENTERS BY THE ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE IN PARIS AND LYON IS COMMENDED AND EXTENSION OF THE PROGRAM RECOMMENDED. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES WHICH WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE PREVENTION OF ALCOHOLISM ARE STRONGLY SUPPORTED.

32206 \$03
 AUTHORS: LEGGERI, GIORGIO.
 RTITLE: /MODIFICATIONS OF CRIMINALITY ON THE ACTS OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS./
 TITLE: MODIFICAZIONE DELLA CRIMINALITA AD OPERA DEL VEICULO A MOTORE; ASPETTI PSICOLOGICI.
 SOURCE: QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA.
 SOURCEID: 10(4):155-169, 1968.

THE PREMISE MAINTAINED IS THAT THE AUTOMOBILE IN OUR MODERN

SOCIETY ASSUMES PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES THUS AFFECTING CRIMINALITY. THE NATURE OF A CRIMINAL ACT AND THE HUMAN CONDITION WHICH LEADS ITSELF TO CREATING A CRIMINAL ENVIRONMENT ARE DISCUSSED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL THEORY OF EXISTENTIALISM. THE HUMAN ATTRIBUTES DISCUSSED ARE APPLIED TO AUTOMOBILES. THE VEHICLE WITH WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL OWNER IDENTIFIES HIMSELF PERSONALLY ACQUIRES THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ITS OWNER. THEIR BODIES AND PERSONALITIES BECOME ONE AND THE SAME. THEY SHARE THE SAME PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ATTRIBUTES. THE AUTOMOBILE UNCONSCIOUSLY BECOMES THE MEDIUM FOR THE EXPRESSION OF THE PERSONAL BEING--THE EGO. BY ASSUMING THESE QUALITIES, THE AUTOMOBILE, RATHER THAN CREATING A NEW KIND OF CRIMINALITY, INCREASES THE POSSIBILITIES OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND ANTISOCIAL EXPRESSION.

32216 \$03
 AUTHORS: TORNVIST, KARL-ERIK.
 TRITITLE: /PENOLOGY IN A CHANGING SOCIETY./
 TITLE: KRIMINALVARD I FORANDRINGARNAS SAMHALLE.
 SOURCE: KRIMA.
 SOURCEID: 412-31:9-14, 1969.

HUMANITARIAN AND UTILITARIAN FACTORS MARK CONTEMPORARY PENOLOGY; BUT THERE IS STILL MUCH TO BE ACHIEVED. INSTITUTIONAL INMATES DO NOT HAVE THE SAME STANDARD OF CARE AS THE GENERAL PUBLIC, FOR EXAMPLE THE PHYSICIAN - PATIENT RATIO. REHABILITATION LARGELY CONSISTS IN OFFSETTING THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF INCARCERATION. NEW CONCEPTS AND METHODS, SUCH AS GROUP, FAMILY THERAPY AND THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES, ARE REQUIRED, AS WELL AS TREATMENT TEAMS CONSISTING OF SOCIAL WORKERS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, DOCTORS, NURSES AND THERAPISTS WITHOUT THE USUAL GRADE HIERARCHY. THE SWEDISH SYSTEM OF "NON-INCARCERATED" CARE, DESPITE ITS OUTSTANDING FEATURES, PLACES A HEAVY BURDEN OF "GUARDING" AND "CARE" ON THE PERSONNEL, AND THE GREATER FREEDOM ALLOWED THE PRISONERS HAS LEAD TO AN INCREASE IN THE NARCOTIC TRAFFIC. NEW STRUCTURES ARE NEEDED TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND NON-INSTITUTIONAL CARE, AND TO PREPARE THE PRISONER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NON-INCARCERATED CARE. WHILE TECHNOLOGY AND THE COMPUTER OFFER HOPE FOR THE FUTURE, THE REAL PROBLEM REMAINS PREVENTION, NOT CURE.

32217 \$03
 AUTHORS: SELIN, SVEN; SUNDBERG, KURT; KARLSTROM, VILHELM;
 GABRIELSON, MARTA.
 TRITITLE: /THE ACTUAL DIFFICULTIES OF PERSONNEL IN THE INSTITUTIONAL AND NON-INCARCERATED PRISON SYSTEM./
 TITLE: PERSONALENS AKTUELLA SVARIGHETER INOM ANSTALTS- OCH FRIVARD.
 SOURCE: KRIMA.
 SOURCEID: 412-31:14-22, 1969.

THE FOUR OFFICIALS IN A DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS OF "NON-INCARCERATED" FROM TRADE UNIONS AND PRISON PERSONNEL AND AN OMBUDSMAN EMPHASIZED PERSONNEL SHORTAGES AND THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN "NON-INCARCERATED" CARE, BOTH OF WHICH ARE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE PREVALENCE OF NARCOTICS. SELIN STRESSED THE NEED FOR STAFFS SUFFICIENT TO PREVENT NARCOTIC SMUGGLING AND FOR 24-HOUR SUPERVISION OF NARCOTIC -ADDICTED CRIMINALS SINCE THE ORDINARY STAFF WITH ITS CLOSE CONTACTS WITH THE INMATES HAS THE GREATEST POSSIBILITY FOR POSITIVELY INFLUENCING REHABILITATION. SUNDBERG CALLED FOR IMPROVED JOB-TRAINING AND A GREATER EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE STATE TO PROVIDE GOOD-PAYING JOBS AND LIVING QUARTERS FOR NON-INCARCERATED PATIENTS. KARLSTROM STATED THAT UNDOUBT EXPECTATIONS AND A LESS SUBSERVIENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS AUTHORITIES HAMPERS PRISON PERSONNEL. SOCIETY IS CRITICAL OF THE PENAL PROFESSION BUT OFFERS NO ALTERNATIVES. THE UNIONS MUST INSIST UPON ELEMENTARY SECURITY AND TOLERABLE CONDITIONS FOR THE EMPLOYEES. GABRIELSON SUGGESTED THAT THE TWO GREAT NEEDS WERE MONEY AND PERSONNEL. THE BOARD OF PENOLOGY ON THE ONE HAND AND THE SOCIAL BOARD AND COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION ON THE OTHER ARE NEGOTIATING AN AGREEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITIES (AND FUNDS) FOR THE NON-INCARCERATED CLIENTELE AND FOR UNIFORM COMMUNAL TREATMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY. PRISON PERSONNEL MUST AVOID SELF-CENTEREDNESS SINCE

HELP, PARTICULARLY FROM VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, CAN BE UTILIZED IN BETTER PLACEMENT OF NON-INCARCERATED INMATES, FAMILY CARE ETC.

32219 \$03
AUTHORS: SMITH-MOORHOUSE, P. M.; LYNN, L.
TITLE: DRINKING, BEFORE AND AFTER DETENTION.
SOURCE: PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 8131:31-33, 1969.

A GROUP OF 100 YOUNG OFFENDERS IN NEW HALL DETENTION CENTER WERE GIVEN A QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM. THE FINDINGS INDICATED THAT EXCESSIVE DRINKING AND ALCOHOLISM WAS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE IN THIS GROUP OF YOUNG MEN. A SUBSEQUENT FOLLOW UP OF 65 YOUTHS OF THE SAME GROUP WAS MADE BY A PROBATION OFFICER UPON DISCHARGE AT 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, AND ONE YEAR. THE CURRENT DRINKING PATTERN WAS COMPARED TO THE ONE GIVEN EARLIER. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT THE ORIGINAL SURVEY WAS REASONABLY ACCURATE AND CONFIRMS THAT PROBLEM DRINKING AND THE DISEASE OF ALCOHOLISM IS A SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM AMONG YOUNG OFFENDERS.

32220 \$03
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: ALCOHOLICS AND ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS IN PRISON.
SOURCE: PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 8131:35-40, 1969.

IN 1968 THERE WERE ALMOST 40 GROUPS OF ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS MEETING IN BRITISH PRISONS. THEY FACE MANY MORE DIFFICULTIES THAN GROUPS OUTSIDE PRISONS. ONCE AN ALCOHOLIC ALWAYS AN ALCOHOLIC IS TRUE NO MATTER HOW LONG A RECESSION FROM DRINKING IS EXPERIENCED. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE WHEN THE RECESSION IS ENFORCED AS IN THE CASE OF MEN IN PRISON. THERE IS A BUILT IN RESISTANCE ON THE PART OF PRISONERS TO ADMIT TO BEING AN ALCOHOLIC. AND BECAUSE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR AA TO FUNCTION IN PRISONS WITHOUT A GREAT DEAL OF COOPERATION FROM THE AUTHORITIES, IT IS IMMEDIATELY SUSPECT. THE PRISONER IMAGINES THAT AA IS IN LEAGUE WITH AUTHORITY AND TRYING TO GAIN SOME ADVANTAGE AT HIS EXPENSE. A NEWCOMER TO AA ON THE OUTSIDE HAS TO STOP DRINKING WHEN LIQUOR IS EASILY AVAILABLE, WHILE THE PRISONER HAVING NEITHER OPPORTUNITY NOR DESIRE TO DRINK SAYS HE HAS NO PROBLEM. IT IS AA'S MAIN JOB TO GET PRISONERS TO REALIZE THAT UNLESS THEY BEGIN TO CONSIDER THEIR DRINKING WHILE INCARCERATED THEY ARE UNLIKELY TO BE ABLE TO DEAL WITH IT LATER. UNLESS THE PERSONNEL OF THE PRISON SERVICE ACCEPT THE FACTS ABOUT ALCOHOLISM, AA CANNOT WORK SUCCESSFULLY. IT IS THE JOB OF AA AS WELL AS WELFARE AND PROBATION SERVICES TO HELP THE PRISONER ACHIEVE THE TRANSITION FROM LIFE BEHIND BARS TO LIFE IN A FREE COMMUNITY.

32221 \$03
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: THE NEED FOR SPIRITUAL VALUES.
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 1311:8-12, 1969.

OPINIONS OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY ON CAUSES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUTH ARE SUMMARIZED EDITORIALY. ALL AGREE THAT DISTURBANCES IN SOCIALIZATION ARE OFTEN DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE FAMILY AND COMMUNITY HAVE FAILED TO INSTILL SPIRITUAL AND MORAL VALUES IN ADOLESCENTS. ONE AUTHOR DESCRIBES HOW COMPLETE ISOLATION FROM THE FAMILY AND COMMUNITY AND THE LACK OF PURPOSE IN SO MANY YOUNG PEOPLE ARE BASIC FACTORS IN TODAY'S DRUG ADDICTION. SCENES SUCH AS THOSE ON HAIGHT-ASBURY IN SAN FRANCISCO DO NOT EXIST IN EUROPE, BECAUSE FAMILY LIFE IS CLOSER AND SOCIAL COHESION DEEPER. AMERICAN UPBRINGING IS BOTH SOFTER AND HARSHER, AND YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT LEARNED TO TOLERATE COMPETITION, SUBMISSION TO AUTHORITY, AND TO ACCEPT FRUSTRATIONS AND LIMITATIONS ARE NOT PREPARED FOR LIFE. PURITAN ETHICS WHICH DOMINATE IN AMERICA SHOULD BE REEXAMINED. ANOTHER AUTHOR DESCRIBES AN INTERESTING TREND IN THERAPY WHICH UTILIZES THE POSITIVE ATTITUDES OF PATIENTS, WHILE A SECOND PSYCHIATRIST WHO REGARDS HIMSELF AS AN

EXISTENTIALIST SEES IN THE PATIENT'S INABILITY TO FIND SPIRITUAL VALUES, THE ROOT CAUSE OF MALADJUSTMENT.

32224 \$03
AUTHORS: ENGEL, S. W.
TITLE: THERAPY WITH OFFENDERS AGAINST PROPERTY IN GERMANY.
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 13(1):21-26, 1969.

THERE IS OFTEN A CLEAR CONNECTION BETWEEN THE AREA IN WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL FEELS FRUSTRATED AND THE ONE IN WHICH HE SEEKS TO COMPENSATE. THERAPY CONSISTS OF THE THERAPIST'S CAPACITY TO GAUGE THE PATIENT'S PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS, TO ASSESS THE STRENGTH AND DIRECTION OF HIS DRIVES, AND THE ABILITY TO MODIFY RIGID ATTITUDES BY CREATING NEW DESIRES AND OTHER TYPES OF SATISFACTION. ELEVEN CASE STUDIES OF YOUNG PEOPLE ARRESTED FOR THEFT IN GERMANY WHO WERE GIVEN SUCCESSFUL THERAPY ARE SUMMARIZED. THE FOLLOWING APPROACHES WERE THE DOMINANT ISSUES: (1) DEVELOPING NEW INTERESTS, (2) TEACHING CONTROL AND ENABLE THE PATIENT TO ACCEPT HIS LIMITATIONS, (3) HELPING THE PATIENT TO ACHIEVE SOCIAL STATUS WITHIN REALISTIC LIMITS, (4) DESENSITIZING THE PATIENT TO HIS PHYSICAL HANDICAP AND DEVELOP SUBLIMATIONS, (5) CATHARTIC ABREACTION AND DEEPER INSIGHT, (6) TRYING TO CREATE A NEED FOR THE PATIENT TO EXERT HIMSELF, (6) THE EXISTENTIALIST APPROACH: DEVELOPING HIS OWN RESOURCES AND VALUES, (7) TO GET THE PATIENT ROOTED. EVERY PERSONALITY AND EACH LIFE SITUATION IS DIFFERENT, SO TREATMENT VARIES WITH EACH CASE.

32225 \$03
AUTHORS: ZAFFARONI, E. RAUL
TITLE: /THE PSYCHIC CAPACITY OF CRIME./
TITLE: LA CAPACIDAD PSIQUICA DE DELITO.
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO, (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO).
SOURCEID: 31:13-100, MARCH AND APRIL 1969.

IN PART ONE OF THE ANALYSIS OF CONTEMPORARY PENAL LAW, ITS EVOLUTION FROM ROMAN LAW AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE THEORIES OF LAW DEVELOPED BY ARISTOTLE ARE TRACED. A DISCUSSION FOLLOWS THAT CONCERNS THE EFFECT OF PERSONAL LIBERTY AND VIOLATION ON THE LIFE OF A POTENTIAL OFFENDER, ALONG WITH HIS MENTAL CONDITION AND THE EFFECTS OF DREAMS, HYPNOTISM, AND FEAR OF THOSE CAPABLE OF COMMITTING CRIMES. ANOTHER SUBJECT COVERED IS THE INDIVIDUAL'S ABILITY TO CONTROL HIS ACTIONS, UNDER STRESS-FAIR, RESPONSIBILITY, INSECURITY, AND PRESSING DECISIONS. 120 REFERENCES.

32227 \$03
AUTHORS: LEAR, GERARD ROBERT.
TITLE: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW--CHRONIC ALCOHOL ADDICTION AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY--STATUTE WHICH ATTACHES CRIMINALITY TO CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS WHO APPEAR IN PUBLIC WHILE INTOXICATED IS NOT CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT. POWELL V. TEXAS. (1968).
SOURCE: THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 18(3):568-576, 1969.

IN JUNE, 1968, THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT HANDED DOWN A DECISION ON POWELL V. TEXAS, CONCERNING CHRONIC ALCOHOL ADDICTION AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. POWELL'S CONVICTION ON THE CHARGE OF PUBLIC INTOXICATION HAD BEEN APPEALED TO THE SUPREME COURT ON THE CONTENTION THAT AS A CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC APPEARING IN PUBLIC WHILE DRUNK WAS NOT OF HIS OWN VOLITION AND THEREFORE CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT WOULD BE CRUEL AND UNUSUAL, IN VIOLATION OF THE EIGHTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. THE COURT, IN AFFIRMING POWELL'S CONVICTION, HELD THAT THE TEXAS STATUTE PROSCRIBING PUBLIC INTOXICATION DID NOT PUNISH MERE STATUS AND, THUS IN THIS CASE, WAS NOT CRUEL OR UNJUST. THE COURT CONCEDED THAT THERE WAS WIDESPREAD AGREEMENT THAT ALCOHOLISM WAS A DISEASE, BUT ONLY FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT THE MEDICAL PROFESSION HAD CONCLUDED THAT IT SHOULD ATTEMPT TO TREAT THOSE HAVING DRINKING PROBLEMS. A LACK OF AGREEMENT WAS NOTED AMONG BOTH THE

MEDICAL PROFESSION AND SOCIAL WORKERS WITH RESPECT TO THE CAUSES OF ALCOHOLISM, AND THE LACK OF A GENERALLY AGREED UPON APPROACH TO TREATMENT OF THE PROBLEM ON ANY LARGE SCALE. THE RESULT IN THE POWELL CASE INDICATES AN APPARENT RELUCTANCE TO ALLOW A COMPLEX SOCIAL-MEDICAL PROBLEM OF UNDETERMINED SCOPE TO GO COMPLETELY UNCHECKED, WHEN THE NATIONAL RESOURCES NEEDED TO COPE WITH SUCH A PROBLEM ARE ALREADY COMMITTED TO OTHER SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEMANDS. THE STATUS QUO WAS PRESERVED, BUT THE POWELL CASE LEAVES LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE DISEASE CONCEPT OF ALCOHOLISM WILL EVENTUALLY RECEIVE COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE IN AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE. THIS HAS INCREASED SPECULATION AS TO THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONCEPTS WHICH HOLD THAT DISEASES SUCH AS NARCOTICS ADDICTION OR CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM MIGHT EXCUSE ONE FROM CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. 42 REFERENCES.

32232 \$03
 AUTHORS: ALAIMO, CHARLES.
 TITLE: A GROUP PROGRAM IN RETROSPECT.
 SOURCE: YOUTH SERVICE NEWS.
 SOURCEID: 20(3):15-16, 34, 1969.

FIVE YEARS AGO A SPECIFIC GROUP PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE DIVISION FOR YOUTH'S URBAN HOME FOR BOYS AT BUFFALO. IT WAS CALLED SEA EXPLORER SHIP 389 AND CLOSELY FOLLOWED THE BASIC SEA EXPLORER PROGRAM OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA. THE STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM PLACED RELIANCE ON YOUTH LEADERSHIP AND A PARA-MILITARY STRUCTURE IN TERMS OF CODES OF CONDUCT, ETIQUETTE, WEARING AND CARE OF UNIFORMS, CEREMONIES, ETC. THIS ALONG WITH A DULL ACADEMIC PROGRAM DISCOURAGED MANY BOYS INITIALLY. CHANGES WERE MADE TO A PSEUDOMILITARY PROGRAM, COMPLETE WITH FIELD MANEUVERS, DUMMY RIFLES AND A NEW UNIFORM. THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM NOW INCLUDES COURSES IN COMPASS AND MAP READING, TELEPHONE AND RADIO COMMUNICATION, KNOT TYING AND CLOSE ORDER DRILL. A PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM WAS INTRODUCED COMPARABLE TO THE OFFICIAL MARINE CORPS AND GREEN BERET PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTS. AN INTERNATIONAL LIGHTNING CLASS SAILBOAT IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE HOME'S SUMMER PROGRAM. IT SERVES AS A TEAM EFFORT SINCE SAILING REQUIRES MAXIMUM COOPERATION AND IMMEDIATE RESPONSE. THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL. IT HAS ACHIEVED ALL THE SHORT AND LONG RANGE GOALS FOR WHICH IT WAS INTENDED. IN ADDITION, THE SHIP IS NOW LICENSED TO OPERATE A CITIZEN'S BAND RADIO TRANSMITTER AND A BASE STATION HAS BEEN SET UP AT THE BUFFALO HOME.

32234 \$03
 AUTHORS: WUNDER, G.
 TITLE: /THE SITUATION REGARDING PROBATION OFFICERS; THE OVERALL WORK SITUATION OF FEMALE PROBATION OFFICERS./
 TITLE: ZUR SITUATION DER BEWAHRUNGSHILFER; ALLGEMEINES ZUR ARBEITSSITUATION DER BEWAHRUNGSEHLEFERNEN.
 SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE
 SOURCEID: 16(2):91-107, 1969.

WEST GERMANY HAD 76 FEMALE PROBATION OFFICERS IN 1966; 32 OF THEM COMPLETED A QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE CURRENT SITUATION OF FULL-TIME FEMALE PROBATION OFFICERS. THEIR AGES RANGED FROM 33 TO 57. ON THE AVERAGE, THEY WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR 2 TO 15 FEMALE AND 30 TO 50 MALE PROBATIONERS. THIS SEX DISTRIBUTION IS REVERSED ONLY IN LARGER CITIES. MANY FEMALE OFFICERS FELT THAT THE WORK WITH MALE PROBATIONERS WAS MORE SATISFYING IN TERMS OF RAPPORT, TRUST, AND RESULTS. THEY FOUND IT MORE DIFFICULT TO ESTABLISH RAPPORT WITH FEMALE PROBATIONERS, ESPECIALLY IN MORALS CASES. THEY FELT THAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOTH FEMALE AND MALE OFFENDERS BROADENED THEIR OUTLOOK, BUT A MAJORITY CONSIDERED SIX CRIMINALS AS INAPPROPRIATE FOR THEM TO HANDLE. OUT OF 180 MALE PROBATION OFFICERS, 104 COMPLETED THEIR QUESTIONNAIRES. THEIR AGES RANGE FROM 30 TO 65 AND THEIR CASE LOADS VARY FROM 27 TO 105, INCLUDING AN AVERAGE OF 2.3 FEMALE PROBATIONERS EACH. THE DIFFERENCES IN SEX AGAIN FAVOR COMMUNICATION BUT MALE AND FEMALE OFFICERS AGREE THAT FEMALE MORALS CASES ARE MOST DIFFICULT TO HANDLE. MALE PROBATION OFFICERS FEAR BEING CHARGED WITH IMPROPER ACTS. MALE OFFICERS ALSO CONSIDER HABITUAL DRUNKARDS AS INAPPROPRIATE FOR THEM TO HANDLE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT QUALIFICATIONS, NOT SEX, MAKE A GOOD PROBATION OFFICER.

32235 \$03
 AUTHORS: MIECK, NORBERT.
 TRITLE: /A CASE HISTORY./
 TITLE: FALLDARSTELLUNG.
 SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE.
 SOURCEID: 16(2):108-119, 1969.

THE FOLLOWING CASE HISTORY ILLUSTRATES HOW INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE CAN BE RENDERED TO A PROBATIONER BY A PROBATION OFFICER. THE SUBJECT IS A BOY BORN IN 1938, WHOSE FATHER WAS KILLED IN ACTION IN 1941. HE BECAME AN ELECTRICAL MACHINIST. HE SOON DISCOVERED HIS HOMOSEXUALITY. WHEN HE FELT DISAPPOINTED BY A FRIEND, HE TURNED TO THEFT AND WAS APPREHENDED. PRIOR TO THIS INCIDENT HE HAD NOT BEEN IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW. HE WAS SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS AND SIX MONTHS IN PRISON IN DECEMBER 1964 AND WAS PUT ON PROBATION IN JANUARY 1967 FOLLOWING A PLEA FOR CLEMENCY BY HIS MOTHER. HIS PROBATION WILL LAST UNTIL JANUARY 1970. THE CONDITIONS FOR HIS RELEASE INCLUDED RESTITUTION FOR THE DAMAGE HE HAD CAUSED, SOMETHING THE PROBATIONER FOUND HARD TO COMPREHEND. WHEN THE PROBATIONER FAILED TO LIVE UP TO THIS CONDITION OF HIS RELEASE, A PROBATION OFFICER WAS APPOINTED FOR HIM. THE LATTER WAS ABLE TO HELP THE PROBATIONER ANALYZE HIS PROBLEMS. THE PROBATION OFFICER MADE HIM UNDERSTAND THE HANDICAPS CAUSED BY HOMOSEXUALITY, WHICH, INCIDENTALLY, CANNOT BE TREATED. WHEN THE PROBATION OFFICER APPRISED THE COURT OF THE FACTS IN THE CASE, APPROVAL FOR CONTINUATION OF PROBATION WAS GIVEN.

32236 \$03
 AUTHORS: SEEBANDT, G. DR.
 TRITLE: /TREATMENT OF SEXUALLY COMPULSIVE MEN WITH MODERN PHARMACEUTICALS DURING THE PROBATION PERIOD./
 TITLE: MODERNE MEDIKAMENTÖSE BEHANDLUNG SEXUALTRIEBABARTIGER MANNER IN DER BEWAHRUNGSZEIT.
 SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE.
 SOURCEID: 16(2):120-123, 1969.

EXHIBITIONISTS CONSTITUTE A SPECIAL GROUP OF SEX OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISM IS QUITE WIDE SPREAD AMONG THEM. MANY OF THEM USE ALCOHOL IN EXCESS OR ARE ALCOHOLICS. A TEAM OF DOCTORS HAS DISCOVERED A NOVEL MEDICINE FOR TREATMENT OF EXHIBITIONISTS IN PARTICULAR AND HYPERSEXUAL PATIENTS IN GENERAL. CHEMICALLY THE DRUG IS 6-CHLORO-17-HYDROXY-1-ALPHA, 2-ALPHA-X-METHYLENE-PREGNA-4, 6-DIEN-3, 20-DIONACETATE PREPARATION. THE SUBSTANCE WAS SYNTHESIZED BY DR. R. WIECHERT OF THE SCHERING-AG, BERLIN. IT MAY BE ADMINISTERED ORALLY OR BY INJECTION. PATIENTS WERE ASKED TO SIGN RELEASE ATTESTING TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACT THAT THIS IS AN EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCT. SIMILAR RELEASES WERE REQUESTED FROM WIVES. THERE HAVE BEEN SOME MINOR SIDE EFFECTS, SUCH AS GROWTH OF HAIR. PAST EXPERIENCE GIVES RISE TO THE HOPE OF A BENEFICIAL OUTCOME OF THE TREATMENT. THE MEDICATION MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO PUT ELIGIBLE PATIENTS ON PROBATION OR TO FOREGO A TRIAL COMPLETELY. 8 REFERENCES.

32237 \$03
 AUTHORS: SPEITEL, GEORG.
 TRITLE: /VERY YOUNG JUVENILE CRIMINALS.
 TITLE: DIE FRÜHKRIMINELLEN.
 SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE.
 SOURCEID: 16(2):124-135, 1969.

A GROUP OF 305 JUVENILE OFFENDERS, CHARGED WITH OFFENSES RANGING FROM TRAFFIC CASES TO MULTIPLE CRIME, INCLUDED 48 WHO HAD COMMITTED CRIMES AT AGE 14 OR BEFORE. A TOTAL OF 23 CHARACTERISTICS WERE USED TO CLASSIFY THE JUVENILE OFFENDERS (TABLES BREAKING DOWN THE OFFENDERS BY 19 ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DISPOSITION OF THE CASES ARE INCLUDED). WHILE THE LITERATURE CLAIMS THAT THE PARENTAL HOME HAS FAILED IN 80% OF THE VERY YOUNG JUVENILE CRIMINALS, THIS STATEMENT DOES NOT PINPOINT THE TRUE CAUSES. CRIMINAL MILIEU, UNFAVORABLE LIVING CONDITIONS, OR POVERTY MIGHT BE FACTORS IN THE CRIMINALITY. BUT EDUCATION MAY ALSO BE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTING

ELEMENT. FACTORS DETERMINING CRIMINALITY MAY INCLUDE COMPLETENESS OF THE FAMILY, DISTURBANCE IN THE HOME, EXCESSIVELY HARSH OR OVERINDULGENT TREATMENT, INCONSISTENT EDUCATION BY PARENTS, AND ILLEGITIMACY. AMONG THE VERY YOUNG OFFENDERS IN THIS SAMPLE, 90% CAME FROM UNFAVORABLE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT. IF THE FACTORS OF INCONSISTENT EDUCATION AND INDULGENT PARENTS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE DEFINITION UNFAVORABLE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT, THE PERCENTAGE DROPS TO 76.

32238 \$03
 AUTHORS: RUNGE, ERIKA.
 TRITLE: /INTEGRATING HARD-TO-HANDLE YOUNG CRIMINALS INTO SOCIETY./
 TITLE: EINORDNUNG SCHWIERIGER JUNGER KRIMINELLER IN DIE GESELLSCHAFT.
 SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE.
 SOURCEID: 1612):135-147, 1969.

OUT OF 283 PROBATIONERS OBSERVED OVER A PERIOD OF 7 YEARS AND 7 MONTHS, 42% CAME FROM PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND A LARGE NUMBER FROM SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR FROM THOSE WHO FAILED TO COMPLETE PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. BECAUSE OF THEIR FAULTY DEVELOPMENT THEY WERE HARD TO INTEGRATE IN SOCIETY. THEY HAD DIFFICULT PERSONALITIES AND HAD BEEN DAMAGED BY THEIR MILIEU, WHICH RESULTED IN COMPLEXES AND RESENTMENTS. IT IS A LONG DRAWN-OUT PROCESS FOR A PROBATION OFFICER TO GAIN THE CONFIDENCE OF SUCH A PROBATIONER. ONE OF THE METHODS FOUND USEFUL FOR THIS TYPE OF OFFENDER IS GROUP ASSISTANCE, WHERE THE PROBATIONER IS HELPED NOT ONLY BY HIS PROBATION OFFICER BUT ALSO BY PEOPLE WHO CAN PROVIDE EXPERT ADVICE IN THEIR RESPECTIVE FIELDS. A STEP FURTHER IS THE PEDAGOGIC TEAM WHICH HELPS REINTEGRATE THE DIFFICULT PROBATIONER IN SOCIETY. MUCH PATIENCE IS NEEDED TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. THE TEAM COMPOSITION MAY CHANGE AS THE PROBATIONER GROWS UP. OF THE INITIAL 283 PROBATIONERS 122 HAVE ESTABLISHED AN INDEPENDENT EXISTENCE APART FROM THEIR OLD MILIEU. THE TEAM FORMS A PROTECTIVE WALL AROUND THE PROBATIONER, PREVENTING CONTACT WITH CRIMINALS, AND THUS, AVOIDS THE POSSIBILITY OF HIS BEING REALIENATED FROM SOCIETY.

32239 \$03
 AUTHORS: SCHULZE, W.
 TRITLE: /NO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY./
 TITLE: UNVERJAHREBARKEIT VON KRIEGSVERBRECHEN UND VERBRECHEN GEGEN DIE MENSCHLICHKEIT.
 SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE.
 SOURCEID: 1612):147-155, 1969.

DISCUSSION OF THE BARRING OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN DECEMBER 1968 IS PARTICULARLY TOPICAL IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY BECAUSE THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS WILL TAKE EFFECT THERE UNLESS A /LAW TO THE CONTRARY IS PASSED. MUCH PRELIMINARY WORK HAS GONE INTO THE UN CONVENTION. THIS COMPLEX OF QUESTIONS IS ALSO SIGNIFICANT FOR THE RELATIVELY SMALL VIOLATOR OF THE LAW ON PROBATION, BECAUSE IT DEMONSTRATES THE INDIVISIBILITY OF JUSTICE. A QUESTIONNAIRE CIRCULATED TO DETERMINE CRIMES TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS RESULTED IN A CONSENSUS THAT WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY MUST BE IN THE EXCLUDED CATEGORY. HOWEVER, ONLY THE MOST SERIOUS CRIMES SHOULD BE SO COVERED, BECAUSE AFTER A LONG TIME LAPSE THE MEMORY OF WITNESSES FADES AND EVIDENCE IS HARD TO COME BY. THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC WILL UNDOUBTEDLY EXTEND THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS AND WILL JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THIS SUBJECT. THIS CONVENTION IS EVIDENCE OF THE FACT THAT "WORLD CONSCIENCE" IS NO EMPTY PHRASE. A TRANSLATION INTO GERMAN OF THE UN CONVENTION IS INCLUDED. 1 REFERENCE.

32240 \$03
 AUTHORS: RICCI, KENNETH; DOUPON, LOUIS.
 TITLE: A COMMUNITY GUIDANCE CENTER; ON A RESIDENTIAL STREET.
 SOURCEID: ALBANY, NEW YORK STATE DIVISION FOR YOUTH, 1969. 19 P.

THE THEORETICAL COMMUNITY GUIDANCE CENTER IS DEFINED AS AN ORGANISM THAT MUST BE IMMERSSED IN ALL FACETS OF REAL LIFE AS OPPOSED TO THE CONCEPT OF ISOLATED PRISONS. THE CENTER IS DOMESTIC IN SIZE AND PROPORTIONS, IS LOCATED ON A RESIDENTIAL STREET IN AN INTEGRATED, WORKING CLASS SECTION, WHERE EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES ARE CLOSE BY. IT WOULD TREAT BOYS AGED 15-21 AFTER THEIR RELEASE FROM CUSTODY. WHILE THEIR PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION, JOB SKILLS, FAMILY, AND DELINQUENT FRIENDS ARE THE SAME AS OTHERS, THE ENVIRONMENT IS DIFFERENT. THE SIZE AND ARRANGEMENT ENCOURAGE FAMILIARITY, WHILE THE PLANNING OF THE FLOORS, THE OPEN STAIRWELL, THE STOOP ON THE STREET, AND THE INDIVIDUAL ROOMS ARE ALL ATTEMPTS TO CREATE A CONFIDENCE IN THE ENVIRONMENT.

32241 \$03
 AUTHORS: BAUMANN, JURGEN.
 TRTITLE: /IS THE CITIZEN ETHICALLY BOUND BY CRIMINAL LAW? AN AMPLIFICATION./
 TITLE: ETHISCHE BINDUNG DES BURGERS DURCH DAS STRAFRECHT? EINE ERWIDERUNG.
 SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM (COLOGNE).
 SOURCEID: 52(4):158-164, 1969.

REBUTTALS ARE MADE TO KARL PETERS' CRITICISMS OF CERTAIN STATEMENTS IN ALTERNATIV- ENTWURF EINES STRAFGESETZBUCHES (ALTERNATIVE DRAFT OF A PENAL CODE), BT, SEXUALDELIKTE, ETC., TUBINGEN, 1968. THE AUTHOR CONTENDS THAT: (1) CRIMINAL LAW SHOULD SERVE PRIMARILY TO PRESERVE ORDER IN SOCIETY RATHER THAN TO PUNISH MORAL TRANSGRESSIONS; (2) CRIMINAL GUILT SHOULD BE BASED PRIMARILY ON SOCIAL RATHER THAN MORAL RESPONSIBILITY; (3) CRIMINAL LAW SHOULD PROTECT SOCIETY FROM SOCIALLY HARMFUL BEHAVIOR; AND (4) CRIMINAL REHABILITATION SHOULD APPEAL TO SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. THE PENALTY SHOULD NOT MERELY NEUTRALIZE THE CRIMINAL'S PLEASURE FROM A CRIME. 15 REFERENCES.

32242 \$03
 AUTHORS: NIESEN, HARTMUT.
 TRTITLE: /ETHOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY./
 TITLE: ETHOLOGIE UND KRIMINOLOGIE.
 SOURCEID: HAMBURG, GERMANY, KRIMINALISTIK VERLAG, 1969. 88 P.

THIS MONOGRAPH MAKES ETHOLOGY (THE BIOLOGIC STUDY OF BEHAVIOR) ACCESSIBLE TO CRIMINOLOGISTS AND PENOLOGISTS. MAJOR TOPICS DISCUSSED ARE A GENERAL DEFINITION OF ETHOLOGY, THE CRAIG-LORENZ SCHEME OF INSTINCTIVE ACTION (ENDOGENOUS STIMULATION, APPETENCY BEHAVIOR, THE INNATE CAUSAL MECHANISM AND CONSUMMATORY ACTION), THE BIOLOGY OF GUILT, THE RESPONSIVE BEHAVIOR OF SOCIETY TOWARD CRIME, THE ORIENTATION OF SOCIETY WHICH LEADS AN INDIVIDUAL TO COMMIT CRIME, AND THE REGULATING REACTION OF SOCIETY TOWARD THE CRIMINAL AS AN ORIENTATION OF ENDOGENOUS STIMULATIONS TOWARD ACKNOWLEDGED MECHANISMS OF ACTION AND REACTION. 48 REFERENCES.

32243 \$03
 AUTHORS: PRINS, HERSCHEL A.
 TITLE: A CRIMINOLOGIC - STATISTICAL STUDY; SURVEY OF THE AGENCIES DEALING WITH OFFENDERS IN A NORTH OF ENGLAND TOWN.
 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: 13(1):35-41, 1969.

IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE MAJORITY OF KNOWN OFFENDERS ARE DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS AND WITHIN THE PENAL SYSTEM. THERE IS LITTLE INFORMATION SHOWING HOW MANY CASES REFERRED BY THE COURTS TO PRISONS, BORSTALS, DETENTION CENTERS, OR HOSPITALS AND HOW MANY CASES OF ANTISOCIAL CONDUCT, NOT COMING TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COURTS, ARE ALSO DEALT WITH BY THE SAME AGENCIES. A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS SENT TO A NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, SOCIAL WORK AND OTHER AGENCIES IN A NORTHERN TOWN IN ENGLAND IN AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN REALISTIC OFFICIAL FIGURES. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT THE LARGEST NUMBER OF KNOWN OFFENDERS WERE

DEALT WITH BY THE PROBATION SERVICE AND IN THE PRISON. THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (N.S.P.C.C.), THE LOCAL AUTHORITY CHILD GUIDANCE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE, DEALT WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CASES OF DELINQUENT OR ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR NOT REFERRED BY THE COURTS. THE DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING THIS TYPE OF DATA EMPHASIZE THE INADEQUATE PROVISION FOR SYSTEMATIC COLLECTION AND SHARING OF INFORMATION. THERE IS A GREAT NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE FIELD OF DATA STORAGE AND INFORMATION RETRIEVAL IN BRITAIN. 2 REFERENCES.

32245 \$03
 AUTHORS: FOX, RICHARD G.
 TITLE: XYY CHROMOSOMES AND CRIME.
 SOURCE: AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 2(1):5-19, 1969.

WITH THE DISCOVERY IN RECENT YEARS OF WHAT APPEARS TO BE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CERTAIN GENETIC OR CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITIES AND ANTISOCIAL CONDUCT, THERE ARE RENEWED GROUNDS FOR CALLING THE BIOLOGIST TO THE CRIMINOLOGIST'S TABLE. THE NEW DISCOVERIES DO NOT SUGGEST THAT CRIMINALITY IS INHERITED AS SUCH, BUT WHAT IS BEING PROPOSED IS THAT SOME INDIVIDUALS HAVE CERTAIN INHERITED TRAITS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS BEHAVIOR WHICH IS LIKELY TO BE PROSCRIBED BY THE CRIMINAL LAW. BECAUSE THESE DISCOVERIES HAVE ALREADY BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SENSATIONAL REPORTS IN THE PRESS AND POPULAR MAGAZINES, THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THEM IN A MORE CRITICAL LIGHT. SOME INDIVIDUALS ARE BORN WITH A CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITY AND THE CASES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THE CRIMINOLOGIST IS THE MALE WITH AN EXTRA Y CHROMOSOME. SEVERAL RESEARCH STUDIES HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BOTH ABROAD AND IN THE UNITED STATES; THE CURRENT STATE OF RESEARCH SHOWS THAT THE HIGHEST INCIDENCE OF THE XYY SEX CHROMOSOME COMPLEMENT SO FAR DISCOVERED IS 24% OF A HIGHLY SELECTED POPULATION. TO DATE, NO ACCURATE FIGURES ON THE PROPORTION OF XYY CONSTITUTIONS IN THE GENERAL NONCRIMINAL MALE POPULATION HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FOR COMPARISON. APART FROM THE LACK OF INFORMATION ON XYY IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, NO EXTENSIVE STUDIES HAVE YET BEEN MADE OF THE INCIDENCE OF XYY MALES IN PRISON POPULATIONS. THE AUTHOR FEELS THAT IN THE PRESENT STATE OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, SPECULATION TOO FAR INTO THE FUTURE IS UNWARRANTED. RESEARCH TO DATE HAS DISCLOSED SOME POINTERS BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO AVOID DRAWING EXTRAVAGANT OR PREMATURE CONCLUSIONS FOR, IN TRUTH, THE LINK BETWEEN XYY CHROMOSOME CONSTITUTIONS AND CRIMINALITY IS BARELY ESTABLISHED. 56 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32246 \$03
 AUTHORS: WIENER, S.; SUTHERLAND, G.; BARTHOLOMEW, ALLEN A.
 TITLE: A MURDERER WITH 47,XYY AND AN ADDITIONAL AUTOSOMAL ABNORMALITY.
 SOURCE: THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 2(1):20-28, 1969.

A CASE STUDY OF A MAN CONVICTED OF MURDER IN AUSTRALIA IS OF INTEREST BECAUSE HE WAS FOUND TO HAVE THE KARYOTYPE OF 47,XYY AND AN ADDITIONAL AUTOSOMAL ABNORMALITY IS DESCRIBED. THIS STUDY PRESENTS THE CLINICAL HISTORY OF THE PATIENT IN SOME DETAIL AND GIVES THE CHROMOSOMAL PICTURE FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW. THESE TWO ASPECTS INCLUDE FINDING THE CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITY, AND DISCUSSING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ABNORMAL FINDING IN THIS CASE WHERE THE INDIVIDUAL MIGHT HAVE BEEN HANGED IN 1962, 5 YEARS BEFORE THE STUDY WAS MADE. THE PRISONER HAD A HISTORY OF SEXUAL ABNORMALITIES AS WELL AS ALCOHOLISM. ALTHOUGH HE WAS PLACED IN A SECURITY MENTAL HOSPITAL HE REMAINED ESSENTIALLY MENTALLY STABLE. IF ONE ACCEPTS THE FACT THAT THE INCIDENCE OF THE XYY CHROMOSOME CONSTITUTION IN THE GENERAL POPULATION IS LESS THAN 0.2%, THEN THE FINDING OF A GREATER INCIDENCE OF THIS KARYOTYPE IN A DELINQUENT OF CRIMINAL POPULATION TENDS TO LEAD TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE EXTRA Y CHROMOSOME MAY WELL BE A FACTOR IN SOME CASES OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. HOWEVER, HIS POSITION IS UNCLEAR AT THIS TIME. 24 REFERENCES.

32247 \$03
 AUTHORS: BARTHOLOMEW, ALLEN A.; SUTHERLAND, G.
 TITLE: A DEFENSE OF INSANITY AND THE EXTRA Y CHROMOSOME: R V HANNELL.
 SOURCE: THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 2(1):29-37, 1969.

THE TRIAL OF A MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA CREATED CONSIDERABLE INTEREST BECAUSE THE VERDICT GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE ACCUSED HAD SUCCESSFULLY USED THE DEFENSE OF INSANITY ON THE BASIS OF HIS CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITY. THIS STUDY PRESENTS IN FULL THE CLINICAL FEATURES, GENETIC FINDINGS, AND THE EVIDENCE OFFERED IN COURT TO OFFSET THIS IMPRESSION. THE 3 FINDINGS OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY, AN ABNORMAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM AND THE KARYOTYPE WERE DESCRIBED. THE PRISONER WAS A MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUAL AND HAD A PREVIOUS ADULT CONVICTION FOR LOITERING FOR HOMOSEXUAL PURPOSES. HE WAS NOT AN ALCOHOLIC OR PROBLEM DRINKER. HE HAS A TWIN BROTHER WITH A NORMAL MALE KARYOTYPE. THE SUDDEN TERMINATION OF THE CASE INDICATED THAT THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE WAS NOT FULLY PRESENTED NOR EVALUATED THROUGH CROSS EXAMINATION. THE PSYCHIATRIC EVIDENCE WAS ONLY A STATEMENT OF 3 FINDINGS AND AN ASSERTION OF LEGAL INSANITY AND THUS NONRESPONSIBILITY AT THE TIME OF THE ALLEGED OFFENSE. 12 REFERENCES.

32248 \$03
 AUTHORS: HESS, ALBERT G.
 TITLE: ESTABLISHING A CLEARINGHOUSE FOR CRIMINOLOGY: SOME PRELIMINARY SUGGESTIONS.
 SOURCE: THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 2(1):38-48, 1969.

PRELIMINARY SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN TO PROVIDE A STARTING POINT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CRIMINOLOGICAL CLEARINGHOUSE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN REGION. SUCH A CLEARINGHOUSE WOULD BE THE FUNCTION OF AN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AND SUPPORTED BY ALL THE STATES AND NEW ZEALAND. IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY TO SET UP AN ENTIRE PROGRAM AT ONCE SINCE MANY PHASES OF THE OPERATION SUCH AS COLLECTION, STORAGE, AND DISSEMINATION FOLLOW EACH OTHER AND COULD ONLY BE HANDLED AFTER THE PREVIOUS ONE HAD BECOME OPERATIVE. PROBLEMS OF FINANCE, MANPOWER, AND THE NEED FOR EXPERIENCE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. GREAT FLEXIBILITY WOULD BE IMPORTANT SINCE THE NEEDS OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE CONSTANTLY CHANGE. THE MECHANICS FOR MAKING DECISIONS, ESPECIALLY POLICY DECISIONS, SHOULD ALSO PROVIDE FOR FLEXIBILITY PARTICULARLY IF THE CLEARINGHOUSE IS TO COVER A NUMBER OF STATES AND TERRITORIES. 1 REFERENCE.

32249 \$03
 AUTHORS: NIESEN, HARTMUT.
 TITLE: /SOCIAL ORIENTATION./
 TITLE: DIE SOZIALE ORIENTIERUNG.
 SOURCE: IN: NIESEN, H., ETHOLOGIE UND KRIMINOLOGIE.
 SOURCEID: HAMBURG, W. GERMANY, KRIMINALISTIK VERLAG, 1969. 88 P. (P. 49-66).

ANSWERS ARE SOUGHT TO THE QUESTIONS OF HOW THE STRUCTURES OF INNATE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR ARE CHALLENGED BY CIVILIZATION -CONDITIONED CHANGES AND HOW CIVILIZATION - CONDITIONED CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF INNATE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR WHICH ARE CAPABLE OF RESULTING IN SOCIALLY DEFICIENT BEHAVIOR. THE DUMMY REALITY OF THE MASS MEDIA CAN LEAD TO CRIMINALITY BECAUSE IT ONLY CAUSES STIMULATION WITHOUT ALLOWING FOR RELEASE BY THE DYNAMICS OF THE INDIVIDUAL MECHANISMS, THUS PRODUCING FRUSTRATION. OVERSTIMULATION WITH TELEVISION AND FILMS CAN RESULT IN IMITATIVE CRIMINALITY. THE HYPERSENSITIVITY OF AN ALCOHOLIC CAN LEAD HIM TO COMMIT VIOLENT CRIMES. YOUNG PEOPLE OPPOSE THEIR ELDERS' STATUS SYMBOLS BECAUSE OF THEIR OWN SOCIAL UNCERTAINTY, AND THIS OPPOSITION CAN LEAD TO DESTRUCTIVE CRIMES AND THEFT. ECONOMIC DELINQUENTS STRIVE FOR WEALTH BECAUSE STATUS FORMS IN MODERN SOCIETY ARE BASED PRIMARILY ON MATERIAL POSSESSIONS. LIKE ANIMALS, MAN HAS AN

INSTINCTIVE NEED TO POSSESS HIS OWN TERRITORY AND TO BE SAFE FROM INTRUDERS. DOMESTICATION OF ANIMALS AND CIVILIZATION OF MAN HAVE RESULTED IN CORRESPONDING PHYSICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES. THE FLOOD OF OPINIONS IN THE COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA CAN BE EXTREMELY CRIMINOGENIC BECAUSE IT RESULTS IN THE LOSS OF COMMON BONDS. 20 REFERENCES.

32250 \$03
 AUTHORS: NIESEN, HARTMUT.
 TRITLE: /THE CONTROLLING REACTION./
 TITLE: DIE REGELNDE REAKTION.
 SOURCE: IN: NIESEN, H., ETHOLOGIE UND KRIMINOLOGIE.
 SOURCEID: HAMBURG, W. GERMANY, KRIMINALISTIK VERLAG, 1969. 88 P.
 (P. 67-81).

CRIMINAL THERAPY IS CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF ENLARGING THE ACTION SYSTEM (BY INCREASING THE FACTORS FOR THE SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE RELEASE OF BEHAVIORAL IMPULSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTROLLING REACTION OF SOCIETY), RITUALIZATION, GROUP THERAPY, AND THE RESTORATION OF CONTROL. THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ACTION SYSTEM IS COMPARED TO TINBERGEN'S SCHEME OF THE HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE OF INSTINCTIVE BEHAVIOR. FOR THE PRISON INMATE, THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ACTION SYSTEM MUST ALLOW HIM TO PRACTICE A TRADE. IF HE IS TO UNDERSTAND THE RITUALIZATION (THROUGH TRAINING), SOCIETY MUST NOT IMPOSE SPECIAL RULES ON HIM. HE MUST RECEIVE EQUIVALENT SYMBOLIC VALUE FOR EQUIVALENT WORK AND MUST BE ABLE TO REVALORIZE HIS STATUS WITH HIS PERFORMANCE. IN GROUP THERAPY (6 - 12 MEMBERS PER GROUP), THE PARTICIPATION OF LAYMEN OF VARIOUS PROFESSIONS IN THE GROUP IS INDISPENSABLE. CONTROL IS RESTORED IN THE INMATE THROUGH DISCUSSION (POSSIBLY NARCOANALYSIS) WHICH IS INTENDED TO FREE HIM OF HIS ISOLATION AND SENSE OF GUILT. 16 REFERENCES.

32251 \$03
 AUTHORS: BERKSHIRE FARM FOR BOYS.
 TITLE: BERKSHIRE FARM RECORD.
 SOURCEID: CANAAN, N.Y., BERKSHIRE FARM FOR BOYS, 1969.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BERKSHIRE FARM FOR BOYS DURING PART 2 1969 ARE REVIEWED. THE BERKSHIRE FARM HOUSES 210 DELINQUENT BOYS, AGED 12 TO 16. DURING THE YEAR 1969, RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DATA RESERVOIR BEGUN IN 1964 WAS CONTINUED. BY AUGUST 1969, EXTENSIVE DATA, COMPRISING SOME 250 VARIABLES, HAVE BEEN COMPILED, CODED, AND STORED ON MORE THAN 800 BOYS WHO HAVE COME TO THE FARM IN THE PAST 5 YEARS. THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WERE UNDERTAKEN IN 1968: (1) PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF CERTAIN FACETS OF THE FARM PROGRAM, BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF APPROXIMATELY 60 VARIABLES FROM THE DATA RESERVOIR CONCERNING PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR, SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT, EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT, AND RECIDIVISM; (2) ANALYSIS OF IMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENT DELINQUENTS AND THE RELATIONSHIP TO SCHOOL PERFORMANCE; (3) ATTEMPT TO ASSESS THE PRESENCE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN DELINQUENTS IMMEDIATELY UPON THEIR ADMISSION TO THE FARM BY EMPLOYING AN EXPERIMENTAL INK BLOT TEST; AND (4) STUDY ON THE USE OF DILANTIN ON A SELECTED SAMPLE OF BOYS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE DRUG WOULD DECREASE DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR. THE BERKSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH, WHICH IS LOCATED ON THE FARM, BUT IS A SEPARATE ENTITY, PROVIDES IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR BERKSHIRE FARM STAFF.

32252 \$03
 AUTHORS: DOLESCHAL, EUGENE.
 TITLE: THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF LEGAL PUNISHMENT.
 SOURCE: INFORMATION REVIEW ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 1(7):1-17, 1969.

A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH FINDINGS ON THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF PUNISHMENT IS PRESENTED. SEVERE PUNISHMENT AND THREAT OF PUNISHMENT HAVE BEEN ASSUMED TO BE A DETERRENT TO CRIME. RESEARCH ON DETERRENCE IS IN THE INITIAL STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT, SINCE PROBLEMS OF METHODOLOGY HAVE NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY RESOLVED, AND MANY FINDINGS ARE INCONCLUSIVE. FOR EXAMPLE, OF THREE STUDIES ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF

VARIOUS PENALTIES ON THE TRAFFIC OFFENDER, EACH FOUND A DIFFERENT TYPE OF SANCTION TO BE MOST EFFECTIVE. THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HAS SEVERAL CURRENT AND PROPOSED PROJECTS THAT ARE A HOPEFUL BEGINNING. A THEORETICAL MODEL PROPOSED BY ANOTHER RESEARCH DEALS WITH DETERRENCE AND MARGINAL GROUPS AND PROVIDES A FRAME OF REFERENCE FOR PLANNING RESEARCH IN THE FIELD AND FOR INTERPRETING THE RESULTS. OTHER SOCIOLOGISTS WORKING ON THIS PROBLEM INCLUDE: RICHARD BALL, SUTHERLAND AND CRESSEY, AND THE CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY OFFICE OF RESEARCH. RESULTS TO DATE INDICATE THAT THERE IS NO SINGLE REASON WHY A PERSON COMMITS A CRIME, AND THERE IS NO ONE TYPE OF PUNISHMENT THAT FITS ALL OFFENDERS. THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF LEGAL PENALTIES APPEARS TO WORK BEST WITH THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE INFLUENCES OF LAW ABIDING SOCIETY. PUNISHMENT DOES NOT DETER THOSE WHOSE LIVES ARE ALREADY NO BETTER THAN ANY PUNISHMENT THAT SOCIETY CAN DEVISE; IT DOES NOT IMPROVE THE MORALS OF THOSE WHO ARE CLOSED TO CHANGE; AND FOR THOSE WHOSE CRIME IS A SYMPTOM OF UNCONSCIOUS OR COMPULSIVE DRIVES, DETERRENCE IS NOT POSSIBLE, EVEN WITH THE AID OF SEVERE REPRESSION AND EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS. 52 REFERENCES.

32259 \$03
 AUTHORS: LUNDEN, WALTER A.
 TITLE: INFILTRATION OF CRIME AND DEVALUATION OF PUNISHMENT.
 SOURCE: POLICE.
 SOURCEID: 13(5):23-26, 1969.

WHILE CRIMES ARE INCREASING, PUNISHMENT (I.E. IMPRISONMENT) AND THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS ARE DECREASING. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO EXPLAIN THESE OCCURRENCES. THE QUESTION IS RAISED, DOES THIS MEAN THAT THE COURTS AND THE CORRECTIONAL AUTHORITIES HAVE BECOME MORE LENIENT (SOFT) OR HAS THERE BEEN A CHANGE IN THE BASIC IDEAS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE? CRIME RATES FOR THE EIGHT MAJOR CRIMES ROSE FROM 1,123 IN 1960 TO 1,922 IN 1967, A 71% INCREASE. DURING THE SAME YEARS, THE NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO PRISONS SHOW THAT COURTS ARE PLACING MORE OFFENDERS ON PROBATION, THEREFORE SENTENCING FEWER TO PRISON. THE ADVOCATES OF MORE PROBATION AND WIDER USE OF PAROLE FOLLOW A NEW, YET VERY OLD, POLICY KNOWN AS COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT, MAINTAINING THAT COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IS THE PRACTICAL REQUISITE FOR THE READJUSTMENT OF THE OFFENDER. SPECIALISTS FEEL THAT REHABILITATION PROGRAMS IN PRISON ARE UNSATISFACTORY AND COSTLY. THE COMMUNITY BASED SYSTEM COSTS LESS AND ALLOWS FOR A MORE NORMAL READJUSTMENT FOR THE OFFENDER. PAROLE VIOLATIONS HAVE RISEN FASTER THAN THE NUMBER PAROLED. AS LONG AS PAROLE AUTHORITIES RELEASE ONLY PRISONERS CONSIDERED GOOD RISKS, PAROLE VIOLATIONS REMAIN LOW, BUT WHEN HIGH RISK OFFENDERS ARE RELEASED UNDER A MORE LIBERAL POLICY, VIOLATIONS RISE. IF IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE LIBERAL PRACTICES IN THE COURTS AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS REDUCE CRIME AND RECIDIVISM, THE PUBLIC MAY ACCEPT THE PRESENT TREND. IF THE MORE LENIENT TREATMENT POLICY FAILS TO REDUCE CRIME AND RECIDIVISM, THE PUBLIC WILL NO DOUBT DEMAND A RETURN TO THE EARLIER PRACTICES OF LESS PROBATION AND FEWER PAROLES OR SOME OTHER ACTION BORN OUT OF FEARS AND FRUSTRATION.

32260 \$03
 AUTHORS: KAY, BARBARA A.
 TITLE: VALUE ORIENTATIONS AS REFLECTED IN EXPRESSED ATTITUDES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH ASCRIBED SOCIAL SEX ROLES.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCEID: 11(3):193-197, 1969.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH DESIGNED TO EXAMINE SYSTEMATICALLY THE VARIATIONS IN ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW AND MORAL VALUES FOR SAMPLES OF 285 OHIO REFORMATORY WOMEN AND 335 OHIO PENITENTIARY MEN ARE DISCUSSED. THE PURPOSE WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER MALE AND FEMALE FELONY PRISONERS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENTIATED IN ATTITUDINAL SET REGARDING THE LAW AND MORAL VALUES. THE GENERAL HYPOTHESIS UNDERLYING THIS STUDY WAS THAT VALUE ORIENTATIONS AS REFLECTED IN EXPRESSED ATTITUDES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH ASCRIBED SOCIAL SEX ROLES. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT ATTITUDES TOWARD THE LAW AND MORAL VALUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL SEX ROLES. THE RESPONSES OF PRISONERS TO AN INVENTORY OF 89 ITEMS CONCERNING ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW, LEGAL

INSTITUTIONS, AND CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY SHOW THAT FEMALES HAVE A MORE UNFAVORABLE ATTITUDINAL RESIDUE THAN MALE OFFENDERS. STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES OCCURRED IN THE RESPONSES TO 73 OF THE 89 ITEMS. 6 REFERENCES.

32262 \$03
AUTHORS: DENYS, RUDI G.
TITLE: LADY PAPERHANGERS.
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS.
SOURCEID: 11(3):165-192, 1969.

IN THE VOCABULARY OF FORGERY, A PAPERHANGER IS A PROFESSIONAL WHO PASSES OR ISSUES WORTHLESS CHECKS. A STUDY WAS MADE OF 26 LADY PAPERHANGERS SERVING SENTENCES AT MERCER AND INGLESIDE REFORMATORIES IN CANADA TO ASCERTAIN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE OFFENDERS. THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT USED WAS AN INTERVIEW SCHEDULE THAT INCLUDED BOTH HIGHLY STRUCTURED AND OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS. SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS STUDIED INCLUDED SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, MARITAL RELATIONS, AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH CHILDREN, THE LAW, COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES, AND WITH EMPLOYMENT. ONE EXPLANATION PRESENTED FOR THE HIGH RATE OF RECIDIVISM WAS THAT THE CRIME OF FRAUD ELICITS FEWER SOCIAL SANCTIONS THAN OFFENSES SUCH AS PROSTITUTION AND DRUG ADDICTION. 34 REFERENCES.

32263 \$03
AUTHORS: TOBIAS, JERRY J.
TITLE: DRUGS IN THE SUBURBS.
SOURCE: THE POLICE CHIEF.
SOURCEID: 36(7):12,14, 1969.

THE PROBLEMS OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG TEENAGERS IN BLOOMFIELD HILLS AND ATTEMPTS BY THE COMMUNITY TO SOLVE SUCH PROBLEMS ARE DESCRIBED. THE COMMUNITY IS EXPERIMENTING WITH A NEW "DRUG" - PYSY, THE PARENTS, YOUTH, THE SCHOOLS, AND THE POLICE--A TEAM TOTALLY DEVOTED TO THE HEALTHY SOCIALIZATION OF THEIR YOUNGSTERS. MOST OF THE LARGE QUANTITIES OF DRUGS ARE BEING BROUGHT INTO BLOOMFIELD FROM THE LOCAL URBAN (DETROIT) COMMUNITY. "HOT SPOTS" CENTER AROUND A LOCAL URBAN AND SUBURBAN UNIVERSITY CAMPUS. HOWEVER, SOME SHIPMENTS ARE COMING FROM OUT OF STATE. SOME YOUNGSTERS GREW THEIR OWN MARIJUANA IN THEIR BACKYARDS WITHOUT THEIR PARENTS' KNOWLEDGE. BECAUSE OF THIS SUDDEN UPSURGE OF DRUGS, THE PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR AND THE POLICE CHIEF GAVE THE YOUTH BUREAU THE TASK OF DEVELOPING NEW PROGRAMS TO MEET THE PROBLEMS. SOME OF THE INNOVATIVE EFFORTS INSTITUTED WERE AS FOLLOWS: AN INCREASE IN YOUTH OFFICER MANPOWER, THE HIRING OF A POLICE-SCHOOL LIAISON OFFICER, A REORGANIZATION OF THE YOUTH BUREAU, THE OPENING OF A DRUG CLINIC, THE FORMATION OF DRUG SEMINARS, AND RESEARCH STUDIES ON DRUGS. IT IS HOPED THAT WITH THESE NEW PROGRAMS IN OPERATION, THERE WILL BE A SIGNIFICANT DECLINE IN DRUG ABUSE.

32266 \$03
AUTHORS: SOSA, JUAN, N.
TITLE: VASCULAR EFFECTS OF FRUSTRATION ON PASSIVE AND AGGRESSIVE MEMBERS OF A CLINICAL POPULATION.
SOURCE: FCI RESEARCH REPORT.
SOURCEID: 1(1):1-36, 1969.

AN EXPERIMENT WAS MADE CONCERNING THE STUDY OF THE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE RESPONSE TO INTERPERSONAL FRUSTRATION AMONG 36 PASSIVE AND AGGRESSIVE INMATES OF THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA. THE RESEARCH IS DIVIDED IN 3 SECTIONS: GENERAL STUDIES RELATING PERSONALITY VARIABLES TO SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE PRIOR TO 1961; RECENT PAPERs CONCERNED WITH BLOOD PRESSURE; AND FINALLY, RECENT STUDIES RELATING FRUSTRATION, AGGRESSION, AND AUTONOMIC RESPONSES. ALL THE SUBJECTS WERE EXPOSED TO AN INTERPERSONAL PROVOCATION, AND THEN HALF OF EACH GROUP WAS GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE AGGRESSIVE COUNTERRESPONSES, WHILE THE OTHER HALF HAD OPPORTUNITIES FOR PASSIVE COUNTERRESPONSES. THE CONTROL GROUP CONSISTED OF INMATES IMPRISONED FOR REFUSAL TO ENTER THE MILITARY SERVICE BUT WITH NO OTHER HISTORY OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE CONTROLS

HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE SAME PRESSURE AND RESTRICTION AS THE OTHERS, BUT DID NOT HAVE A HISTORY OF SOCIAL DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. THE POST COUNTERRESPONSE SYSTOLIC DATA WERE TREATED BY COVARIANCE ANALYSIS TO FREE INDIVIDUAL POST RESPONSE SYSTOLIC LEVELS FROM THEIR DEPENDENCE ON THE INITIAL SYSTOLIC RESPONSE TO FRUSTRATION. USING THIS METHOD, THE CHANGE FROM BASELINE TO FRUSTRATION FOR EACH GROUP, WAS IN EFFECT, MADE EQUAL I.E., THE SUBSEQUENT RECOVERY READINGS OF SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM THE FRUSTRATION LEVEL BACK TO BASELINE, WERE STARTED FROM A MATHEMATICALLY EQUAL POINT. THOUGH SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE NOT FOUND AT ANY OF THE INDIVIDUAL RECOVERY INTERVALS AFTER FRUSTRATION, A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT WAS OBTAINED FOR THE POST COUNTERRESPONSE SYSTOLIC ELEVATIONS OVER PREFRUSTRATION BASELINE. 38 REFERENCES.

32267 \$03
 AUTHORS: PELAEZ, MICHELANGELO.
 TRITITLE: /INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CRIMINOLOGY./
 TITLE: INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA.
 SOURCEID: BUENOS AIRES, EDICIONES DEPALMA, 1966. 211 P.

UNDER THE TITLE "INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA" PELAEZ' WORK ON THE THEORY AND METHODS OF THE SCIENCE OF CRIMINOLOGY HAS BEEN TRANSLATED INTO SPANISH WITH NOTES ADDED BY MANUEL DE RIVACOBBA Y RIVACOBBA. VARIOUS THEORIES OF CRIMINOLOGY ARE DISCUSSED TOGETHER WITH THEIR METHODOLOGIES FOR STUDYING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. WHILE ALL CRIMES CAN BE STUDIED FROM A STRICTLY JURIDICAL POINT OF VIEW AND PENAL LAW DETERMINES THE CHARACTERISTICS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE SCIENCE OF CRIMINOLOGY, IT IS A SCIENCE IN ITSELF WHICH DERIVES ITS METHODS FROM MANY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES INCLUDING ANTHROPOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY, AND PSYCHIATRY. THE CENTRAL THESIS OF THE AUTHOR IS THAT THE CRIMINAL MUST BE STUDIED AS AN INDIVIDUAL AND IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SOCIETY IN WHICH HE LIVES AND HAS COMMITTED HIS ACT OF DEVIANCE FROM THE NORMS OF HIS SOCIETY. THEREFORE, THE METHODS OF ALL THE SOCIAL SCIENCES SHOULD BE USED IN THE SCIENCE OF CRIMINOLOGY. THE THEORIES, METHODS AND THE ROLE OF CRIMINOLOGY ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL IN THE VARIOUS CHAPTERS. REVISION OF THE PENAL LAW TO INCLUDE BOTH THERAPEUTIC AND PUNATIVE ASPECTS OF CRIME IS RECOMMENDED.

32268 \$03
 AUTHORS: PELAEZ, MICHELANGELO.
 TRITITLE: /THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE STUDIES OF CRIMINOLOGY AND THE DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS OF CRIMINOLOGY./
 TITLE: LA SITUACION ACTUAL DE LOS ESTUDIOS DE CRIMINOLOGIA, Y LAS DIFERENTES DEFINICIONES DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA.
 SOURCE: IN: PELAEZ, M., INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA.
 SOURCEID: BUENOS AIRES, EDICIONES DEPALMA, 1966. 211 P. (P. 1-20).

IN THE FIRST CHAPTER OF RIVACOBBA'S TRANSLATION INTO SPANISH OF PELAEZ' "INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA", THE PRESENT STATUS AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCES OF CRIMINOLOGY ARE REVIEWED. CRIMINOLOGY AS A SCIENCE HAS EXISTED SINCE 1885; HOWEVER, A PARTICULARLY PRODUCTIVE PERIOD HAD ITS BEGINNINGS IN 1950 IN PARIS AT THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CRIMINOLOGY. CRIMINOLOGY WAS DEFINED AS A "SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE" WHICH USED METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF ANTHROPOLOGY, BIOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOANALYSIS, AND SOCIOLOGY TO THE STUDY OF THE CRIMINAL. SINCE THE CONGRESS, THERE HAS BEEN EXTENSIVE MODERNIZATION AND MODIFICATION OF EARLIER THEORIES OF CRIMINOLOGY, TO TRY TO ELIMINATE THE DISPARITY AMONG THE MANY DEFINITIONS OF CRIMINOLOGY, AND TO ESTABLISH IT AS A SPECIALIZED SCIENCE. 81 REFERENCES.

32269 \$03
 AUTHORS: PELAEZ, MICHELANGELO.
 TRITITLE: /THE PURPOSE OF CRIMINOLOGY./
 TITLE: EL OBJETO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA.
 SOURCE: IN: PELAEZ, M., INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA.
 SOURCEID: BUENOS AIRES, EDICIONES DEPALMA, 1966. 211 P. (P. 21-50).

THE PURPOSE OF THE SCIENCE OF CRIMINOLOGY IS DEFINED AS THE STUDY OF THE PHENOMENON OF THE CRIMINAL, IN RELATION TO THE NORMS OF SOCIETY IN THE SECOND CHAPTER OF PELAEZ' "INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA" IN THIS SPANISH TRANSLATION BY RIVACOBBA. THEORETICALLY, AS STATED BY COMTE, WHO DISCUSSED POSITIVISM IN RELATION TO CRIMINOLOGY, THIS PURPOSE CAN BE APPROACHED FROM SEVERAL PERSPECTIVES, AS LONG AS EACH PURPOSE RETAINS ITS OBJECTIVITY. A CRIME IS NOT A CRIME IN ITSELF, BUT RATHER BECAUSE OF ITS RELATION TO JUDICIAL NORMS, WHICH IN TURN ARE ESTABLISHED BY THE CUSTOMS OF THE CULTURE. THE DEFINITION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES A CRIME MAY VARY FROM SOCIETY TO SOCIETY. DISAGREEMENT EXISTS BETWEEN CRIMINOLOGISTS AS TO WHETHER CRIMINOLOGY CAN BE DISCUSSED ONLY IN LEGAL TERMS, TO PRESENT DIFFERING OPINIONS IN RELATION TO THIS PROBLEM, THE THEORIES OF LAGACHE, MANNHEIM, GRAPIN, PINATEL, AND SUTHERLAND ARE DISCUSSED. AN ANALYSIS IS MADE OF THESE APPROACHES, WITH THE FINAL CONTENTION BEING THAT SCIENTIFICALLY, CRIMINOLOGY MAY EXIST ONLY AS A JUDICIAL ENTITY, BUT BECAUSE NO SCIENCE IS STRICTLY AUTONOMOUS, CRIMINOLOGY MUST INCLUDE OTHER FACETS BESIDES THE JUDICIAL. 29 REFERENCES.

32270 \$03
 AUTHORS: PELAEZ, MICHELANGELO.
 TRITITLE: /THE CONTENT AND LIMITATIONS OF THE PURPOSE OF CRIMINOLOGY./
 TITLE: CONTENIDO Y LIMITES DEL OBJETO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA.
 SOURCE: IN: PELAEZ, M., INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA.
 SOURCEID: BUENOS AIRES, EDICIONES DEPALMA, 1966. 211 P. (P. 51-79).

THE CHARACTERISTICS AND LIMITATIONS OF CRIMINOLOGY AS GOVERNED BY PENAL LAW ARE DISCUSSED IN THE THIRD CHAPTER OF PELAEZ' "INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA" IN ITS SPANISH TRANSLATION. SOME CRIMINOLOGISTS STATE THAT THE CRIMINAL ACT DIFFERS FROM OTHER ACTS ONLY IN THAT IT IS REPRESSED BY A PENAL CODE. THEREFORE, A CRIME CAN BE STUDIED THROUGH A JUDICIAL-PENAL APPROACH. THE BASIC PROBLEM OF CRIMINOLOGY, HOWEVER, REMAINS THE MOTIVATION WHICH PROMPTS A CRIMINAL TO GO AGAINST THE NORMS ESTABLISHED BY HIS SOCIETY. ANCEL AND NUVOLONE, ITALIAN CRIMINOLOGISTS, TESTIFY TO TWO BASIC TYPES OF CRIMES --INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL. IT IS THE DUTY OF THE CRIMINOLOGIST TO ANALYZE THESE TYPES, USING ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES. BOTH THE ABNORMAL AND NORMAL DELINQUENT MUST BE STUDIED, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE ENVIRONMENT OF EACH DEVIANT. MODERN PENAL LAW HAS TRANSFERRED ITS FOCUS FROM THE CRIME TO THE CRIMINAL. THIS HAS CREATED A DUALISM WHICH PLACES A VALUE SYSTEM ON CRIME. 38 REFERENCES.

32271 \$03
 AUTHORS: PELAEZ, MICHELANGELO.
 TRITITLE: /PROBLEMS IN THE METHODOLOGY OF CRIMINOLOGY./
 TITLE: EL PROBLEMA DEL METODO EN LA CRIMINOLOGIA.
 SOURCE: IN: PELAEZ, M., INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA.
 SOURCEID: BUENOS AIRES, EDICIONES DEPALMA, 1966. 211 P. (P. 81-117).

THE PROBLEM AND DERIVATION OF METHODOLOGY IN CRIMINOLOGY IS EXAMINED IN CHAPTER 4 OF PELAEZ' "INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA" IN THIS TRANSLATION INTO SPANISH BY RIVACOBBA. SCIENCES ARE DIFFERENTIATED BY THE METHODS THEY USE, ALTHOUGH SCIENCES TODAY ARE RECOGNIZED AS MUCH LESS EXACT THAN THEY WERE FORMERLY CONSIDERED TO BE. EXPERIMENTATION, HOWEVER, STILL REMAINS AS THE BASIS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. PHYSICAL SCIENCES WERE CONSIDERED TO BE THE TRUE SCIENCES, BUT RECENTLY, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES -- WHICH INCLUDE CRIMINOLOGY -- HAVE ALSO BEEN CONSIDERED AS CAPABLE OF BEING TESTED EMPIRICALLY. INDUCTION AND DEDUCTION CAN BE APPLIED TO THE STUDY OF CRIMINOLOGY; HOWEVER, BETTER INSTRUMENTS OF INVESTIGATION MUST BE DEVELOPED. CRIMINOLOGY USES THE METHODS OF INVESTIGATION USED BY THE OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES, IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT A COMPREHENSIVE PICTURE OF THE DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL, BOTH OF WHICH MUST BE CONSIDERED FROM SOCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL ASPECTS. CRIMINOLOGY IS AN APPLIED SCIENCE, WHOSE INVESTIGATIONS MAY

BE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER DISCIPLINES. 43 REFERENCES.

32272 \$03
AUTHORS: PELAEZ, MICHELANGELO.
TITLE: /THE DIVERSE TECHNIQUES OF CRIMINOLOGY./
TITLE: LAS DIVERSAS TECNICAS DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA.
SOURCE: IN: PELAEZ, M., INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA
CRIMINOLOGIA.
SOURCEID: BUENOS AIRES, EDICIONES DEPALMA, 1966. 211 P. (P.
119-168).

THE CASE FOR THE NECESSITY OF USING THE APPROACHES OF BOTH CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY AND CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY IN CRIMINOLOGY IS PRESENTED IN CHAPTER 5 OF PELAEZ' "INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA" IN THIS SPANISH TRANSLATION OF RIVACOBÁ. CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY STUDIES THE PERSONALITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL THROUGH PSYCHOANALYSIS AND VARIOUS OTHER SUBJECTIVE TECHNIQUES SUCH AS THE STRESS INTERVIEW, THE RORSHACH STRUCTURAL PERCEPTION TEST AND THE THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST. THE BASIC ASSUMPTION OF CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY IS THAT BOTH CRIMINAL CONDUCT AND APPROVED BEHAVIOR ARE THE RESULTS OF IDENTICAL PROCESSES WHICH MAY BE STUDIED THROUGH THE USE OF STATISTICAL METHODS. STATISTICS ARE USEFUL TOOLS BUT MUST BE THOROUGHLY VALIDATED. THESE PROCESSES ARE INTERRELATED AND INTERDEPENDENT. TO STUDY THEM, THE CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGIST USES THE SOCIAL SURVEY AS AN EXTENSIVE APPROACH AND THE CASE STUDY AS AN INTENSIVE APPROACH. THE ADVANTAGE OF THE LATTER IS THAT IT ELIMINATES DIFFICULTIES THAT ARE CREATED BY THE DEPENDENCE UPON A CONTROL GROUP. BOTH APPROACHES ARE REQUIRED FOR A VALID STUDY OF CRIMINOLOGY. 56 REFERENCES.

32273 \$03
AUTHORS: PELAEZ, MICHELANGELO.
TITLE: /THE FUNCTIONS AND PERSPECTIVES OF CRIMINOLOGY./
TITLE: FUNCIONES Y PERSPECTIVAS DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA.
SOURCE: IN: PELAEZ, M., INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA
CRIMINOLOGIA.
SOURCEID: BUENOS AIRES, EDICIONES DEPALMA, 1966. 211 P. (P. 193-211).

THE FUNCTION OF THE SCIENCE OF CRIMINOLOGY IS DISCUSSED IN THE FINAL CHAPTER OF PELAEZ' "INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA" IN THE SPANISH TRANSLATION BY RIVACOBÁ. CRIMINOLOGY IS A SYNTHESIS OF OTHER SCIENCES, INCLUDING SOCIOLOGY, BIOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, AND PSYCHOLOGY. THE ELEMENT WHICH UNIFIES THESE ELEMENTS IS MAN HIMSELF. THE CRIMINAL MUST THEN BE ANALYZED, KEEPING IN MIND THAT HIS ACT IS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON. CERTAIN CONSTANT FACTORS IN THE CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT MUST BE CONSIDERED WHEN EXAMINING THE INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS COMMITTED A CRIME. ANY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION NECESSARILY RESULTS IN THE APPLICATION OF PENAL LAW, WHICH MUST ALSO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NATURE OF THE INDIVIDUAL, SINCE THE SAME ACT COMMITTED BY TWO DIFFERENT MEN IS NOT ACTUALLY THE SAME ACT, NOR CAN TWO IDENTICAL ACTS PERFORMED BY THE SAME PERSON IN DIFFERENT PERIODS OF HIS LIFE BE EQUATED. WHILE PENAL JUSTICE SHOULD CONTAIN SOME DEGREE OF THERAPEUTIC AID FOR THE CRIMINAL, THE PUNITIVE ASPECT MUST NOT BE IGNORED. A REFORM OF PENAL LAW IS REQUIRED, WHICH WOULD RESULT IN A GREATER AWARENESS OF THE NEEDS OF THE CRIMINAL AND THOSE OF HIS SOCIETY. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS END, INSTITUTIONS MUST BE ESTABLISHED WITH WELL ORGANIZED AND EXECUTED PROGRAMS TO AID THE INDIVIDUALIZATION OF THE PENAL CODE. 19 REFERENCES.

32280 \$03
AUTHORS: NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON LAW AND ORDER.
TITLE: ASSESSMENT OF CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN
NORTH CAROLINA.
SOURCEID: RALEIGH, N. C. GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON LAW AND ORDER,
1969. 126 P.

FACTS ABOUT CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NORTH CAROLINA ARE PRESENTED IN DETAIL. SOME OF THE TOPICS DISCUSSED INCLUDE: TYPES AND NUMBERS OF CRIMES; GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED INDEX

CRIMES; TRENDS IN ARRESTS; THE IMPACT OF CRIME; CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS; CAUSES OF CRIME; AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. IN THE ASSUMPTION THAT NATIONAL TRENDS APPLY IN THIS STATE, GREAT DISPARITY IS INDICATED BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF REPORTED AND UNREPORTED CRIMES. THE RATE OF SERIOUS VIOLENT CRIME AGAINST THE PERSON IS ALMOST TWICE AS GREAT AS THE REPORTED RATE. NORTH CAROLINA'S SERIOUS CRIME RATE IS ABOUT 65% OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE AND ABOUT 76% OF THE AVERAGE FOR THE SOUTH. RATES OF MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER AND FORCIBLE RAPE ARE CLOSE TO THE SOUTHERN STATES' AVERAGE, WHILE THE ROBBERY RATE IS 40% OF THE SOUTHERN AVERAGE. THE AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATE IS 160% OF THE SOUTHERN STATES' AVERAGE RATE. A MAJOR LIMITATION IN GATHERING CRIMINAL DATA WAS NOT ONLY A LACK OF AVAILABLE DATA, BUT ALSO THE POOR QUALITY OF THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE. IMPROVED REPORTING PROCEDURES AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BETTER INFORMATION SYSTEMS WILL BE A MAJOR STEP IN ASSESSING THE STATUS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NORTH CAROLINA. 23 REFERENCES.

32281 \$03
 AUTHORS: BELSON, W. A.; MILLERSON, G. L.; DIDCOTT, P. J.
 TITLE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROCEDURE FOR ELICITING INFORMATION FROM BOYS ABOUT THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THEIR STEALING. APPENDIX.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, LONDON SCH. ECON. POL. SCIENCE, SURVEY RES. CEN., 1969. 411 P.

THE SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE DEVELOPED A METHOD OF OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM BOYS AGED 13-16 YEARS ABOUT THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THEIR STEALING. THIS METHOD IS OUTLINED IN AN APPENDIX, CONSISTING OF TWO PARTS: FIRST, THE CHANGING FORMS OF THE ELICITING PROCEDURE AND THE TESTING METHODS USED FOR IDENTIFYING ITS WEAKNESSES AND STRENGTHS; AND SECOND, METHODS USED TO DERIVE AT A LIST OF THEFT STATEMENTS.

32282 \$03
 AUTHORS: CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN POLICE DEPARTMENT.
 TITLE: APPLICATIONS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OF TECHNIQUES AND DATA DEVELOPED IN THE 1967 CENSUS PRETEST NEW HAVEN, CONN.
 SOURCEID: NEW HAVEN, NEW HAVEN POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1969. 226 P.

THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS CONDUCTED A FULL-SCALE CENSUS PRETEST IN NEW HAVEN, CONN. IN 1967 TO TEST THE THEORY THAT EXTERNAL FACTORS OF A SOCIO-ECONOMIC TYPE ARE CORRELATED WITH REPORTED CRIME AND CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICES AND CAN BE USEFUL PREDICTORS. DETAILS OF THIS PRETEST ARE DESCRIBED AND INCLUDE A STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE CITY FROM 1960-1967, A STUDY OF RECORDS PROCEDURES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, AN INVESTIGATION OF COURT RECORDS FOR ARRESTS, A STUDY OF CENSUS PRETEST DATA OUTPUT AND DATA POTENTIALS, AND COMPUTERIZED LOCATIONAL LOOKUP PROCEDURES. RESULTS SHOWED THAT A LACK OF CURRENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA HAS IMPAIRED RESEARCH RESULTS, AND THE USE OF 1960 DATA AS A PREDICTOR FOR 1969 CRIMINAL AND POLICE ACTIVITIES IS UNRELIABLE. IN ADDITION, CORRELATIONS USING RELATIVELY LARGE GEOGRAPHICAL UNITS SUCH AS CENSUS TRACTS HAVE LIMITED USEFULNESS.

32283 \$03
 AUTHORS: LEVINE, ROBERT VICTOR.
 TITLE: THE MMPI AND REVISED BETA AS PREDICTORS OF ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL SUCCESS IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.
 SOURCE: FCI RESEARCH REPORTS.
 SOURCEID: 1(3):1-52, 1969.

THE GOAL OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI) COULD BE USED SUCCESSFULLY, EITHER ALONE OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BETA INTELLIGENCE TEST, TO PREDICT ACADEMIC OR VOCATIONAL SUCCESS IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. AN ACADEMIC SAMPLE (N=90) AND TWO VOCATIONAL SAMPLES, ONE SKILLED (N=33) AND ONE UNSKILLED (N=58), WERE DRAWN FROM THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA. ALL INMATES HAD RECEIVED THE MMPI AND BETA ON ADMISSION TO THE INSTITUTION. VERY

FAVORABLE RESULTS WERE OBTAINED WITH THE MMPI IN PREDICTING SUCCESS IN THE ACADEMIC SAMPLE. NEITHER THE MMPI NOR BETA SUCCESSFULLY INDICATED SUCCESS IN THE UNSKILLED VOCATIONAL SAMPLE. THIS RESULT WAS CONGRUENT WITH RESULTS OF PREVIOUS STUDIES REGARDING THE PREDICTION OF SKILLED VOCATIONAL SUCCESS USING THE MMPI. THE HYPOTHESIS WAS PRESENTED THAT THOSE INMATES WITH PERSONALITY DISTURBANCES AS MEASURED BY THE MMPI HAVE EITHER LEARNED TO COPE WITH THESE DISTURBANCES WELL ENOUGH TO PERFORM SKILLED WORK OR ARE NOT CHOSEN FOR THESE JOBS. THE BEST PREDICTORS OF UNSKILLED VOCATIONAL SUCCESS WERE BETA INTELLIGENCE SCORES, BEING SIGNIFICANTLY NEGATIVELY CORRELATED WITH SUCCESS. THIS UNLIKELY PREDICTOR OF VOCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT WAS EXPLAINED BY THE NATURE OF THE CRITERION EMPLOYED IN THE PRESENT STUDY. IT IS LIKELY THAT THE CRITERION IS DETERMINED BY FACTORS AS IMPORTANT AS OR MORE IMPORTANT THAN JOB PERFORMANCE AND BY FACTORS UNRELATED TO INTELLIGENCE AND PERSONALITY ATTRIBUTES, AND THAT JOB PERFORMANCE PER SE WAS NOT PREDICTED FOR THE UNSKILLED SAMPLE. SEVERAL STUDIES USING THE MMPI AS A PREDICTOR OF ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL SUCCESS IN NON INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATIONS ARE REVIEWED. 62 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32284 \$03
 AUTHORS: MEGARGEE, EDWIN I.; PRICE, A. COOPER; FROMWIRTH, RICHARD,;
 LEVINE, ROBERT.
 TITLE: TIME ORIENTATION OF YOUTHFUL PRISON INMATES.
 SOURCE: FCI RESEARCH REPORTS.
 SOURCEID: 112):1-18, 1969.

RESEARCH CONDUCTED ON THE TEMPORAL ATTITUDES OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IS DESCRIBED. RESULTS FROM THIS TYPE OF STUDY ARE OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE IN PLANNING AN EFFECTIVE COUNSELING STRATEGY. THREE GROUPS OF 20 MEN EACH WERE CHOSEN FOR THE STUDY FROM AMONG INMATES AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, A MEDIUM-SECURITY FEDERAL INSTITUTION WITH A POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 500 YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. GROUP 1 WAS TESTED DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF INCARCERATION. GROUP 2 CONSISTED OF 20 MEN WHO HAD BEEN IN PRISON AT LEAST 6 MONTHS AND WERE AT LEAST 6 MONTHS AWAY FROM PAROLE, AND GROUP 3, CONSISTED OF MEN WHO WERE TO BE PAROLED WITHIN A WEEK OF THE DAY OF TESTING. THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED WAS THE ROOS TIME REFERENCE INVENTORY, WHICH CONSISTED OF 30 STATEMENTS WHICH THE SUBJECT MUST SIGN TO THE PAST, PRESENT, OR FUTURE. PREVIOUS RESEARCH ON THE TIME PERSPECTIVE OF INCARCERATED DELINQUENTS HAS SUGGESTED THAT THEY ARE ORIENTED PRIMARILY TOWARD THE PRESENT. RESULTS FROM THIS STUDY, INDICATED THAT YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS WERE ORIENTED PRIMARILY TOWARD THE PAST AND FUTURE RATHER THAN THE PRESENT. ATTITUDES TOWARD THE FUTURE WERE POSITIVE, WHEREAS THE PAST AND PRESENT WERE REGARDED NEGATIVELY. INMATES WHO WERE AT THE BEGINNING, MIDDLE, AND END OF THEIR SENTENCES HAD ESSENTIALLY THE SAME TIME ORIENTATION. 23 REFERENCES.

32285 \$03
 AUTHORS: MEGARGEE, EDWIN I.
 TITLE: CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' SCORES ON THE MMPI O-H
 (OVERCONTROLLED HOSTILITY) SCALE.
 SOURCE: FCI RESEARCH REPORTS.
 SOURCEID: 114):1-9, 1969.

RECENT RESEARCH HAS REPORTED THE DERIVATION AND VALIDATION OF A NEW MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY SCALE, O-H (OVERCONTROLLED HOSTILITY), WHICH APPEARED TO ASSESS TWO CONFLICTING TRAITS: - THE INHIBITION OF AGGRESSION AND HOSTILITY. RESULTS HAVE SHOWN THAT (1) MODERATE INCREASES IN EITHER CONTROL OR AGGRESSIVENESS CAN RESULT IN INCREASES IN O-H SCALE SCORES AND (2) THAT EXTREME VIOLENCE APPARENTLY STEMMING FROM OVERCONTROL IS ASSOCIATED WITH EXTREME O-H SCORES REFLECT OVERCONTROL BY ATTEMPTING TO DETERMINE WHETHER AN EXCEPTIONAL DEVOTION TO NONVIOLENCE, AN EXTRAORDINARY INHIBITION OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR, WOULD BE ASSOCIATED WITH A HIGH SCORE. MEMBERS OF A FUNDAMENTALIST RELIGIOUS SECT WHO HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO PRISON (FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA) FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1948 WERE USED AS SUBJECTS. ONE COMPARISON GROUP CONSISTED OF OTHER

INMATES AND THE OTHER CONSISTED OF UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS UNDERGRADUATES AND A GROUP OF GOVERNMENT TRAINEES. A REVIEW OF THE DATA SHOWS THAT PATTERNS OF HIGH SCORES HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THREE GROUPS: EXTREMELY ASSAULTIVE APPLICANTS FOR PROBATION, NONVIOLENT CRIMINAL WHO ARE PSYCHOTIC, AND IN THIS STUDY, CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS WHO CHOSE TO GO TO PRISON. HIGH SCORES HAVE RARELY BEEN FOUND IN NORMAL SAMPLES. 3 REFERENCES.

32286 \$03
 AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 TITLE: A SURVEY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN DELAWARE.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1969. 195 P.

RESEARCH FINDINGS ARE PRESENTED FROM A SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (NCCD) TO EVALUATE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE. THIS STUDY, WHICH WAS DESIGNED TO FOLLOW UP A SURVEY MADE BY NCCD IN 1962, INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: THE ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE, ADMINISTRATION, PERSONNEL, PROGRAMS, METHODS, AND QUALITY OF SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE FAMILY COURT; INSTITUTIONS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR ADULT OFFENDERS; INSTITUTIONS OPERATED BY THE YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS; AFTERCARE, PROBATION, AND PAROLE FIELD SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION SERVICES OF THE COURTS; DETENTION FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE STATE FOR JUVENILES; AND THE PAROLE BOARD. SPECIAL ATTENTION WAS GIVEN TO COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS, RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE, GROUP COUNSELING METHODS, AND WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS. DATA WERE OBTAINED THROUGH A COMBINATION OF SITE VISITS, INTERVIEWS WITH ADMINISTRATORS AND LINE STAFF, AND ANALYSES OF STATISTICAL DATA, PRESENT ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES, AND A REVIEW OF THE 1962 SURVEY.

32287 \$03
 AUTHORS: BELSON, W. A.; MILLERSON, G. L.; DUDCOTT, P. J.
 TITLE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROCEDURE FOR ELICITING INFORMATION FROM BOYS ABOUT THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THEIR STEALING.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, LONDON SCH. ECON. POL. SCIENCE, SURVEY RES. CEN., 1969. 337 P.

AN INTERROGATION PROCEDURE WAS DEVELOPED AS A METHOD FOR OBTAINING ACCURATE INFORMATION ABOUT STEALING BY BOYS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION IN ANTICIPATION OF A PROJECTED STUDY OF THE ETIOLOGY OF SUCH STEALING. A TENTATIVE FORM WAS PRELIMINARILY TESTED, MODIFIED, AND SUBJECTED TO SIX CYCLES OF INTERVIEWS TO PERFECT ITS USE AS A TOOL. A TOTAL OF 571 BOYS WERE QUESTIONED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. BOYS WERE BROUGHT BY CAR TO A CENTRAL BUILDING AND ASSIGNED FALSE NAMES, WHICH WERE USED EXCLUSIVELY THEREAFTER TO INSURE ANONYMITY. AFTER A PERIOD DEVOTED TO PUTTING THE SUBJECT AT EASE AND TEACHING HIM ABOUT THE PROCEDURE TO COME, EACH BOY WAS ASKED TO SORT CARDS CONTAINING INFORMATION ABOUT STEALING. THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INTERVIEW WAS STRESSED CONSTANTLY, AND CARDS WERE RESORTED TO OVERCOME RESISTANCE BY THE INTERVIEWEE. THE FINAL FORM OF THE PROCEDURE WAS SUBJECTED TO A RELIABILITY TEST ON A SAMPLE OF 146 BOYS AND SHOWED A +0.86 CORRELATION BETWEEN SCORES OBTAINED ON TWO SEPARATE OCCASIONS. CAUTION IS ADVISED IN THE USE OF THIS TECHNIQUE IN FUTURE STUDIES. BESIDES STRESSING CONSTANT CHECKING OF INTERVIEWERS AND METICULOUS ATTENTION TO EXACT WRITING, A WARNING IS GIVEN THAT THIS TECHNIQUE CAN ONLY SERVE AS AN INDEX AND NOT AN ABSOLUTE MEASURE OF STEALING BY BOYS. FURTHER STEPS ARE NEEDED AND INDICATED TO REFINE THE PROCEDURE AS A TOOL FOR GATHERING CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

32295 \$03
 AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 TITLE: ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.
 SOURCE: IN: NCCD, A SURVEY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN DELAWARE.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, 1969. 195 P. (P. 1-118).

THE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FOR ADULTS IN DELAWARE IS DESCRIBED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (NCCD) FOR IMPROVING THESE SERVICES. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FOR ADULT OFFENDERS FALL UNDER TWO MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS: FIELD SERVICES, WHICH ENCOMPASS PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION, PROBATION, AND PAROLE, AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES, WHICH INCLUDE ALL OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION FOR ACCUSED AND ADJUDICATED OFFENDERS. THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE CONCERNING THE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS: (1) THE BOARD SHOULD DISCONTINUE EXERCISING ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES THROUGH THE SELECTION OF EMPLOYEES. (2) THE BOARD SHOULD BECOME MORE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POPULATION THROUGH THE SELECTION OF MEMBERS FROM VARIED PROFESSIONAL, CULTURAL, AND ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS AND INCREASE ITS MEMBERSHIP TO 15. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING ADULT INSTITUTIONS INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING: THE DIRECTOR OF REHABILITATION SERVICES ALONG WITH OTHER STAFF SHOULD BE LOCATED WITH THE COMMISSIONER TO FACILITATE PLANNING; THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES SHOULD ASSUME FULL-TIME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DIRECTION OF HEALTH SERVICES; CENSORSHIP OF MAIL SHOULD BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM; ALL INMATE FAMILY MEMBERS SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO VISIT; RECREATION AND HOBBY PROGRAMS SHOULD BE IMPROVED TO REDUCE IDLENESS; ADDITIONAL CASE WORKERS, PSYCHIATRISTS AND VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS SHOULD BE EMPLOYED; AND THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM SHOULD BE IMPROVED. CONCERNING PAROLE AND PROBATION, NCCD RECOMMENDED DEVELOPING BETTER FACILITIES FOR COUNSELORS TO MEET FUTURE SERVICE NEEDS, INCREASING STAFF AS WELL AS ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS, ENGAGING THE JUDICIARY IN DEVELOPING REQUIREMENTS FOR AN OBJECTIVE PRETRIAL SCREENING PROGRAM, IMPROVING SALARIES AND BENEFITS, AND HIRING A FULL-TIME PAROLE CHAIRMAN.

32296 \$03
 AUTHORS: SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE, CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS.
 TITLE: DEVELOPMENTAL LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONAL TRAINING. FINAL REPORT.
 SOURCEID: CARBONDALE, ILL., C.S.C.D.C., 1969. 134 P. \$1.50.

THE MAJOR GOAL OF THE TRAINING-DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, JOINTLY SPONSORED BY THE U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE AND THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND CORRECTIONS, WAS TO BRIDGE THE GULF FOUND TO EXIST BETWEEN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND PRACTICE IN THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD. THE TEACHING STAFF FOR THE 9-WEEK PROGRAM CONSISTED OF RECOGNIZED BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS AND GRADUATE STUDENTS FROM A VARIETY OF DISCIPLINES. SEVENTEEN OFFICERS FROM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN 16 STATES PARTICIPATED. THE FIRST SIX WEEKS OF THE SESSIONS WERE DEVOTED TO INTENSIVE COURSES IN SELECTED BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, PROBLEMS IN ADMINISTRATION OF CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS AND TEACHING TECHNIQUES. DURING THE FINAL THREE WEEKS PRACTICE TEACHING SESSIONS WERE CONDUCTED BY THE PARTICIPANTS. THIS FINAL REPORT OF THE PROJECT INCLUDES FULL DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION OF THE PROGRAM, CURRICULUM, AND AN EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS.

32297 \$03
 AUTHORS: CALLAHAN, EDWARD F.; CARNEY, FRANCIS J.
 TITLE: AN EVALUATION OF THE SPECIAL NARCOTICS ADDICTION PROGRAM AT THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, WALPOLE.
 SOURCEID: BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, 1969. 11 P.

THE SPECIAL NARCOTICS ADDICTION PROGRAM (SNAP) SET UP IN 1962 AT MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (M.C.I.) WALPOLE IS EVALUATED. ONE HUNDRED FIFTY INMATES TOOK PART IN THIS PROGRAM, MEETING ONCE A WEEK FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF WITH DISCUSSION FOCUSING ON HOW INMATES CAN BEST SOLVE THE DRUG PROBLEM. RECIDIVISM WAS USED AS THE CRITERION FOR EVALUATING THE PROGRAM WITH 2 SAMPLE GROUPS USED FOR COMPARISON. THE FIRST GROUP WERE 84 MEMBERS OF THE SNAP PROGRAM WHO MET THE CRITERIA NECESSARY FOR A RECIDIVISM FOLLOW-UP PERIOD OF 1 YEAR. THE SECOND SAMPLE, OF 46 INDIVIDUALS IN THE NON-SNAP GROUP, WERE OBTAINED FROM SEVERAL SOURCES, SUCH AS RELEASE AND COMMITMENT DATA OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND INFORMATION

CONCERNING BEHAVIOR DISORDERS AMONG INMATES WHO WERE CONFINED AT M.C.I. WALPOLE. RESULTS SHOWED THE RECIDIVISM RATE OF THE SNAP PARTICIPANTS TO BE 7.3 PERCENT LOWER THAN THE NON-SNAP PARTICIPANTS. IT ALSO APPEARS THAT THE SNAP ORGANIZATION IS MOST EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING RECIDIVISM AMONG THOSE INMATES WHO ARE AS YET NOT DEEPLY INVOLVED IN THE USE OF DRUGS OR IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

32298 \$03
AUTHORS: NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF INSTITUTIONS, DIV. OF CORRECTION AND PAROLE, BUR. OF PAROLE.
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT, JULY 1, 1968 -JUNE 30, 1969.
SOURCEID: TRENTON, BUREAU OF PAROLE, 1969. 19 P.

THE BOARD OF PAROLE FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY MAINTAINS 9 DISTRICT OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE STATE AND AN INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE OFFICE IN EACH INSTITUTION. IN ITS ANNUAL REPORT, IT IS REPORTED THAT SUPERVISION AND INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO A 24 HOUR A DAY COVERAGE, 7 DAYS A WEEK. GROUP COUNSELING SESSIONS HAVE BEEN REACTIVATED IN A NUMBER OF DISTRICTS AS A RESULT OF AVAILABLE FUNDS PERMITTING THE HIRING OF MORE TRAINED PROFESSIONALS. A PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED OFFERING A 16 MONTH SCHOLARSHIP LEADING TO A MASTER'S DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK AT RUTGERS UNIVERSITY. DURING THE YEAR, THE BUREAU COOPERATED IN A PROJECT SPONSORED BY RUTGERS, SELF-EMPLOYED PAROLEES, WHICH AIDS EX-OFFENDERS IN SETTING UP THEIR OWN BUSINESS. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT THESE BUSINESSMEN ARE DOING VERY WELL IN COMPARISON WITH THE HIGH FAILURE RATE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES IN THE COUNTY. OTHER ASPECTS OF THE REPORT INCLUDED TRAINING; PERSONNEL, EARNINGS, CASELOADS, SUPERVISION, AND RECIDIVISM.

32299 \$03
AUTHORS: NORTH CAROLINA JAIL STUDY COMMISSION.
TITLE: A CHALLENGE TO EXCELLENCE - LOCAL JAILS IN NORTH CAROLINA; REPORT OF THE JAIL STUDY COMMISSION, 1969.
SOURCEID: CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA JAIL STUDY COMMISSION, 1969. 43 P.

THE JAIL STUDY COMMISSION FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA WAS ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1967 TO MAKE A DETAILED STUDY OF THE EXISTING CONDITIONS IN LOCAL JAILS AND OTHER CONFINEMENT AND DETENTION FACILITIES IN THE STATE WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF JAIL ADMINISTRATION SO THAT SUCH FACILITIES MAY PROVIDE FOR SAFE CUSTODY AND HUMANE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS AND PROMOTE THEIR REHABILITATION. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL JAILS IN REGARD TO REDUCING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JAIL, REDUCING THE TIME PERSONS SPEND IN JAIL, IMPROVING FUNCTIONS OF JAILS, AND IMPROVING STATE AND LOCAL COOPERATION FOR LOCAL JAILS ARE PRESENTED. THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THIS COMMISSION. LOCAL AUTHORIZATION FOR SENTENCING TO TERMS LONGER THAN 30 DAYS IN LOCAL JAILS SHOULD BE ENDED. PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS CANNOT BE TREATED IN JAIL; THE ENTIRE PROBLEM SHOULD BE STUDIED BY A SPECIAL COMMISSION. MENTALLY ILL PERSONS SHOULD NOT BE JAILED WHEN THEY REQUIRE EMERGENCY RESTRAINT. INSTEAD THEY SHOULD BE PLACED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS UNTIL SPACE IN STATE HOSPITALS IS FOUND. RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE AND THE CRIMINAL SUMMONS SHOULD BE USED MORE OFTEN IN PLACE OF BAIL BONDS. PERSONS WHO MUST STAY IN JAIL SEVERAL MONTHS AWAITING TRIAL SHOULD BE ABLE TO REQUEST THAT THEY BE TRIED SOONER IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION. JAILS SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF PRISONERS EACH IS ABLE TO HOLD ADEQUATELY. ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES FOR THE MINIMUM JAIL STANDARDS SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED BY (1) EMPOWERING AN ADDITIONAL SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE IN EACH DISTRICT TO EXERCISE AUTHORITY IN SUCH CASES; (2) INCLUDING SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES AMONG THE OFFICIALS WHO REGULARLY RECEIVE COPIES OF INSPECTION REPORTS FOR LOCAL JAILS; (3) AUTHORIZING SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES TO SUSPEND EFFECTIVE DATES OF JAIL CLOSING ORDERS TO ALLOW LOCAL OFFICIALS TO MEET THE REQUIRED STANDARDS. COUNTIES SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO ESTABLISH DISTRICT PRISON FARMS OR HOUSES OF CORRECTION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32300

AUTHORS: BAZELON, DAVID L.

TITLE: THE JUVENILE COURT: FROM PROMISE TO FRUSTRATION.
(UNPUBLISHED PAPER)

SOURCEID: DETROIT, MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY,
1969. 20 P.

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION TO THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY, THE CHIEF JUDGE OF THE U. S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE D. C. CIRCUIT DISCUSSES THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY, THE GAP BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE IN THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM. THE HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY IS SKETCHED. THE CASE OF A MENTALLY DISTURBED JUVENILE WHOSE CASE WAS PASSED ON TO THE ADULT CRIMINAL COURT FOR TRIAL BECAUSE THE JUVENILE COURT HAS NO FACILITIES FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT WHICH WAS OBVIOUSLY NEEDED IS USED TO DELINEATE THE PROBLEMS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JURISDICTION. AN APPEAL IS MADE TO LEGISLATORS AND THE PUBLIC FOR MORE CONSTRUCTIVE HELP.

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